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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

SINCE 1871

Volume 138
Number 20

November 11, 1940

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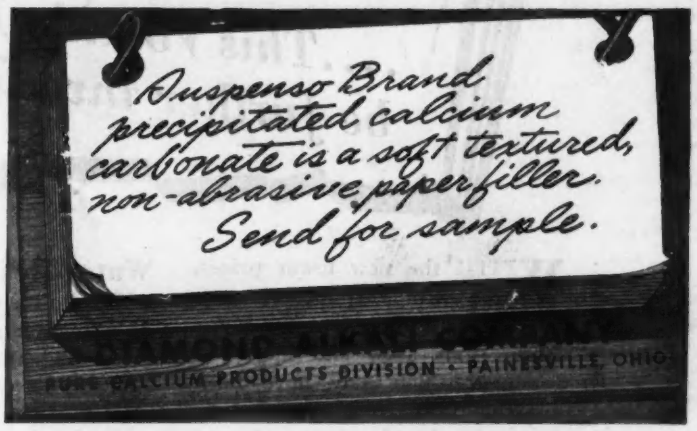
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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

Member: Audit Bureau of Circulations

Volume 138 **November 11, 1940** **Number 20**

Muscle Shoals Plant To Make Explosives

Muscle Shoals, Nov. 4, 1940

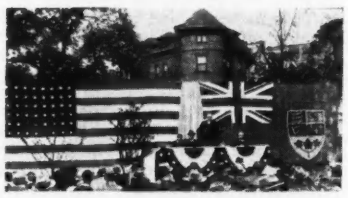
The Tennessee Valley Authority has begun overhauling the old wartime nitrate plant No. 2 here for the production of explosives. Within the next eleven months the plant is expected to be producing some 150 tons of ammonia daily and converting it into 300 tons of high explosives.

TVA acted on orders from the War Department, which were approved by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense. About $6,217,000 will be spent reconditioning part of the plant and installing a modern synthetic ammonia plant to replace the old cyanamide process. That portion of the plant in which ammonia is converted into ammonium nitrate will be reconditioned and ready for service within four months.

TVA will purchase ammonia until the new synthetic plant is placed in operation. The construction will be completed without disturbing continued operation of the phosphate furnaces producing concentrated fertilizer. The authority issued a call for about 500 additional employees, including skilled workmen, for the construction work, and will employ an additional 500 during operation of the plant.

N.P.V.L.A. Building Dedicated to Gregg

The new headquarters building of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, 1500 Rhode Island avenue, N. W., Washington, was dedicated as the Norris B. Gregg Memorial October 29, Ernest T. Trigg, president of the association, presiding at



Dedicating Gregg Memorial

the ceremonies. The guests later inspected the building.

Norris B. Gregg, jr., was one of the speakers, and expressed deep gratification at the honor paid to the memory of his father by perpetuating his name in the magnificent old Levi P. Morton mansion and briefly touched on the work of his father for the development of the industry in which he was an outstanding figure, especially in technical undertakings, for many years.

Mr. Trigg said that the paint association had a proud record of unbroken existence and service, perhaps exceeding any other association, and "certainly no industry was ever blessed with a leader more faithful and far-seeing than was Norris B. Gregg."

Second Memorial

The former headquarters of the association in New York avenue, Washington, was also known as the Norris B. Gregg Memorial and, although the idea for an industry-owned home did not materialize until after Mr. Gregg died, Mr. Trigg told an incident which showed that Mr. Gregg at one time had envisioned such a central set-up. The old building on New York avenue had been built in 1924 by Dr. Henry A. Gardner as a general laboratory in which he carried on independent scientific work for the industry. Mr. Gregg and his son called on Dr. Gardner soon after and he was tremendously inter-

—Continued on page 45

British Purchase Tax Not On Exports

OPD Washington Bureau
November 7, 1940

The new British purchase tax applies on the wholesale value at the time of sale to a retailer, and applies to imports but not to exports, according to information received by the Department of Commerce.

Among articles taxed at 33⅓ percent are perfumes, toilet preparations, and toilet soaps. Among articles taxed at 16⅔ percent are drugs and medicines, with the provision that the tax does not apply on "essential drugs of an exceptionally costly character." Among the latter are arsphenamine, bromethol, chloroform, cocaine, ether, ethyl chloride, hexobarbitone, insulin, liver extract, oxygen, pituitary extract, procaine, sulphanilaminde, suprerenal cortex extract, serums, vaccines, and hormones.

British Purchasing Official Appointed

Arthur B. Purvis, director-general of the British Purchasing Commission, 15 Broad street, this city, announces that he has appointed James G. Weir, C.M.G., C.B.E., as controller-general of supply in full charge, within the British Purchasing Commission at New York, of the work falling within the scope of the British Ministry of Supply.

Mr. Weir, who served in the first World War, recently arrived from England. He is a director of G. & J. Weir, Ltd., engineers, Glasgow, Scotland.

Export Mgrs. to Discuss Shipping Problems

Special tables to hold round-table discussions on different subjects will be an innovation at the November 12 luncheon meeting of the Export Managers Club, to be held in the Pennsylvania hotel, this city. Subjects will be banking and exchange restrictions, shipping, insurance, sales policies, and trademarks and legal problems. Each table will have an expert in one particular field to lead the discussions and aid members with their problems.

Naval Stores Production Plan For 1941 Season Approved

OPD Washington Bureau
November 5, 1940

The naval stores conservation program for 1941 was approved by the Department of Agriculture today. The plan provides for a slightly greater curtailment of production of gum turpentine and rosin but without increasing materially the total cost of the program or the average benefit payments to individual operators.

The program provides benefit payments to producers who work not to exceed 75 percent of the faces worked during the base period of 1938, with adjustments, but payments will not be made if the reduction in number of faces is more than 40 percent.

In the 1940 program the required curtailment was 80 percent of base, but actually there was a curtailment of 30 percent in the number of faces worked so the total curtailment in 1941 probably will not be much greater than during the present year.

Objectives of the program are conservation of timber resources and prevention of their uneconomic use and wasteful exploitation, through the adoption of approved turpentining practices including better fire protection and better cutting practices. Participation in the program is open to gum naval stores (turpentine and rosin) farmers in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. Payments may be earned by working only the larger trees and protecting the growth of pines by accepted conservation methods.

The 1941 porgram calls for benefit payments of 1¼ cents per face for all faces worked including all new faces which are on trees 10 inches or over in diameter breast height but excluding faces over 90 inches in height. In the 1940 program this payment rate was ¾ cent per face.

The increase was made to compensate producers for the extra work required to meet conservation practices, but changes have been made so that most producers will not be able to qualify for payment on so many faces with the result that the total cost of the program is not expected to be increased. Other payments, which are at the same rates and on substantially the same conditions as previously, are:—

Five cents per face for all faces on small trees required to be taken out of operation under the terms of the program; and

Four cents for each face under 90 inches in height on trees 9 inches or over in diameter which are taken out of production in conformity with the provisions of the program.

Protective measures include the provision that producers not work trees under 9 inches in diameter and that one face be worked during the 1941

—Continued on page 44

East Indies Consul To Talk to DCAT

Basil D. Dahl, United States consul at Batavia, Java, will be a guest speaker at the fiftieth annual meeting of the Drug Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, November 19. Mr. Dahl has been in the government foreign service for twelve years; he has been located at Batavia since February, 1939.

Mr. Dahl will be in this city November 15 to 22 and will be available for consultation at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

It is expected that a representative of the British Purchasing Commission in New York also will be a guest of the section. The meeting will be held in the Hotel McAlpin and will start with a $2.50 dinner, scheduled for 6:30 p.m. The several committees of the section will report, and the annual election for officers will be held.

Chemical Exports Up 50% in Nine Months

United States exports of chemicals and related products rose 50 percent in the first three quarters of the current year, to a total of $194,819,000, as compared with $130,381,000 during the same period of 1939. Imports increased 3 percent, from $119,150,000 to $123,041,600 during the same period. September imports were smaller than in any month of the current year, according to the Domestic Chemical Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Commerce.

In the export field, the greatest increases were shown in coaltar products, which rose from $9,200,000 to $21,976,000 in the nine-month period; industrial chemicals, from $21,832,000 to $39,917,000; industrial explosives, from $3,039,000 to $17,344,000 and medicinal preparations, from $14,833,500 to $21,540,000. Decreases were noted in naval stores, toilet preparations and soaps.

Cinchona bark imports rose 300 percent in quantity and value, no change in price being apparent. Among other import items, codliver oil imports dropped 72 percent in quantity to 1,505,484 gallons, and 39 percent in value to $1,753,990, the average price of the product doubling. Casein rose sharply; imports during the current nine months already exceed the receipts of the entire 12 months of last year. Beeswax also showed an increase of 15 percent in quantity and 35 percent in value ($846,260); gums, resins and balsams were up 50 percent, to $12,630,800 and crude drugs, roots, etc., rose 50 percent, to $11,117,450.

—Continued on page 31

Test for Paint Mold-Resistance

By Alex M. Partansky and Robert R. McPherson

Dow Chemical Company

Condensed from report to the American Chemical Society

The importance of controlling mold growth on painted surfaces has recently attracted the attention of technical men. The paint-mildewing problem is particularly serious in industrial plants where, owing to the nature of the processes involved, high humidity and fairly warm temperatures are maintained. The mold growth not only gives an unsightly appearance to the rooms and injures the paint, but presents a serious danger in contaminating the product.

Mildew troubles have been considerably lessened though not entirely eliminated in paints of high pigment content, particularly zinc oxide, made up with high-grade, rapid-drying spar varnish, which dry to a hard smooth film.

After two years of extensive experimental work on mold-growth prevention, during which upward of 200 commercial paints of various types were tested, the investigators have yet to see a paint that would not mold after seeding by grafting, unless a good preservative had been added.

In the new testing method, the paint is "seeded" by placing a painted surface in contact with an actively growing mold mycelium. When this "grafting" procedure is carried out with due care, the seeding is successful in at least 99 percent of the cases. "Half-and-half" panels are used, paints treated with fungicide being applied to one panel, and the original paint to the other. Both panels are then subjected to the seeding.

By this procedure it usually takes not more than three weeks to obtain the maximum growth, although with exceptionally hard paints a longer time may be required. However, it was found convenient, for the sake of comparison, and since both the rate and the maximum extent of growth are important, always to make readings seven and twenty-one days after seeding.

A very important feature of this laboratory method is that it allows separation of the two factors involved in the molding of the paint panels during field testing:—First, the original effectiveness of the preservative treatment, and second, the effect of weathering and breakdown of the paint

—Continued on page 43

Closing Markets

Cottonseed Oil Easier

Refined cottonseed oil futures were irregular on Friday, closing at a moderate decline for the day after a small advance early in the session. Outside markets receded and local and other longs liquidated. May closed at 5.89c., against a high of 5.97c. during the week, and 5.71c. at the close of the previous week. Southern markets for cottonseed products were firm.

Dow Chemical Sales Conference Nov. 13

Two hundred representatives of the Dow Chemical Company and their wives, from Canada, Mexico and many parts of the United States, will begin their sales conference with company executives at the general offices in

Leland I. Doan

Midland, Mich., November 13, according to Leland I. Doan, vice-president and general salesmanager.

Special cars from New York (Ralph E. Dorland, local manager, will head a party of thirty), Chicago, St. Louis, and the West coast will bring guests to Detroit, where a special train will transport the party to Midland.

The conference will continue

—*Continued on page 32A*

Alkali Prices Extended For 1941 by Solvay Corp.

Solvay Sales Corporation, this city, announces that effective November 11, 1940, it is writing contracts for 1941 for soda ash and caustic soda.

No change is being made in carload or less carload price schedules. Prices for carloads, f.o.b. seller's works, are as follows:—

Soda Ash, 58 Percent

	Per 100 lbs.
Light, bulk	$0.90
bags paper	1.05
bags, burlap	1.08
barrels	1.35
Extra light, bulk	.90
bgs, burlap	1.08
barrels	1.45
Dense, bulk	.95
bags, burlap	1.10
barrels	1.35

Caustic Soda, 76 Percent

Solid, drums	2.30
Flake, drums	2.70
barrels	2.95
Ground, drums	2.70
barrels	2.95
Powdered, drums	2.70
barrels	2.95
*47-49% liquid, seller's tank cars	1.95
*buyer's tank cars	1.925
*70% liquid, seller's tank cars	2.00
*buyer's tank cars	1.975

* Basis 76 percent Na_2O.

Chlorine Tankcar Prices Are Released for 1941

Solvay Sales Corporation, this city, announces that effective November 11, 1940, it is writing contracts for 1941 for liquid chlorine. The schedule for multiple unit containers of one and two cars shows an advance. Prices, f.o.b. seller's works, are as follows:—

Liquid Chlorine

Single unit tank cars	$1.75
Multiple unit containers:—	
3 cars or more	1.90
2 cars	2.40
1 car	2.90

Chemical Prices Raised

There was a strong upward movement in prices for heavy and fine chemicals last week. The major participants were arsenates, the lead group, tartrates, and sal ammoniac. Some notable reductions also were made.

Contract schedules for 1941 were numerously issued, the quarterly revision clause being common to practically all of them. No changes from current quotations were announced. Commodities covered included alkalies, mineral acids, cyanides, ammonia in tankcars, chrome compounds, coaltar and pitch, cresols, crude naphthalene, and phthalic anhydride. Chlorine in one and two multiple unit containers was advanced.

Business continued good and the sentiment was not materially affected by the election.

Prices were advanced on sal ammoniac, white arsenic, lead arsenate, permanganate of potash, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, rochelle salt, seidlitz mixture, lead, lead oxides, gum rosin, agar, cocoa butter, egg albumen, imported egg yolk, dried blood here, cottonseed meal in the Southeast, and California sardine meal.

Prices were reduced on barium carbonate, prussiate of potash, methylcellulose, gum turpentine, mangrove bark, domestic potato starch, and imported dried blood.

The REPORTER'S composite index number of prices for heavy and fine chemicals was raised to a new high of 130.5 (100 = average at August 1, 1914). In comparison with average prices in 1926 (as 100), the REPORTER'S index number is now 92.4, compared with 90.5 at this time last year and 88.8 in 1938.

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OPD Forum

Outlet for Individual Opinion

(Anonymous communications will not be recognized; but publication of a signer's name will be withheld at request.)

Paints for Awnings

Editor,
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.
Sir:—

This is written in an attempt to call attention to an industry which has apparently received little or no notice in the way of research from the raw material and finished paint manufacturers throughout the country. It is an old industry and one which has become increasingly necessary to our everyday life. It is the business of painting textiles for awnings and outdoor furniture.

This "forgotten industry" turns out millions of yards of painted fabrics each year, colored with all the colors of the rainbow, yet we have never had the recognition of a single paint association or their official publications. By recognition is meant the research and effort by our sources of supply to produce products for this specific purpose. Each manufacturer, such as ourselves, has done the best with that which has been available on compounding vehicles, etc. There are special paint films for iron, cement, oilcloth, wood, plaster, and everything but awnings, which have been developed and placed before the manufacturers concerned.

It has been and always should be the aim of every concern to find new uses for their products—to look for

—*Continued on page* 45

Copal Designations

Editor,
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER,
Sir:—

There is noted by us a considerable confusion in the gum copal market of the United States and elsewhere with respect to the marketing of gum copal originating from the Philippine Islands. This confusion is detrimental, and in order to protect the best interests of our patrons, agents, and friends, we shall endeavor to put matters in their proper places.

The names being used to identify gum copal originating from the Philippine Islands are conflicting and very misleading. In the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, two general terms are used to identify gum copal exported from this country, namely, "Philippines" and "Manila." The quotations for Philippines are lower than the quotations for Manila. This is ridiculous because there are no other copal in the Philippines except the good quality and exportable copal all of which are shipped from Manila.

Another evidence of this confusion was revealed by some of our correspondents abroad when they asked us for information about Camarines gum copal and Lagonoy gum copal. From this it is evident that other names are being used for which different prices are being asked also.

Camarines is the name of two provinces, namely, Camarines Norte (North) and Camarine Sur (South). Lagonoy is the name of a small town in the province of Camarines Sur. In Camarines Norte no copal is produced. In Camarines Sur, a small amount of copal is produced but only in a few small towns including Lagonoy.

We believe it is proper that the exportable gum copal of this country should have a correct and permanent name. This will do away with the confusion of conflicting names and will save unsuspecting patrons from being made to pay different prices because of different names, which names stand in effect and in truth for the same gum copal originating from the same and identical place.

In our opinion, the good quality and exportable gum copal from this country should be named either Philippine copal or Manila copal, or both Philippine and Manila be used interchangably to mean the same and identical gum copal. As to grading, many adopt any conventional term or mark to distinguish and identify their grad-

—*Continued on page* 45

Sales Lower in Sept.

Domestic sales of wholesalers, and shipments by manufacturers of chemicals, oils, and drugs were lower, with one exception, during September, 1940, as compared with the same month in 1939, according to data compiled by the Department of Commerce. The exception was in the case of shipments by manufacturers of chemicals and allied products, which classification showed a gain of 7.9 percent.

The compiled data also revealed that the inventories of both wholesalers and producers in all classifications were larger at the end of September this year, than at a similar time in 1939. Comparisons for various groups and some single commodities follow:—

Wholesale Sales

	Percentage comparison with Sept., 1939.
Drugs and druggists' sundries	— 0.4
Industrial chemicals	— 17.7
Paints and varnishes	— 5.2
Petroleum	— 3.2

Manufacturers' Shipments

Chemicals and allied products	+ 7.9
Petroleum refining	— 3.6
Rubber products	— 5.7

Exports

Coaltar chemicals	+ 74.1
Gas and fuel oils	— 55.7
Industrial chemicals	— 8.1
Lard	— 59.7
Lubricating oil	— 59.6
Medicinal products	— 4.4
Motor fuels	— 57.4
Oilcake and meal	— 95.5
Paints and varnishes	— 31.6
Petroleum, crude	— 38.5
Phosphate rock	— 58.6
Pigments	— 38.4
Soaps and toiletries	— 52.3
Sulphur, crude	+ 98.0

Retail Sales

Drug stores, independents	+ 1.5
Chains	+ 1.0
Inventories	+ 2.0
Filling stations, independent	— 5.8

Wholesale Inventories

	Compared at Sept. 30.
Drugs and druggists' sundries	+ 3.6
Industrial chemicals	+ 8.5
Paints and varnishes	+ 7.0
Petroleum	+ 17.8

Manufacturers' Inventories

Chemical and allied products	+ 18.9
Petroleum refining	+ 9.5
Rubber products	+ 24.7

Frank Waldo Joins Columbia Alkali Corp.

Frank Waldo will become associated with the Columbia Alkali Corporation, a division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, as a member of the technical service department, in the capacity of market research specialist, on November 6, according to W. I. Galliher, sales director.

Born at Sea Cliff, Long Island, N. Y., Mr. Waldo attended Staten Island Academy and the Bordentown Military Institute. For eighteen years he was a member of the firm of E. M. & F. Waldo, importer and dealer in colors and pigments, during which time he did extensive survey work on several nationally distributed products. He later became secretary-treasurer of Stevens Yarn Company, cotton yarn merchant, this city. Attending second

Frank Waldo

—*Continued on page* 31

McK. & R. Trustee Files Plan of Reorganization

A plan of reorganization for McKesson & Robbins, Inc., was filed November 7 in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, by William J. Wardall, trustee.

Estimating prospective annual earnings at approximately $5,000,000 before interest charges and Federal income and excess profits taxes, the plan provides for a recapitalization of the company and for full payment, with accrued interest, of the company's total debt estimated at $29,911,756, including $15,725,000 of twenty-year 5½ percent convertible debentures. The plan would reduce the senior securities of the company from the present total of $46,023,200 to an estimated $17,800,000, comprising $11,900,000 of the new debentures and $5,900,000 of the new preferred stock. Annual interest and sinking fund charges and cumulative dividends would thereby be cut from approximately $3,498,000 to an estimated $1,187,500.

The stockholders' equity is capitalized, according to the plan, by the issuance of 1,515,149 shares of new common stock to the holders of the old preference stock and of the old common stock. According to the trustee's estimate, the prospective earnings of the new common stock should be approximately $2.09 a share.

The plan proposes that present holders of preference stock receive two shares of new common stock for each share of old preference stock; and that present holders of common stock receive one-quarter share of new common for each share of old common now held. Thus, estimated earnings for each share of old preference stock would be approximately $4.18, and estimated earnings for each share of old common stock would be approximately 52 cents. In view of the company's current earnings, it is expected that the new common could be put immediately on a dividend basis.

Under the allocation of the new common stock, the holders of old preference stock, which has a legal priority over the common stock of $50 plus accumulated and unpaid dividends per share, receive the value of their interest in the equity, and the balance of the new common stock is given to holders of old common. Holders of the new stock, both preferred and common, would be entitled to one vote per share.

Other Features of Plan

Other important features of the reorganization plan are:—

1. The company would retain all its property and continue its drug and liquor wholesaling, drug manufacturing, and other business activities.
2. Interest would be paid in cash at the rate of 5½ percent on the old debentures, 5 percent on $670,752 of notes, 3 percent on bank debt and legal interest of all other debt. Interest would accrue to the date of distribution.
3. The board of directors would consist of not more than seventeen members who would hold office until the first annual meeting of stockholders following consummation of the plan. Ten of these directors would be J. S. Bedsole, George V. Doerr, T. O. Duff, Henry D. Faxon, B. B. Gilmer, Leo A. Lanigan, C. F. Michaels, W. J. Murray, jr., A. H. Van Gorder, and McKay Van Vleet. These men are executive officers and directors of the company and have been acting as executive assistants to the trustee. As a group they represent substantial stockholdings.
4. If there is no underwriting or sale of new securities, one additional director would be selected by the protective committee representing the debentures and one additional director would be selected by the banks holding the bank debt.
5. One additional director would be selected by each of the committees representing old preference and old common stockholders. Other directors to fill remaining vacancies would be nominated by any creditor or stockholder, unless there is an underwriting or sale of new securities, in which event nominations would only be made by stockholders or their representatives.

SEC Will Study Plan

Judge Coxe, who is supervising the reorganization, is expected to set a date for a preliminary hearing at which objections may be filed, or

—*Continued on page 65*

Phenolic Disinfectant Standards Submitted

OPD Washington Bureau
November 5, 1940

Revised standards for phenolic disinfectants which recognize phenols derived from petroleum, as well as those of coaltar origin, have been submitted to producers, distributors, and users by the Division of Trade Standards of the National Bureau of Standards.

The revisions, recommended by the National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers and endorsed by the standing committee of the national bureau, affect commercial standards CS70-38 ("Coaltar Disinfectant, Emulsifying Type") and CS71-38 ("Cresylic Disinfectants"). The titles have been changed respectively to "Phenolic Disinfectant, Emulsifying Type" and "Phenolic Disinfectant, Soluble Type."

Except for the change in paragraph 3 of CS70-38 to admit the petroleum phenols, no significant change is made in the requirements of that standard. Although CS71-38 has been rewritten because of a division into two groups based on phenol coefficient, the requirements of the two groups are not essentially different from the requirements of CS71-38, except admitting the phenols of petroleum origin. Lower solubility is required of group

—*Continued on page 37*

Chemical Specialties Wanted

This is the question—as has been stated herein before—which Research Advisory Service asked of more than a thousand industrial executives in its endeavor to further the correlation of demand and supply in respect of technical and scientific services of practical value:—

What new product, process, or material might industrial research develop that would be valuable to your industry?

Wants in the fields of paints and other finishes, chemical materials and processes of many kinds, plastics, and rubber expressed in reply to that question have been printed in OPD during the past three weeks. Here is another batch comprising a variety of what may generally be styled chemical specialties:—

Adhesives

1. Fire-resistant dust adhesives are sought by the air-filter industry. Must have the capacity for wetting dust particles and holding them against further travel in the air stream at temperatures from below freezing to several hundred degrees Fahrenheit; must be odorless and nontoxic, substantially incombustible and not give off smoke in objectionable amounts when exposed to flame.

2. A low-cost, waterproof glue, not merely a highly water-resistant glue, would gain tremendous additional markets for plywood.

3. A cement for leather belting which would be waterproof, greaseproof, and heat-resistant up to 350°F., that would make a lap as strong and pliable as the rest of the belt, and that could be applied cold.

4. An improved nonanimal adhesive for manufacturing abrasive coated paper, cloth sheets, belts, and discs. Also an improved nonanimal adhesive for setting up polishing wheels with abrasive. The present silicate cements lack flexibility.

5. *Cement for quickly bonding rubber and metal.

6. A cheap adhesive to glue sawdust firmly together under pressure.

7. An adhesive for attachment of blueprints to glass, or enameled surfaces, that will not discolor the blueprint but will maintain adhesion in high temperatures and humidities.

8. A nonleaking, permanent joint adhesive for masonry units.

9. An adhesive to adhere cellophane or other moistureproof transparent films to paper.

10. In the photoengraving field, adhesives are needed to hold the printing plate direct to the wood block without tacking.

Dyes and Colors

1. Permanent dyes for glass textiles to bring "Fiberglas" decorative textiles into

—*Continued on page 32A*

* Items preceded by an asterisk (*) are those indicated by the National Inventors Council at the request of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense as most urgent from the standpoint of national defense.

Meeting the Caffeine Shortage

By A. Linton Davidson

Dominion Analyst,
Department of Pensions and Public Health, Canada.

Reprinted from Canadian Chemistry and Process Industries

The invasion of the Netherlands by the armed forces of the German Reich in the Spring of this year has caused some serious repercussions in the drug market. Amsterdam was an important center for a number of medicinal products, including caffeine; now that this source of supply has been cut off, a shortage of caffeine is beginning to be felt in Canada. Imports of crude caffeine into this country normally amount to between 50 and 60 tons per annum, much of which goes into the manufacture of various products. This study was undertaken with the object of finding means to make good this shortage.

Caffeine may be produced synthetically from uric acid, or it may be obtained from certain plants, such as tea, coffee, cocoa, mate, guarana, and kola. Prior to the glut of coffee on the market during the depression years, caffeine was being manufactured in Germany from guano, but the synthetic process is costly and of commercial interest only in times of emergency. Moreover, in wartime, it is questionable whether either raw material or reagents would be available in Canada in adequate amounts.

Tea is a well-known source of caffeine. Much tea refuse and shipments damaged by seawater are used for this purpose in Great Britain. Its comparatively high yield of 2 to 4 percent is a cogent recommendation, while the cost of extraction is neither great nor the process complicated. In Canada, however, very little of this material appears to be available and the importation of supplies of low-grade tea for this purpose would involve the use of shipping space for prolonged periods, as tea is entirely a product of the Orient. Again, the nonavailability of ample supplies of mate, guarana, and kolanuts, together with the price, would seem to rule out the possibility of their use as raw materials.

Such considerations serve to eliminate all but coffee and cocoa as raw materials for the possible manufacture

—*Continued on page 32A*

Tin Ore Contracts Signed with Bolivia

OPD Washington Bureau
November 7, 1940

Contracts to purchase Bolivian tin ore have been signed by the Metals Reserve Company and a group of Bolivian tin producers, Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones today announced. The contracts, guaranteed by the Bolivian government, call for the purchase of enough tin ores and concentrates to produce 18,000 tons of fine tin annually for the next five years.

It was revealed that the Metals Reserve Company, an RFC subsidiary, will advance up to 80 percent of the value of the ores on warehouse receipts at the ports of Arica and Antofagasta, Chile, from which ports the ores will be shipped.

The RFC made known that it will soon arrange for the construction of a tin smelter in this country to smelt the ores, but it was not indicated whether the government or private companies will construct the smelter.

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CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA MONTREAL TORONTO

Current Market Quotations

November 8, 1940

RECEIVED NOV 12 1940 LIBRARY THE CHEMISTS' CLUB

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When not otherwise indicated, quotations are f.o.b. New York prices on large lots. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports on other pages, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports are indicated on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acetal, dms., dlvd.....lb. .75 - 1.00
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 & 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 & 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetamide, CP, kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
200-lb. lots, works.....lb. .38 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .55 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works.....lb. .70 - —
tech., kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
200-lb. lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
100-lbs. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .50 - —
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls..lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. .32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .33 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .38 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - —
powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .30 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .31 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .36 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Acetoacetanilide, dms.....lb. .47 - .55
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .05 - —
Methyl (see M).
Acetophenone, bots.....lb. 1.60 - —
cns., 25 to 50 lbs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.27 - —
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
50 lbs.....lb. 1.02 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., f.o.b. all points in U. S. E. of and including Kans., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex. E. of Austin and Brownsville...lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .09 - —
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 2.23 2.48
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 2.73 - 2.98
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.15 - 4.40
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 4.65 - 4.90
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.17 - 5.42
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 5.67 - 5.92
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.89 - 6.14
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 6.39 - 6.64
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.14.00 - —
99.5% bbls.....100 lbs. 7.62 - 7.87
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .09 - —
cbys. .....100 lbs. 8.12 - 8.37
tanks .....100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.50
USP, bbls.....100 lbs.10.25 -10.50
cbys., ...100 lbs.10.75 -11.00
synth., 99.5%, al. dms.100 lbs. 8.43 - 8.68
tanks .....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
USP XI, al. dms..100 lbs.10.25 -11.00
C.P., dms.....100 lbs.13.50 -14.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.28 - 3.53
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 3.78 - 4.03
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.66 - 3.91
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 4.16 - 4.41
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.15 - 6.40
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 6.65 - 6.90
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.68 - 7.93
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 8.18 - 8.43

Acetic acid price differentials above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities; the prices apply div'd at destination in the following States: Conn., Dela., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., N. and S. Car., R. I., Penna., and Va. For all other States except Wash., Ore., and Calif., prices are f.o.b. works, frt. equalized.

Acetic, anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld.....lb. .12 - .13
Acetylsalicylic, special, USP, fine cryst., gran., 200-lb. bbls..lb. .45 - —
standard, USP, fine cryst., gran., 20 or 40 mesh, 20-lb. bbls..lb. .40 - —
powd., 80 mesh, 200-lb. bbls..lb. .40 - —
Adipic, fib. dms., works....lb. .31 - —
Anthranilic, refd., bbls.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
tech. bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kegs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic, bots., dms.....oz. 2.00 - 2.05
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., 25 or more, E. works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
10-25, E. works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more, lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Boric, tech., 99.5%, gran., bulk, frt. alld..ton.93.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld...ton.96.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.108.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.113.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.106.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.118.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.123.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.101.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.113.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.118.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.111.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.123.00 - —

Acid, boric, tech., 99.5%, powd., bbls., less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.128.00- —
USP, $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., S. Charleston, W. Va...lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Broenner's bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 7.00 - —
Capric, dms.....lb. .13 - .13½
Caproic, dms., works.....lb. .30 - .35
Carbolic (see Phenol).
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .17½- —
Castor oil, split, dms.....lb. .16 - .17
Chlorosulphonic, d m s., c.l., works..lb. .0350- —
5-drum lots, works.....lb. .04 - —
single drum.....lb. .05 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .03 - —
Chromic, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., N. Y., lb. .15¾- —
smaller quantities, dlvd., N.Y..lb. .16¼- .17¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Citric, cryst., gran., bbls., car lots..lb. .20 - —
10,000-lb. lots, one shipt. lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .21 - —
anhydr., gran., dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 shipt..lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- —

Citric acid quotations on powder are ½c. higher than on granular. Keg packing is ½c. higher than barrels. Prices are f.o.b. N. Y. Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N. Y.

Cleve's. bbls.....lb. .57 - —
Coconut oil, dms.....lb. .10 - .10½
Corn, dist., dms.....lb. .08¼- .08⅝
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms....lb. .07¾- .08
tanks .....lb. .07¼- —
Cresylic (coaltar) high-boil 50%, 210°-215°, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .70 - —
special blends (50%, 210°-215°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .73 - —
low-boil (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .70 - —
special blends (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .73 - —
imported, pale, dms...gal. .65 - .70
Cresylic (petroleum), high-boil (240°-300°), non-return dms., c.l., works, East. U.S..gal. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .44 - .45
tanks, dlvd., East. U.S.gal. .389 - —
medium-boil (222°-249°), non-return dms., c.l., works, East. U.S..gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .50 - .51
tanks, dlvd., East. U.S.gal. .448 - —
Crotonic, 10 bbls. or more, dlvd..lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
smaller containers, dlvd....lb. .50 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., 25 and over.....lb. .11 - —
1-24 .....db. .11½- —
Fumaric, bbls., 1-ton delivery.. lb. .24 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - .28
Gallic, tech., bbls.....lb. .90 - .93
N.F. VI, bbls., 200 lbs., 5 or more..lb. 1.07 - —
single bbls.....lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.16 - —
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .12 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .15 - —
25 or 50-lb. demijns.....lb. .21 - .23
5-lb. bots.....lb. .29 - —
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.63 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, 10% dilute, cby. lb. .20 - —
concentrated, 34%, cby.....lb. .35 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works....lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, bbls.....lb. .06 - .06½
rubber, dms.....lb. .08 - .08½
48%, lead, cbys.....lb. .12 - —
rubber, dms.....lb. .11 - —
52%, lead, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
rubber, dms.....lb. .12 - —
60%, lead, cbys.....lb. .14 - —
rubber, dms.....lb. .13 - —
Hydrofluosilic, 30-35%, 420 lbs., bbls..lb. .09 - .09¼
Hypophosphorus, USP, 30%, djns..lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., works...100 lbs. 6.75 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
cbys., works...100 lbs. 4.75 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., works...100 lbs. 7.75 - —
50%, edible, 20 or more, cbys..lb. .10½- .11¼
5 to 19, cbys.....lb. .11 - .12
1 to 4, cbys.....lb. .11¼- .12¼
Acid, lactic, plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12¼- .13½
5 to 10, cbys.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
1 to 4, cbys.....lb. .13¼- .14½
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more.lb. .21 - .22
1 to 4, cbys.....lb. .21½- .22½
USP, XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .42 - .45
USP, VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .40 - .43
Lauric, dist., tech., dms.....lb. .11½ .12
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil, light, dms.....lb. .11¾- .12¼
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kegs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, bots.....lb. 2.30 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kegs, works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., bbls..lb. .15 - .18
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.10 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 3.20 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
C.P. dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½ - —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .16 - .16½
Naphthenic, dom., acidity 160, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½ Nom.
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 Nom.
tanks, works.....lb. .06 Nom.
220 min. acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09 Nom.
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09½ Nom.
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .08 Nom.
240 min. acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 Nom.
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½ Nom.
tanks, works.....lb. No prices
Nicotinic, 25-lb. cns.....lb.11.00 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb.11.50 - —
1-lb. bots.....lb.12.00 - —
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works....100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.45 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
10 to 24 works...100 lbs. 6.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.95 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 7.45 - —
C.P., USP, dealers, cbys...lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
Oleum (see sulphuric fuming).
Oxalic, dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .10¾- —
10,000 lbs. and over.....lb. .11 - —
smaller quantities.....lb. .12 - .14
Palmitic, bgs.....lb. .09¾- .10¼
Palm oil, white, dist., dms..lb. .06¾- .07¼
tanks .....lb. .06¼- —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Phosphoric, ortho, tech., 50%, cbys..lb. .06 - —
75%, cbys.....lb. .07½- —
USP, 50%, s. g. 1,710, cbys., 180 lbs..lb. .12 - —
50%, s. g. 1.347, cbys., 70 lbs..lb. .12 - —
dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
10%, dilut., cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., returnable, works..lb. .14 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., lump, powd., bbls..lb. 1.20 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.25 - —
USP, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - —
resubl., cns.....lb. 2.20 - —
Pyroligenous, bbls., dlvd. E.gal. .25 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28 - .33
Salicylic, tech., bbls.....lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Sebasic, CP, bbls., works....lb. No prices
tech., bbls., works.....lb. No prices
Soybean oil, dist., dms.....lb. .08 - .08½
Stearic, dist., double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .09 - .10
single pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .08½- .09½
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .11¾- .12¾
saponif., double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .09¼- .10¼
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .12 - .13

Acid, succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphonaphthenic, dms.....lb. .04 - .10
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E, works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06¾- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.18.50 - —
65%, tanks, E. works....ton.36.00 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms.....lb. .54 - .56
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .98 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.03 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. .83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .90 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more, one shipment.....lb. .43¾- —
smaller quantities...lb. .45¾- —
kgs. .....lb. .44¼- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic, CP, kgs., works...lb. No prices
Chem. grade, kgs., works..lb. No prices
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. .32 - .34
Root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 - —
vis. .....gr. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 - —
vis. .....gr. 1.60 - —
Adeps lanae, anhyd., dms.....lb. .26¼- .27
hyd., dms.....lb. .24¼- .25
Agar, 1, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
3, bls.....lb. No prices
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Albumen, blood, dark, flake, bags, f.o.b. Chicago, frt. alld..lb. .13 - —
powd., grade A, same basis, ton lots..lb. .15 - —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .18 - —
light, dom., flake, dms., f.o.b. Chicago, frt. alld..lb. .53 - .62
import, bgs.....lb. No prices
Egg, ed., dom., cryst., bbls..lb. .62 - .68
powd., dms., bbls.....lb. .67 - .75
import, cs.....lb. .64 - .66
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .111 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .121 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .101 - —
normal, dms., l.c.l., wks....lb. .25 - —
Tertiary, refd., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .68 - —
drums .....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal, cns., works...lb. .13½- .15½
dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .08 - —
tankwagon, frt. alld.....lb. .08½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss. R..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .06½- —
tertiary, denaturing, c.l., dms..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11½- —
Capryl, pure, dms., works...lb. 2.50 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .85 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.50 - —
500 lbs.....lb. 1.70 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.80 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.90 - —
5 lbs.....lb. 2.00 - —
com'l, dms.....lb. .95 - —
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Denatured, CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .31½- —
l.c.l., works, dms.....gal. .36½- —
tanks, E., works.....gal. .25½- —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 4c. per gal. in tanks, and 5c. per gal. in drms., higher. Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .30½- —
19 bbls., E. works....gal. .32½- —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .35½- —
dms., c.l., E. works...gal. .29½- —
19 dms., E. works...gal. .31½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .23½- —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, dms., c.l., works, E. gal. .27½- —
19 dms., works E...gal. .29½- —
1 to 18 dms., works, E. gal. .32½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .21½- —
SD23G, works, E., c.l., dms., gal. .33½- —
19 dms.....gal. .35½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .38½- —
tanks .....gal. .27½- —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 4c. per gal., in tanks, and 5c. per gal., in drums, higher.

Alcohol—Ammonia Oxalate

Alcohol, special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .30½- —
20 dms. to c.l.....gal. .32½- —
1 to 10 dms.....gal. .35½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .24½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dvld.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
Ethyl, 190 pf., ex. molasses, bbls., c.l..gal. 6.00½- —
19 bbls.....gal. 6.04 - —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. 6.07 - —
dms., c.l.....gal. 5.99½- —
19 dms.....gal. 6.03 - —
5 to 18 dms.....gal. 6.06 - —
1 to 4 dms.....gal. 6.08 - —
tanks .....gal. 5.95½- —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal. 6.34½- —
19 dms.....gal. 6.38 - —
5 to 18 dms.....gal. 6.41 - —
1 to 4 dms.....gal. 6.42 - —
Grain alcohol 25c. gal. higher.
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., 32,000 lbs., works, lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 500 lbs. and more, works..lb. .25 - —
Isoamyl, primary, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .27 - —
cans, works.....lb. .32 - —
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works..lb. .0690- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .0590- —
Alcohol, isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., f.o.b. dest..gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., same basis, gal. .38½- —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .38½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .28½- —
99%, dms., 5 gals., same basis..gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., same basis, gal. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .31 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.30 - 3.35
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, f.o.b. cars, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - —
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. .70 - —
type B, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, same basis..lb. .69 - —
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. .65 - —
Propyl, normal, dms., works, gal. .70 - —
Octyl (see ethylhexyl alcohol).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., contract, f.o.b. Waverly, N. Y.lb. .44 - —
450-lb. lots, same basis...lb. .50 - —
cns., f.o.b., Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat., grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldehyde bisulphite, bbls., dlvd., lb. .17 - —
smaller containers.....lb. .20 - —
Aldol, 95%, 55 and 110 gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
5 and 10 gal. dms., works, lb. .15 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .39 - .40
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .18 - .19
Curacao, cs.....lb. .53 - .54
gourds, bbls.....lb. .80 - .85
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .42 - .45
Aloin, 140-lb. bbls.....lb. 2.25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.27 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 2.34 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Althea root, USP, cube cut, bbls., lb. .90 Nom.
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
dlvd., N.Y., Phil..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
dlvd. N.Y., Phila..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.90 - —
dlvd. N.Y., Phila....100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse deliveries all metrop. zones (except N.Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate, whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point, dlvd. N.Y. price apply to truck or ex warehouse.
Potash, gran., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
dlvd. N.Y., Phila..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd. N.Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
dlvd. N.Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum.
Potash chrome, bbls.....lb. No price
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, tech., basic, powd., insoluble, bbls., 10 or more, dlvd..lb. .35 - —
1 to 9, dlvd.....lb. .40 - —
smaller containers, dlvd. lb. .50 - —
soluble, bbls., dlvd....lb. .33 - —
smaller containers, dlvd. lb. .45 - —
solut., 52%, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, dlvd. lb. .11 - —
1 to 9, dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
normal, pwd., bbls., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
smaller containers, dlvd. lb. .35 - —
solut., 20%, bbls., c.l. dlvd..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over, dlvd. lb. .08½- —
1 to 9, dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works..lb. .08 - —
12,000 to 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .09 - —
1,100 to 11,000 lbs., works, lb. .10 - —
140 to 875 lbs., works..lb. .11 - —
100 lbs. or less, works..lb. .12 - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
solution, 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¾- —
Fermate, 30% solut., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0290- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .03½- —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0260- —
light, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .17½- —
open order.....lb. .17½- .20
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .20½- .21½
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd.lb. .13 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l .....lb. .19 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaled..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equaled. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
iron,free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.85 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
Aluminum 98-99%, c.l.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - —
paste, lining, extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .61 - —
ink, dms., 1,500 lbs.....lb. .71 - —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .38 - —
powder, lining, extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .92 - —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .57 - —
litho, extra brilliant, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42 - —
extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .44 - —
lining, dms., 1,500 lbs....lb. .36 - —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .56 - —
rubber compound, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .39 - —
unpolished, dms., 1,500 lbs. lb. .36 - —
varnish, extra brilliant, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42 - —
extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .44 - —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .38 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are 5c. per lb. higher for less than 200 lbs.; 2c. per lb higher for 200-400 lbs.; and 1c. per lb. higher for 400-1,500 lbs.; for containers smaller than drums, prices are 1c. per lb. higher for 100 lbs.; 1½c. per lb. higher for 50 lbs.; 3c. per lb. higher for 10 lbs.; 5c. per lb. higher for 2 lbs.; 8c. per lb. higher for 1 lb.; and 12c. per lb. for ½ lb.; on single shipments of 5,000 lbs. prices are 1c. per lb. lower; for 30,000 lbs. prices are 2c. per lb. lower. Transportation allowed East of Mississippi.
Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz.17.00 -26.00
Aminopyrine, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.22 - 4.25
Ammonia, acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd..lb. .27 - .33
dms., dlvd.....lb. .23 - .26
Aldehyde, dms., works.....lb. .65 - .70
Anhydrous, fertilizer, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., frt. equal with Hopewell, Va.....ton.90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, lb. .05 - —
pure, cycls., dlvd., met. N. Y., lb. .16 - —
Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a nationwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .03¼- —
dms., c.l .....lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02¾- —
tanks (on NH_3 content), f.o.b. works..lb. .04 - —
Benzoate, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .40 - —
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs....lb. .41 - —
900 lbs., or less.....lb. .42 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., dlvd., Met. N.Y..lb. .0564- .0614
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .30 - .32
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .14½- .16½
Borate, bbls., kgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Bromide, gran., bbls.....lb. .51 - —
bxs. .....lb. .54 - .55
kegs .....lb. .52 - —
Carbonate, lump, dms., dlvd., Met. N.Y..lb. .08¼- .09¼
cns., same basis.....lb. .14¼- —
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech., (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., 225-lb. bbls....lb. .12 - .18
100-lb. kgs .....lb. .15 - —
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. .75 - —
100-lb. dms .....lb. .80 - —
50-lb. dms .....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms .....lb. .85 - —
cns. .....lb. .85 - —
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. .17 - .19
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.35 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls., lb. .12 - —
Molybdate, kgs., wks.....lb. 1.05 - 1.20
Nitrate, tech., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, neutral, powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .19 - .25
pure gran.....lb. .32 - —

MoO_3

The two lowest cost raw materials for the production of all Molybdenum compounds, including Molybdated pigment colors, are:

PURE MOLYBDENUM TRIOXIDE
AND TECHNICAL MOLYBDENUM TRIOXIDE

Our development department will gladly take up with you any problems involving the application of Molybdenum

Climax Molybdenum Company
500 Fifth Avenue New York City

MOLY

Ammonia, perchlorate, kgs.	lb.	.17	Nom.
Persulphate, kgs. ,dom.	lb.	.21 -	.22
Phosphate, dibasic, N.F.V., bls.,	lb.	.37 -	—
kgs	lb.	.39 -	—
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾-	.09¼
monobasic, crude (fert. grade), 11% N 48% phos., bulk, f.o.b. E. works.	unit-ton.	1.55 &	.79
pure, bbls.	lb.	.40 -	.45
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾-	.09¼
Salicylate, USP, kgs.	lb.	1.15 -	1.20
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.11½-	—
Stearate, anhydrous	lb.	.24½-	—
paste	lb.	.06½-	—
Sulphate, dom., bulk, c.l., contr., f.o.b. cars, ports, Oct.-Dec. shipt.	ton.	28.00 -	—
spot, same basis	ton.	29.00 -	—
Ammonia sulphate prices are $1 per ton less than above prices f.o.b. cars nearest inland producing oven.			
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis, 100%, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.03 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12 -	.13
tanks, divd.	lb.	.07½-	—
Red, 48%, cbys., works	lb.	.07¼-	—
dms., works	lb.	.05½-	—
yellow, 33%, cbys., works	lb.	.07½-	—
dms., works	lb.	.05½-	—
Sulphocyanide, pure, 99-100%, kgs.	lb.	.65 -	—
tech., kgs.	lb.	.40 -	—
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).			
sal, gray, dom., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs.		5.50 -	5.75
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.00 -	6.70
Sal, white, gran., dom., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.45 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.15 -	—
import, csks.	100 lbs.	No prices	
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.12 -	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.10½-	—
cns., works	lb.	.16 -	.18
ex Pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11½-	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.09½-	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).			
Butyrate, dms., 50 gal., returnable	lb.	.75 -	—
Caproate, cns.	lb.	2.75 -	—
Chloride, normal, dms., works, lb.		.56 -	—
small lots, works	lb.	.68 -	—
mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0565-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0665-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0465-	—
Nitrite, bots.	lb.	1.80 -	1.85
Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., works, lb.		1.10 -	—
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25 -	—
Salicylate, 5 lbs., bots.	lb.	.61 -	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	.51 -	—
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.29 -	—
Amylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.102-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.09 -	—
Anethol, bots.	lb.	1.10 -	1.15
Angelica root, dom., bls.	lb.	.35 -	.40
import, natural, bls.	lb.	1.75 -	1.80
twisted, bls.	lb.	1.95 -	2.00
Angostura bark, bls.	lb.	.30 -	.32
Anilin oil, dms.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 -	—
tanks	lb.	.14½-	—
Salt, dms., works	lb.	.22 -	.24
Anise, Bulgarian, bgs.	lb.	.17 -	.18
Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	.17 -	.18
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.15 -	.15½
Star	lb.	.17 -	.18
Anisic aldehyde, bots.	lb.	2.85 -	2.90
Annatto paste, bxs.	lb.	.34 -	.39
seed, bgs.	lb.	.06½-	.07
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., wks., lb.		.55 -	—
90%, bbls., wks.	lb.	.65 -	—
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, subl., bbls., lb.		.65 -	—
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).			
Chloride, solut., cbys.	lb.	.17 -	—
Metal, spot	lb.	.14	Nom.
Needle, brown, Bolivian, 67%	lb.	.16 -	—
Chinese, black, 70%	lb.	.26 -	.28
Oxide, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.13 -	.14
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½-	—
Salt, 65%, dms.	lb.	.30 -	—
bbls.	lb.	.38 -	—
White pigment, bgs., f.o.b. Laredo, Tex.	lb.	.13 -	.14
Antipyrene, bbls., kgs., ton lots, lb.		2.00 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.10 -	2.15
Apomorphine, bots.	oz.	23.20 -	23.70
Archil extract, con., bbls.	lb.	No prices	
double, bbls.	lb.	No prices	
triple, bbls.	lb.	No prices	
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.	lb.	.11 -	.12
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	5.00 -	6.50
Argols, test 70% to 85%, basis 100%, 100 kgm., purity, 100 kilos.		No prices	
Arnica flowers, bls.	lb.	1.75	Nom.
Root, bls.	lb.	.55 -	.57
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd. bgs.	lb.	.09 -	.09½
bbls.	lb.	.09½-	.10
Arsenic, metal, lump, cs.	lb.	No prices	
Chloride (arsenous), cns.	lb.	4.85 -	—
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.	lb.	5.58 -	—
jars	lb.	5.43 -	—
Red, import, cs.	lb.	No prices	
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).			
White, powd., kgs., c.l.	lb.	.03½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¼-	—
Asafetida, cs.	lb.	.36 -	.37
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.54 -	.55
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).			
Asbestos fiber, 5M, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	42.50 -	—
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	40.00 -	—
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	30.00 -	—
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	26.00 -	—
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	24.00 -	—
7H, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	20.00 -	—
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	17.50 -	—
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	15.00 -	—
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, tons, f.o.b. plant	lb.	.04½-	—
smaller lots, f.o.b. plant, lb.		.05½-	—
process form, bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. plant	lb.	.05 -	—
smaller lots, f.o.b. plant, lb.		.06 -	—
California, dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	29.00 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	36.50 -	—
Cuban A, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	60.00 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	90.00 -	—
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	35.00 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	55.00 -	—
Asphaltum, Egyptian, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.15 -	—
Gilsonite, brilliant black, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points,	ton.	32.00 -	—
seconds, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points.	ton.	25.50 -	—
selects, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points.	ton.	32.90 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. J. or N. Y., whse.	ton.	58.00 -	—
Jet, bgs., c.l., Western shipping points.	ton.	30.50 -	—
Mexican, Texas, dms., c.l., refinery	ton.	19.00 -	—
l.c.l., refinery	ton.	21.00 -	—
tanks, refinery	ton.	16.00 -	—
Petroleum, cut-back, bbls., l.c.l., E. cst., refinery.	gal.	.18 -	—
dms., c.l., E. cst., refinery,	gal.	.12 -	—
tanks, Calif., refinery	ton.	12.50 -	14.00
East Coast, refinery	gal.	.06 -	.06½
Ill., Ind., refinery	gal.	.06½-	—
N. Orleans, refinery	gal.	.06 -	—
Atropine, bots.	oz.	5.75 -	6.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	5.50 -	5.75

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.	lb.	.40 -	.45
Barberry bark, bgs.	lb.	.37 -	.39
Tree bark, bls.	lb.	No prices	
Barbital, cs.	lb.	2.50 -	2.60
sodium, cs.	lb.	2.75 -	—
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	43.00 -	—
precip., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	45.00 -	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	50.00 -	—
bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	50.00 -	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	55.00 -	—
sulphur-free, bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	50.00 -	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	55.00 -	—
Chlorate, kgs.	lb.	.25 -	.30
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.26 -	—
tech., dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., Zone 1, divd., New England States, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Wisc., Ill., Ky., and principal cities on west bank of Miss., north of Miss., north of Ark. line	ton.	77.00 -	—
bbls., same basis.	ton.	79.00 -	—
l.c.l., bgs., same basis	ton.	90.00 -	—
bbls., same basis	ton.	92.00 -	—
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., divd., Tenn., N.-S. Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss., Fla.,	ton.	81.00 -	—
bbls., same basis.	ton.	83.00 -	—
l.c.l., bgs., same basis,	ton.	94.00 -	—
bbls., same basis.	ton.	96.00 -	—
Zone 3, bgs., c.l. Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah, Ariz.	ton.	87.00 -	—
bbls., same basis.	ton.	89.00 -	—

Ammonia Perchl.—Barytes

Barium, chloride, tech., dom., cryst., zone 3, l.c.l., bgs.,	same basis. ton.	100.00 -	—
bbls., same basis.	ton.	102.00 -	—
Zone 4, bgs., c.l. divd., Wash., Ore., Calif., Nev.	ton.	83.00 -	—
bbls., same basis.	ton.	85.00 -	—
l.c.l., bgs., same basis.	ton.	96.00 -	—
bbls., same basis.	ton.	98.00 -	—
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12 -	.15
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.14 -	.15
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).			
Hydroxide, bbls., works.	lb.	.05½-	.07
Iodide, bots.	lb.	4.77 -	—
jars	lb.	4.62 -	—
Monoxide (see Oxide).			
Nitrate, cks.	lb.	.08½-	.10¼
Oxide, ungrd., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10 -	.12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.11 -	.15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).			
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.12 -	.16
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).			
X-ray, bbls.	lb.	.09½-	.10
kgs.	lb.	.12 -	—
Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis.	ton.	25.15 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	26.15 -	—
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.	ton.	22.85 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	23.85 -	—
ex whse., New York.	ton.	31.50 -	—

NITRIC ACID

Photo-Engravers' Grade

To provide an acid especially suitable for use in photo-engraving, General Chemical Company carried out a comprehensive study of the action of nitric on metals. This study led to the development of an improved Nitric Acid—General Chemical Photo Engravers' Grade.

Tests of this General Chemical product in actual engraving operations have shown conclusively that it overcomes many former difficulties. Its action on zinc plates is rapid and uniform and is accompanied by a greatly minimized evolution of objectionable fumes.

Tests have shown further that the fast, uniform "bite" of this acid is maintained throughout the life of the etching bath and that the bath life is prolonged beyond the limits previously attained. This acid affords an additional advantage in its resistance to decomposition by light. It will remain colorless far beyond the limits of ordinary storage periods if kept from direct sunlight.

General Chemical Nitric Acid, Photo Engravers' Grade, is offered in four strengths, 36°, 38°, 40°, 42° Baume, specifically for processes involving the etching of metals. Shipments can be made immediately from a nearby General Chemical plant or stock point. Write or 'phone your nearest sales office listed below.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY

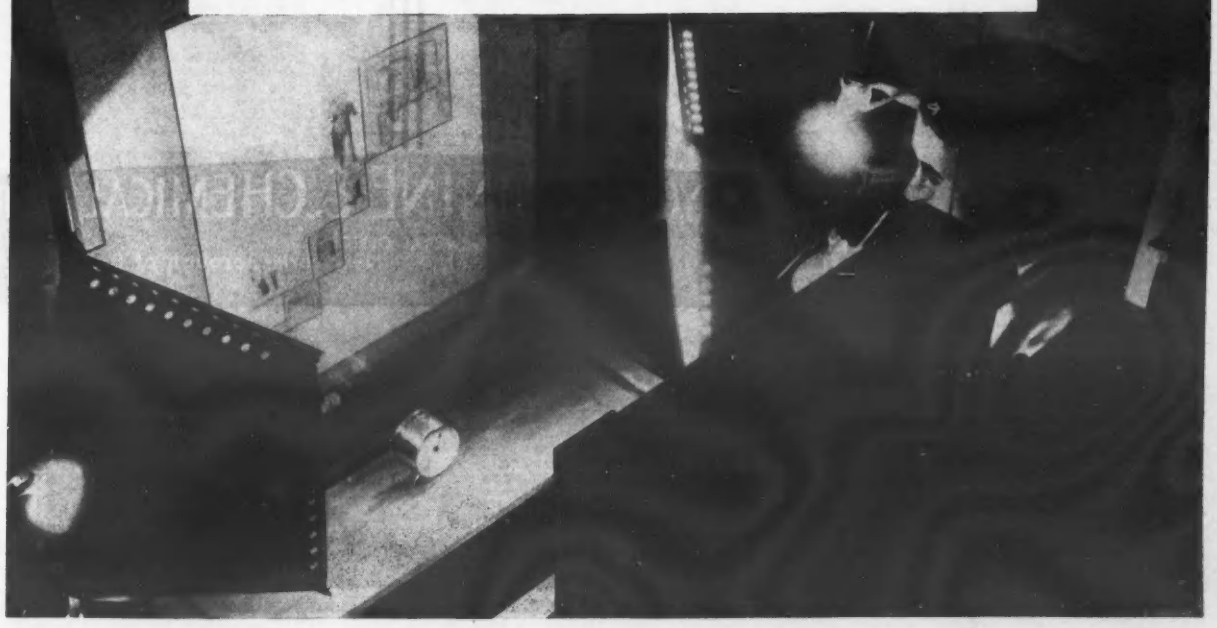
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Sales Offices: Atlanta • Baltimore • Boston • Buffalo • Charlotte (N. C.) Chicago • Cleveland • Denver • Houston • Kansas City • Milwaukee Minneapolis • Montezuma (Ga.) • Newark (N. J.) • New York • Philadelphia Pittsburgh • Providence (R. I.) • St. Louis • Utica (N. Y.)

Pacific Coast Sales Offices: San Francisco • Los Angeles

Pacific Northwest Sales Offices: Wenatchee (Wash.) • Yakima (Wash.)

In Canada: The Nichols Chemical Co., Ltd. • Montreal • Toronto • Vancouver



BISMUTH SALTS

BISMUTH SUBCARBONATE U.S.P.
BISMUTH SUBGALLATE U.S.P.
BISMUTH SUBNITRATE U.S.P.
AND OTHER BISMUTH SALTS

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RESUBLIMED IODINE U.S.P.
POTASSIUM IODIDE U.S.P.
IODOFORM U.S.P.
AND OTHER IODIDES

THE NEW YORK QUININE & CHEMICAL WORKS INC.
GENERAL OFFICES
99-117 North Eleventh Street, New York, Borough of Brooklyn
ST. LOUIS DEPOT, 915 MARKET STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO

Barytes, Southern off color, bulk mines..ton.12.00 - —
95.75%, bulk mines.....ton.16.00 - —
ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cuban, crude, c.l., c.l.f.....ton.11.00 - —
German, grd., bbls., c.l., dock, t.a..ton. No prices
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. No prices
ungrd., bulk, c.l., ex dock.ton. No prices
Italian, grd., bbls., c.l., ex dock, t.a..ton. No prices
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. No prices
Bauxite, bulk mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bay rum, import., bbls.....lb. .82 - .90
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .14 - .15
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Root, bls.....lb. .90 Nom.
Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs., Wyo., works..ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works, ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, tech., cbys., dms., lb. .45 - .50
N.F. VI, dms., 50 to 100 lbs..lb. .85 - —
5 to 25 lbs.....lb. .90 - .95
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzol, 90%, dms., returnable, works..gal. .19 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. E. of Omaha, gal. .14 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .14 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .23 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cans....lb. .49 - —
dms.....lb. .44 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., cans..lb. .84 - —
dms.....lb. .80 - —
Chloride, 95.97½, refd., dms., lb. .19 - .21
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 4.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Benzylidineacetone, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb.17.25 -17.50
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb.17.25 -17.50
Sulphate, cns.....lb.17.25 -17.50
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Betanaphthol, sublim., kgs....lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms.....lb. 2.10 - —
kgs.....lb. 2.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs.lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .19 - .21
Bismuth chloride, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Citrate, USP, VIII, 5-lb. bots., lb. 2.76 - —
jars.....lb. 2.65 - —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns.....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb. bots...lb. 1.45 - —
cns.....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.19 - —
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.36 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 1.13 - —
Subcarbonate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.82 - 2.08
fib. dms.....lb. 1.73 - 1.76
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.02 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.96 - —
Subgallate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.77 - 2.03
fib. dms.....lb. 1.68 - 1.71
Subiodide, cns.....lb. 4.01 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.98 - —
Subnitrate, powd., bots., cns.lb. 1.57 - 1.85
fib. dms.....lb. 1.48 - 1.51
Subsalicylate, 90-95%, bots..lb. 2.59 - —
bbls., fib. dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.61 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.56 - —
cns.....lb. 3.45 - —
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., 25-lb. dms..lb. 3.40 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene, c.l., works, duty paid..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .17½- —
3, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 - —
4, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .10 - —
5, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .09 - —
6, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .07 - —
7, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .10½- —
8, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11½- —
Bone black prices on Pacific Coast are 1c. per lb. higher, ex dock or ex whse.
Carbon, regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .03075- —
f.o.b. North Atlantic ports..lb. .03950- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse..lb. .07025- —
dlvd..lb. .07925- —
beads, compressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .02925- —
f.o.b. North Atlantic ports..lb. .02925- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse..lb. .06525- —
dlvd..lb. .06525- —
bulk, cars, c.l., f.o.b. plants, lb. .02¾- —
f.o.b. New York harbor..lb. .0363- —
All carbon black prices are for delivery in August-September.
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, 1, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
2, bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
Ivory, genuine, bbls.....lb. .30 - —
Lamp, dom., 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
vine, A, bbls., works or N. Y., lb. .04¼- —
B, bbls., works or N. Y..lb. .05½- —
works..lb. .13½- .15½
dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09½- —
Black dyes are listed under Dyes.

Black Haw, root bark, bls....lb. .29 - .30
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .22 - .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.62.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald...ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.75.00 -80.00
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.42.50 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.35
Blood, dried, dom., 16-16½ ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N. Y., unit-ton. 2.45 - —
high-grade, gr., 16-17 ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, unit-ton. 2.65 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, ship..unit-ton. 2.45 - —
soluble (see Albumen, blood)
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Blue, alkali, toner, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. river, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. .80 - .90
Alkali blue toner prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Bronze, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .33 - —
Celestial, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .33 - —
Cobalt, genuine, 1-kilo pkg..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper, phthalocyanin, bbls., f.o.b. works, frt. alld..lb. 3.30 - 3.75
Milori, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .33 - —
Potash, dom., bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .33 - —
Tungstated, peacock, kgs....lb. 3.75 - —
Victoria, kgs.....lb. 3.25 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .22 - .34
jobbing grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .11 - —
regular grades, bbls., same
Blue, ultramarine, dlvd., ex whse., is 1c. higher; Pac. Coast, ex whse., 2c. higher; 100-lb. kgs., 1c. above bbls., 28-lb. boxes 5c. above bbls.
Victoria, ink toner, bbls., same basis, alkali toner..lb. 1.85 - —
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs..lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., cns., dms.....lb. 1.60 - 1.63
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, dom., 4¼% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.30.00 -33.00
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton.31.00 - —
meal, steamed, dom., 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.29.00 -30.00
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton.31.50 - —
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate dibasic, precip.).
Steamed, dom., 1¼% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago—ton.29.00 -30.00
import, 1% ammon., 65-70% phos., bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton.34.50 - —
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .03½- .09
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .35 - .45
Borax, tech., 99¼% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.40.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.42.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.54.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.59.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.53.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.64.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.69.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.42.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.59.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.64.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.58.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.69.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.74.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, dms., c.l., dealers..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dealers, dms..lb. .11½- —
Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots 96 lbs. and over, no trucking or freight allowances for works or warehouse pick-ups.
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., ca., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - —
single pkg., same basis..lb. .30 - —
Bromoform, USP, 100-lb. lots, bots..lb. 1.50 - —
cbys.....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtops, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Brown, iron oxide, pure precip., cks., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .11¼- —
Metallic, iron oxide, bbls., wks., lb. .02½- —
paper bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0210- —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .03¼- —
Italian, Group 1, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y. or Pa. points..lb. .12½- —
2, bbls., same basis...lb. .11½- —
3, bbls., same basis...lb. .10½- —
4, bbls., same basis...lb. .09 - —
5, bbls., same basis...lb. .09 - —
6, bbls., same basis...lb. .06½- —
7, bbls., same basis...lb. .08¼- —
8, bbls., same basis...lb. .08 - —
9, bbls., same basis...lb. .07½- —
10, bbls., same basis...lb. .07½- —
11, bbls., same basis...lb. .07 - —
12, bbls., same basis...lb. .06½- —
13, bbls., same basis...lb. .06¼- —
14, bbls., same basis...lb. .05¾- —
Umber, American, bbls., works, lb. .03½- —
Turkey, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N.Y..lb. .04¼- —
St. Louis.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., ex car Los Angeles, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05 - —
ex whse., Los Angeles, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
Boston .....lb. .04½- —
Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05 - —
Kansas City.....lb. .05½- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0510- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .04¾- —
Vandyke, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. No prices
Walnut crystals, bbls.....lb. .06½- —
Brucine, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .15 - —
Sulphate, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .12 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .38 - .39
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .62 - .65
Buckthorn bark, true, bls.....lb. .75 Nom.
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. No prices
Berries, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .05½- .06
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Butyl acetate, norm., cns., wks., lb. .13¼- .15¼
dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09¼- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .08 - —
tankwagons, frt. alld...lb. .08½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Miss. R.....lb. .07½- —
dms., l.c.l., same terms.lb. .08 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .06½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol):—
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- .17½
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol (see Carbinol).
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l .....lb. .23 - —
Crotonate, normal, 55-gal. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
5-gal. cns.....lb. .75 - —
1-gal. cns.....lb. 1.00 - —
Ether (see under Ether).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .23½- —
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .28½- —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., frt. alld. Met. N. Y..lb. .60 - —
Butane, comi., 16-24°, tanks, group 3..gal. .02½- .03

C

Cadmium, bromide, 25-lb. jars, 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.56 - —
single jars.....lb. 1.61 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Cyanide, 25-lb. bots., dlvd...lb. 3.00 - —
25-lb. cks., dlvd.....lb. 3.50 - —
Iodide, 5-lb bots.....lb. 4.19 - —
25-lb. cns.....lb. 4.05 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, pat., shapes, cs.....lb. .85 - —
ingots or sticks.....lb. .80 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, 10,000 lbs. or more, 100 lb. dms..lb. 2.60 - —
25 lb. dms.....lb. 2.63 - —
10 lb. cns.....lb. 2.69 - —
2,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms..lb. 2.65 - —
25 lb. dms.....lb. 2.68 - —
10 lb. cns.....lb. 2.70 - —
1,000 lbs. or more, 100 lb. dms, lb. 2.70 - —
25 lb. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
10 lb. dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
100 lbs. or more, 100 lb. dms..lb. 2.80 - —
25 lb. dms.....lb. 2.83 - —
10 lb. cns.....lb. 2.85 - —
less than 100 lbs., 10 lb. cns..lb. 3.15 - —
5 lb. cns.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Citrated, bots.....lb. 2.30 - 2.35
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .25 - .30
Calamus root, peeled, N. F., cs., lb. .40 - .45
bleached, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd., 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
Arsenate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l .....lb. .06¾- —
Southern cotton states, dms., cl..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l .....lb. .06¼- —
Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowances for plant or whse. pick-up.
Bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equaled..lb. .65 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. .67 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
Carbide, dms., c.l., dlvd.100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. warehouse..100 lbs. 4.85 -
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, dms., 77-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.20.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 1 ton or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 1.63 - 2.35
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 7.50 - —
solid, dom., 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.19.00 -23.00
l.c.l., 1 ton or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 1.53 - 2.25
Gluconate, USP, gran., 150-lb. bbls..lb. .50 - —
dms.....lb. .55 - .57
cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Powd., 2c. per lb. higher.
Glycerophosphate, fib., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .67
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .23 - —
Mandelate, dense, dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.30
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Nitrate, bgs., to fert. mfrs., ex vessel Atlantic or Gulf ports. ton. No prices
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .22 - .24

Barytes—Celluloid Scrap

Calcium, phosphate, dibasic, precip., 38-40% P_2O_5, bgs., c.i.f. Atlantic ports, shipt., unit-ton. No prices
tribasic, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .0635- —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .0705- —
Resinate, precip., bbls., 1 ton..lb. .13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .14 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., 1 ton.....lb. .22½- —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, CaS, bgs., c.l., works..ton.46.00 - —
80%, CaS, bgs., c.l., wks..ton.51.00 - —
luminous, dom., tins, works, 100 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .47 - .48
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .50 - —
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. .65 - .72
Calomel, bbls., fib., dms., kgs., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.70 - —
Camphor, natural, powd., cs..lb. .62 - .63
slabs, cs.....lb. .62 - .63
tablets, tins.....lb. .87 - .88
synth., dom., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .36 - —
smallr lots, works.....lb. .41 - —
USP, or import. gran.,powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .61 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .62 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .73 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .74 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .75 - —
Monobromate, bxs., kgs.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canary seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. .0335- .0355
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .0360- .0390
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .0350- .0380
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
powd., bxs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Russian, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway, Dutch.....lb. .41 - .42
Russian .....lb. No stocks
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .75 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .85 - —
Diethyl, dms., works.....lb. .90 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Dimethylethyl (see Amyl alcohol, tertiary).
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
Isobutyl (see Alcohol, isoamyl).
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .73 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
Zone 2, 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .87 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .98 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.20 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l.gal. .83 - —
l.c.l .....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l..gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l .....gal. 1.17 - —

All prices on carbon tetrachloride are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. cars, L. A. Cal.; S. F. Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. All packages are inclusive and not returnable. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., Ct., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Del., Va., W.Va., N. C., Tenn., O., Ind., Mich., Ill., Wis., Minn., Ia., Mo., also the river towns of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kan. Zone 2 includes N. D., S. D., Neb., Kan., Okla., Ark., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C. and Fla. Zone 3 includes that portion of Montana east of Billings and the states of Wyoming, Colo., N. M. and Texas. Zone 4 includes Wash., Idaho, Montana, Ore., Cal., Nev., Utah and Arizona.

Cardamom, bleached, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.60
decorticated, cs.....lb. .86 - .88
green, bgs.....lb. .65 - .67
Carob bean flour (see Gum, Locust bean).
Carvol, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .15 - .16
Case - hardening mixture, 80% lump, dms.. l.c.l..lb. .09 - —
Casein, dom., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .13 - —
80-100 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb. .12½- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .13 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .13½- —
import, Argent., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty pd..lb. .12 - —
80-100 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid..lb. .12½- —
French, 30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid..lb. No prices
New Zealand, 20-30 mesh, c.l., bgs., duty paid..lb. No prices
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, thin quill, bls..lb. .17 - .17½
No. 1, regular, bls.....lb. .16½- .17
shortstick, bls.....lb. .12½- .13
broken, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12¼
China, rolls, select, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12
broken, extra, bls.....lb. .10-½ .11
Saigon, No. 1, 4-10-4, bls....lb. .18¾- .19¼
10-6-2, bls.....lb. .20¼- .20¾
all thin, bls.....lb. .21½- .22
Cassia buds, cs.....lb. .13 - .13½
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .16 - .18
Castile soap, Italian, white, bars, 40-lb. cases..case.14.00 - —
powd., bbls.....lb. .33 - .36
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.15.00 -18.00
synth., bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Castor beans, Brazilian, ship't., c&f, N.Y..ton.51.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, dom., 6¼% ammon., bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipment..ton. No prices
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. .40 - .42
Indian .....lb. .20 - .20½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).

Cellulose Acet.—Corrosive Sub.

Cellulose, acetate, flake, grun., frt. alld.	lb.	.39	- —
Acetate-butyrate, high (26-40% butyryl content), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.45	- —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.46	- —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.47	- —
smaller pkg., works	lb.	.48	- —
low (up to 9.9%), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.41	- —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.42	- —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.43	- —
smaller pkg., works	lb.	.44	- —
medium (10-19.9%), 100-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.43	- —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.44	- —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.45	- —
smaller pkg., works	lb.	.46	- —
Acetate-propionate, high (20-40% propionyl content), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.45	- —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.46	- —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.47	- —
smaller pkg., works	lb.	.48	- —
low (up to 9.9%), 100-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.41	- —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.42	- —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.43	- —
smaller pkg., works	lb.	.44	- —
medium (10-19.9%), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.43	- —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.44	- —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.45	- —
smaller pkg., works	lb.	.46	- —
Triacetate, flake, frt. alld.	lb.	.39	- —

Cerium hydrate, dms., works	lb.	.60	- —
oxalate, USP, bbls., works	lb.	.35	- —
kgs., works	lb.	.37	- —
Chalk, precip., extra light, light, heavy, bgs., 50 lbs., c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.02¾	- —
cks., 250 lbs., c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.03¼	- —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, genuine, cs.	lb.	1.05	Nom.
Roman, bls.	lb.	2.00	Nom.
Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., divd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Va., W. Va.	ton.	35.40	- —
Colo.	ton.	32.00	- —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt.	ton.	35.80	- —
Ill. (except river point), Minn., Neb., Wis.	ton.	27.00	- —
Indiana	ton.	31.00	- —
Ill. (river points), Mo., Okla., Tex. (except El Paso), Ia.	ton.	25.00	- —
Kansas, El Paso, Tex.	ton.	26.00	- —
Michigan	ton.	32.80	- —
Ohio	ton.	32.60	- —
Penn	ton.	34.80	- —
Utah	ton.	36.00	- —
Willow, powd., bbls.	lb.	.06	- .07
Chestnut extract, clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.02½	- —
l.c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.02¾	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.01¼	- —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).			

China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 90.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	9.50	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	10.00	-16.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	7.00	- —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	8.50	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	9.50	-15.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	9.50	- —
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.50	- —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila.	ton.	18.00	-25.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	45.00	- —
Chloral hydrate, bots., 1,000 lbs.,	lb.	.93	- 1.02
500 lbs.	lb.	.96	- 1.05
100 lbs.	lb.	.98	- 1.07
25 lbs.	lb.	1.00	- 1.09
1-10 lbs.	lb.	1.05	- 1.12
dms., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.90	- —
500 lbs.	lb.	.93	- —
100 lbs.	lb.	.95	- —
Chlorinated rubber, standard, c.l., ctns., works	lb.	.32	- —
100 lbs., ctns.	lb.	.35	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.38	- —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., divd., N. Y.	lb.	.05¼	- —
contracts, divd., N. Y.	lb.	.05¼	- —
l.c.l., divd., N. Y.	lb.	.07¼	- —
tanks, single unit, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.75	- —
multiple unit, 3 or over, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.90	- —
2, works, frt. equald.,	100 lbs.	2.15	- —
1, works, frt. equald.,	100 lbs.	2.60	- —

Chloracetophenone, tins, works	lb.	3.00	- 3.50
Chloroform, tech., 650-lb. dms.	lb.	.20	- —
100-lb. dms.	lb.	.22	- —
50-lb. dms.	lb.	.23	- —
USP, 650-lb. dms.	lb.	.30	- —
100-lb. dms.	lb.	.32	- —
50-lb. dms.	lb.	.33	- —
Chloropicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., works	lb.	.80	- —
100-lb. cyls., works	lb.	.85	- —
5-25-lb. cyls., works	lb.	1.00	- 1.15
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls., divd.	lb.	.12½	- —
solut. 8¼%, cs., bbls.	lb.	.06¾	- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	16.00	- —
Green (see Green, chrome).			
Oxide (see Green, chrome).			
Sulphate, pearls, dms., 100 lbs.,	lb.	.40	- —
powd., dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	.45	- —
scale, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	.45	- —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, 5-lb. bot.	lb.	5.00	- —
Cinchona bark, quill, USP, 10 in., medium, cs.	lb.	.75	- .80
20 in., thick, cs.	lb.	.75	- .80
20 in., medium, cs.	lb.	.75	- .80
USP, broken quill, red, bgs.,	lb.	.21	- .25
yellow, bgs.	lb.	.21	- .22
Cinchonidine, small crys., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.39	- —
Sulphate, N.F., cns. 100 ozs.	oz.	.53	- —

Cinchonidine buyers must pay a surcharge of 7c. per oz. to cover present war risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine, small crys., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.42	- —
large cryst., cns. 100 ozs.	oz.	.66	- —
Sulphate, N.F., cns. 100 ozs.	oz.	.42	- —

Cinchonine buyers must pay a surcharge of 7c. per oz., to cover present war risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, 25-lb. fib. dms.,	lb.	3.40	- —
1 and 5-lb. bots.	lb.	3.50	- 3.85
100 lbs., dms.	lb.	3.30	- —
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, f.c.c., cbys.	lb.	.85	- .90
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 2 bls.	lb.	.16½	- .17
3 bls.	lb.	.15¾	- .16¼
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	1.40	- 3.10
Citrine ointment, jars	lb.	.95	- .97
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	.75	- .80
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	1.60	- 1.85
Clove, Amboyna, bgs.	lb.	.23½	- .24
Madgascar	lb.	.16	- .16½
Zanzibar	lb.	.16¼	- .16¾
Clover tops, red, bgs.	lb.	.35	- .40
dom., bgs.	lb.	.33	- .35
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works	bbl.	7.50	- 7.75
l.c.l., works	bbl.	8.25	- 8.50
tanks, works	gal.	.07½	- .09
refd., bbls., c.l., works	bbl.	8.00	- 8.25
l.c.l., works	bbl.	8.75	- 9.00
tanks, works	gal.	.08½	- .10
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works	dm.	7.50	- —
l.c.l., works	dm.	8.25	- —
refd., dms., c.l., works	dm.	8.00	- —
l.c.l., works	dm.	8.75	- —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., divd.,	lb.	.80½	- —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works,	lb.	1.58	- —
Chloride, kgs., works	lb.	.85	- —
Hydrate, bbls.	lb.	1.98	- —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms.	lb.	.31	- —
solid, 8¼%, bbls.	lb.	.33	- —
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.25	Nom.
Oxide, black, kgs.	lb.	1.84	- —
Resinate, fused A, bbls.	lb.	.13½	- —
1 %, bbls.	lb.	.13	- —
2 %, bbls.	lb.	.14	- —
3½%, bbls.	lb.	.17½	- —
precip., dms., divd.	lb.	.34	- —
Sulphate, dms.	lb.	.65	- —
Cocaine, hydrochloride, 100 ozs.,	ozs.	9.75	- —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.	lb.	.37	- .38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs	lb.	.38	- .39
Cocoa butter, bulk, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.1150	- .1160
Cocillana bark, bgs.	lb.	.25	- .30
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	11.70	- —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.50	- —
Phosphate, cns., 100 oz.	oz.	9.00	- —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.50	- —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh, black, root, bls.	lb.	.07	- .08
Blue, root, bls.	lb.	.07	- .08
Colchicine, bots., cns.	oz.	20.00	-25.00
Colchicum seed, bgs.	lb.	1.05	Nom.
Collodion, USP, dms., 325 lbs.	lb.	.12¾	- —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	.16	- —
flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs.	lb.	.14½	- —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	.19	- —
Colocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	.55	- .56
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.	lb.	.25	- .27
Conduranго bark, bgs.	lb.	.11	- .12
Conium leaves, bls.	lb.	.30	- .32
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns.	lb.	.25	- .26
S.A., USP, cns.	lb.	.27	- .36
Copper acetate, normal, bbls., divd.	lb.	.22	- —
smaller containers, divd.	lb.	.24	- —
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.	lb.	.16½	- —
Chloride, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.16	- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls.	lb.	.34	Nom.
oxide, bots.	lb.	5.15	- 5.19
Metal, electrolytic	lb.	.12	- —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.16¼	- —
Oleate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.20	- —
Oxide, black, 79-80%, bbls., tons, works	lb.	.18	- —
Red, com'l, 80-88%, kgs., f.o.b. N.Y.	lb.	.19½	- —
Resinate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Sulphate, 99% cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	4.75	- —
l.c.l., 16-50 bbls., same basis,	100 lbs.	4.90	- —
6-15 bbls., same basis,	100 lbs.	5.10	- —
1-5 bbls., same basis,	100 lbs.	5.35	- —
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dealers, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	9.30	- 9.55
l.c.l., dealers	100 lbs.	10.30	-10.55
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	18.00	- —
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	- —
l.c.l., 25 or over, works	100 lbs.	1.55	- —
5-24, works	100 lbs.	1.65	- —
1-4, works	100 lbs.	2.00	- —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00	- —
Copra, Coast, shipt.	lb.	.0135	Nom.
Coriander, bgs.	lb.	.08	- .08½
bleached, bgs.	lb.	.09½	- .10
Corn sugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., divd.	100 lbs.	3.89	- —
slabs, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.31	- —
solid, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.43	- —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.42	- —
43°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.47	- —
Cornsilk, bls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Corrosive sublimate, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.19	- —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.04	- —

THE SOUND OF HAMMERS THROUGHOUT THE LAND

is shaping your plans for 1941

Inescapably, your plans for next year must be tuned to the swelling prelude of men with hammers—as new factories, hangars, barracks and a thousand other symbols of the nation's efforts take form from coast-to-coast. Columbia is keeping pace with these activities through constant improvement of all our products—and the most rigid check on our production. We can offer substantial help to you right now in arranging for your requirements of Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Liquid Chlorine, Sodium Bicarbonate and related products.

Together with unquestioned high quality, Columbia offers substantially large production capacity. But both these important assets can serve you best through advance planning. We suggest you call in a Columbia representative *now*—to discuss your needs for '41—to outline the many helpful services of our Technical staff—and explain our policy of making certain that a Columbia contract means you'll get it—and get the best.

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CAUSTIC SODA • SODA ASH • SODIUM BICARBONATE
LIQUID CHLORINE • MODIFIED SODAS • CALCIUM CHLORIDE

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Executive Sales Offices: 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y. • *Plant:* BARBERTON, OHIO

CHICAGO • BOSTON • ST. LOUIS • PITTSBURGH • CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND • MINNEAPOLIS • PHILADELPHIA

Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.10	- .11
Cottonseed, hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton.		1.10	- —
meal, 8%, Southeast, mills	ton.	27.50	-28.00
Coumarin, 5 lbs., or more, 25-lb. cns.	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
5-lb. cns.	lb.	2.85	- 3.10
1-lb. cns.	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
1-oz. cns.	lb.	3.35	- 3.60
less than 5 dms., cns.	lb.	4.15	- 4.65
Cramp, bark, genuine, bls.	lb.	.23	- .24
so-called, bls.	lb.	.06	- .07
Cranesbill root, bls.	lb.	.10	- .18
Cream tartar, gran. or powd., bbls., 6,000 lbs., one shipm't,	lb.	.36½	- —
smaller lots, bbls.	lb.	.36¾	- —
kgs.		.37¼	- —
Creosote, beechwood, bots.	lb.	No prices	
hardwood, USP, bots.	lb.	.45	- .47
Pine, dms.	gal.	.28	- —
Carbonate, bots., cbys.	lb.	1.90	- 2.29
Oil, crude, tanks, works	gal.	.13½	- .14½
Coaltar, solution, tanks, works.	gal.	.122	- .132
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works	gal.	.26	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.13	- .13½
Cresol, USP, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.09¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10¼	- —
special resin grade, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.09¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09¾	- —
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gal., c.l., works.	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12	- —
5 and 10 gal. dms., works	lb.	.15	- —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C., frt. equaled, with shipments from Newark and Balto. Prices for Pacific Coast are plus frt., 10,000 lbs., or more	lb.	.24	- .25
2,000 lbs. to 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.25	- .26
1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.26	- .27
200 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.27	- .28

4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb less.

Cube, powd., contracts have no protection against decline in price. Part deliveries against contract are billed at price for smaller quantities, subject to adjustment when contract quantity is reached.

Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.	lb.	.35	- .40
powd., cs.	lb.	.40	- .45
Culver's root, bls.	lb.	.16	- .17
Cumin seed, Morocco, bgs.	lb.	.21¼	- .21¾
Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	.21¼	- .21¾
Cutch, Borneo, extract, solid, contract, f.o.b. N. Y., duty paid.	lb.	.04½	- —
Cyanamide, 22% N, pulv., bgs., dlvd. contracts. N.	unit-ton.	1.40	- —
Cyanide-chloride, mixture, 45%, gran., dms.	lb.	.10¾	- —
lump, dms.	lb.	.09¾	- —
75%, gran., dms.	lb.	.15	- —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.17	- —
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.26	- —
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.40	- —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.	lb.	.17	- .24
Dandelion root, German, bls.	lb.	.80	- .85
Decanol, normal, tech., 360 lbs. dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35	- —
Deertongue leaves, bls.	lb.	.12	- .14
Degras common, dom., bbls.	lb.	.08	- .08½
neutral, dom., bbls.	lb.	.13½	- .16½
Derris root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y., frt. equal'd, with shipments from Newark and Balto. Prices for Pacific Coast are plus frt., 10,000 lbs., or more	lb.	.24	- .28
2,000 lbs. to 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.26	- .30
1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.28	- .32
200 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.30	- .34

4% rotenone prices are 6c. per lb. less.

Derris root, powd., contracts give no protection against decline in price. Part deliveries against contracts are billed at price for such smaller quantities, subject to adjustment when contract quantity is reached.

Derris, extract, 25% rotenone, bulk, cns.	lb.	4.00	- 5.00
15% rotenone, bulk, cns.	lb.	2.25	- 3.25
Dextrin, British gum, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago.	100 lbs.	4.05	- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago.	100 lbs.	4.15	- —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago.	100 lbs.	3.80	- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago.	100 lbs.	4.00	- —
white, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago.	100 lbs.	3.75	- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago.	100 lbs.	3.95	- —
Potato, import, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Diacetone (see under Alcohol).			
Diacetyl, bots.	lb.	10.00	-11.00
Diamyl ether, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.085	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.092	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.075	- —
Oxalate, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.30	- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21½	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.20	- —
Sulphide, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	1.10	- —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.47	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.48	- .50
tanks, works	lb.	.45	- —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.095	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.102	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.085	- —
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.20	- —
Diamylphenol (2, 4), dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.17	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.20	- —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., l.c.l., Pacific cst., works,	ton.	22.00	-35.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	45.00	-50.00
import, bgs., c.l., c.i.f.	ton.	No prices	
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.50	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.51	- .53
tanks, works	lb.	.48	- —
Dibutyl ether (see Ether, butyl).			
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19½	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.18	- —
cns., works	lb.	.23½	- .25½
Sebacate, dms., works.	lb.	.50	- —
Tartrate, dom., dms.	lb.	.50	- —
Dicalcium phosphate (See Calcium phosphate dibasic).			
Dichlorethyl ether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.14	- —
Dichloropentane, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.0221	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04	- —
tanks	lb.	.025	- —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.23¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.22½	- —
Diethylamine, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.70	- —
Diethylcarbonate, comi., dms.	lb.	.25	- —
refd., 99% dms.	lb.	.35	- —
Carbinol (see Carbinol).			
Oxalate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27	- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.19	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.19½	- —
tanks	lb.	.18	- —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
tanks	lb.	.12	- —
Diethylanilin, dms.	lb.	.40	- —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	- —
Monobutylether, dms., works.	lb.	.22½	- .24½
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.13½	- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.	lb.	.35	- .40
Diglycol, laurate, c.l.	lb.	.16	- —
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17	- —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.22	- —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works.	lb.	.19	- —
Dilliseed, recleaned, bgs.	lb.	.11½	- .12
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.17½	- —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.22	- —
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.24	- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.00	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.05	- —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).			
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.	lb.	.18	- —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.14	- —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.	lb.	.35	- .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.22	- —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.15½	- —
oily, dms.	lb.	.09	- —
Diorthotolulguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd.	lb.	.44	- —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.	lb.	.46	- —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.	lb.	.47	- —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	- —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentene, dms.	gal.	.47	- .50
tanks	gal.	.41	- —
dest., dist., dms.	gal.	.45	- .48
tanks	gal.	.38	- —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	- .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.50	- .55
Diphenylamine, bbls.	lb.	.25	- —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs., or over, dlvd.	lb.	.35	- —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.	lb.	.36	- —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.	lb.	.37	- —
Diphenylmethane, bots.	lb.	1.40	- 3.00
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol)			
Divi-divi, Columbian	ton.	33.00	- —
Venezuelan	ton.	35.00	- —
Doggrass root, cut, N.F., bls.	lb.	.55	- .60
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls.	lb.	.08	- .10
Devers powder, USP, cns.	lb.	2.75	- 2.80
Dragon's blood, mass, cs.	lb.	.65	- .95
reeds, cs.	lb.	1.00	- 1.05

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—

Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1 cns.	lb.	12.50	- —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns.	lb.	13.50	- —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns.	lb.	17.50	- —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns.	lb.	27.50	- —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.50	- —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns.	lb.	2.90	- —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.65	- —

Cottonseed Bark—Dyes

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—

Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns.	lb.	6.00	- —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.15	- —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.	lb.	17.50	- —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.	lb.	5.75	- —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns.	lb.	4.15	- —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns.	lb.	3.50	- —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns.	lb.	2.65	- —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns.	lb.	2.65	- —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns.	lb.	3.15	- —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns.	lb.	3.15	- —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for drugs and cosmetics:—

Black, D&C black, No. 1.	lb.	3.35	- —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.	lb.	13.50	- —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns.	lb.	3.25	- —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns.	lb.	15.35	- —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns.	lb.	15.65	- —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns.	lb.	17.35	- —
Red, D&C red, No. 5	lb.	6.00	- —
D&C red, No. 17	lb.	3.35	- —
D&C red, No. 18	lb.	12.35	- —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.	lb.	15.35	- —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.	lb.	3.35	- —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns.	lb.	3.35	- —
D&C yellow, No. 3, cns.	lb.	3.35	- —
D&C yellow, No. 11	lb.	10.35	- —

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CROWN CAN

INDEPENDENT AND HELPFUL

Dyes—Gum, Camphor

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—

Blue, Ext.D&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	-	—
Green, Ext.D&C green, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	-	—
Red, Ext.D&C red, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.35	-	—
Ext.D&C red, No. 3	lb.	21.85	-	—
Ext.D&C red, No. 8	lb.	7.85	-	—
Ext.D&C red, No. 10, cns.	lb.	12.35	-	—
Ext.D&C red, No. 13, cns.	lb.	12.35	-	—
Yellow, Ext.D&C yellow, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.35	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—

36 Chrome yellow 2G	lb.	.65	-	.70
40 Chrome yellow R	lb.	.50	-	1.00
53 Victoria violet	lb.	.80	-	1.00
165 Lake red C	lb.	.70	-	.80
170 Fast red A	lb.	.56	-	.60
180 Fast red VR	lb.	1.50	-	1.60
189 Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85	-	.90
189 Lake red R, powd.	lb.	3.00	-	3.10
Sulphur tan	lb.	.30	-	.50
202 Chrome blue black U	lb.	.32	-	.40
204 Chrome black A	lb.	1.75	-	2.00
208 Fast red blue R	lb.	.75	-	2.00
216 Chrome red B	lb.	1.75	-	2.00
262 Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60	-	.80
289 Fast cyanin 5R	lb.	.90	-	1.00
299 Chrome black F	lb.	.60	-	.65
307 Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80	-	.85
326 Direct cast scarlet	lb.	2.00	-	2.25
304 Paper yellow	lb.	.83	-	.90
365 Chrysophenin G	lb.	.58	-	.70
394 Direct violet N	lb.	1.25	-	1.35
382 Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.50	-	1.75
387 Direct violet B	lb.	1.00	-	1.30
401 Developed black BHN,	lb.	.45	-	.60
406 Direct blue 2B	lb.	.25	-	.30
415 Direct orange R	lb.	.60	-	.70
419 Direct fast red F	lb.	.75	-	.85
420 Direct brown M	lb.	1.00	-	1.10
448 Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.40	-	.42
495 Benzo purpurin 10B	lb.	.40	-	.50
502 Direct azurin G	lb.	.75	-	.80
512 Direct blue RD	lb.	.90	-	1.00
516 Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.10	-	1.25
520 Direct pure blue	lb.	.50	-	1.00
529 Direct fast black, FF	lb.	.55	-	1.00
581 Direct black EW	lb.	.25	-	.50
582 Direct black RX	lb.	.35	-	.45
593 Direct green B	lb.	.75	-	.80
594 Direct green G	lb.	1.00	-	1.05
596 Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.85	-	1.00
620 Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25	-	1.50
698 Acid violet	lb.	1.00	-	3.00
812 Primulin	lb.	.50	-	.52
814 Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00	-	2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble),	lb.	.35	-	.50
1177 Indigo, 20 p.c. paste	lb.	.15	-	.18
Benzo fast black L	lb.	.90	-	1.00
Sulphur black	lb.	.20	-	.25
Sulphur blue	lb.	.40	-	1.00
Sulphur brown	lb.	.25	-	.50
Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40	-	—
Sulphur olive	lb.	.25	-	.54
Sulphur yellow	lb.	.30	-	.50
Zambesi black	lb.	.75	-	.80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 100 lbs.; lots of 25 pounds to a barrel are 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—				
865 Nigrosin derivatives	lb.	.38	-	.62
Blue:—				
1075 Alizarin astrol base	lb.	15.00	-	—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base	lb.	6.00	-	—
Browns:—				
Brown	lb.	1.15	-	—
Green:—				
1078 Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	5.00	-	—
Green	lb.	.75	-	—
Orange:—				
24 Sudan I	lb.	.75	-	—
Orange, red shade	lb.	.75	-	—
Red:—				
75 Sudan II	lb.	1.05	-	—
258 Sudan IV	lb.	.95	-	—
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink),	lb.	2.50	-	—
1080 Anthraquinone violet base	lb.	6.00	-	—
660 Oil violet	lb.	.50	-	—
Yellow:—				
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow	lb.	.90	-	—
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow,	lb.	.75	-	—
61 Yellow OB	lb.	1.40	-	—

Spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—				
864 Nigrosin	lb.	.38	-	.44
Blue:—				
860 Indulin	lb.	.60	-	.70
Brown:—				
231 Bismarck brown	lb.	1.50	-	—
Green:—				
697 Malachite green base	lb.	2.00	-	—
Orange:—				
20 Chrysoidin G	lb.	.95	-	—
21 Chrysoidin R	lb.	.95	-	—
Red:—				
677 Fuchsin, magenta base,	lb.	7.25	-	—
749 Rhodamine B	lb.	4.75	-	—
Yellow:—				
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow,	lb.	.75	-	—
655 Auramine	lb.	2.00	-	—
800 Chinolin yellow SS	lb.	2.00	-	—
Violet:—				
680 Methyl violet base	lb.	.85	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—				
246 Naphthol blue black S	lb.	.50	-	—
873 Methylene gray	lb.	1.50	-	—
Blue:—				
714 Patent blue A	lb.	1.45	-	—
729 Victoria blue B	lb.	2.00	-	—
861 Indulin	lb.	.87	-	—
909 New blue R	lb.	1.30	-	—
922 Methylene blue	lb.	1.00	-	—
1054 Alizarin saphirol B	lb.	1.90	-	—
1180 Indigotin IA	lb.	.85	-	—
Brown:—				
234 Resorcin brown Y	lb.	.65	-	—
235 Resorcin dark brown R,	lb.	.66	-	—
231 Bismarck brown G	lb.	.40	-	.52
332 Bismarck brown R	lb.	.50	-	.53
796 Phosphin	lb.	4.65	-	—
Green:—				
5 Naphthol green B	lb.	1.00	-	—
657 Malachite green	lb.	1.35	-	—
662 Brilliant green	lb.	2.00	-	—
666 Guinea green B	lb.	1.15	-	—
737 Wool green S	lb.	.58	-	—
924 Methylene green B	lb.	1.56	-	—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green,	lb.	2.35	-	—
Orange:—				
10 Chrysoidin G	lb.	.40	-	—
21 Chrysoidin R	lb.	.37	-	—
27 Orange G	lb.	.50	-	—
151 Orange Y	lb.	.30	-	—
161 Orange R	lb.	.34	-	—
31 Amidonaphthol red G	lb.	.42	-	—
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B,	lb.	.68	-	—
79 Fopocsau R	lb.	.48	-	—
88 Fast red B	lb.	1.05	-	—
176 Fast red A	lb.	.54	-	—
179 Asorubin	lb.	.60	-	.62
188 Crocein scarlet 3BX	lb.	.72	-	.75
185 Cochineal red A	lb.	.62	-	—
262 Brilliant crossin M	lb.	.66	-	—
677 Fuchsin	lb.	2.10	-	—
749 Rhodamine B	lb.	6.50	-	—
752 Rhodamine 6G	lb.	4.50	-	—
708 Eosin G	lb.	1.50	-	—
841 Safranin	lb.	1.45	-	—
Violet:—				
680 Methyl violet B	lb.	.75	-	—
681 Crystal violet C	lb.	1.75	-	—
695 Acid violet 4BN	lb.	.66	-	—
Yellow:—				
10 Naphthol yellow S	lb.	.66	-	—
138 Metanil yellow	lb.	.55	-	—
636 Fast light yellow	lb.	1.25	-	—
639 Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.15	-	—
640 Tartrazin	lb.	.80	-	—
655 Auramine	lb.	1.27	-	—

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.	lb.	.18	-	.19
Egg albumen (see Albumen).				
yolk, dom., bbls.	lb.	.59	-	.61
imported	lb.	.53	-	.57
Elder flowers, bright, bls.	lb.	.50	-	.55
Elecampane root, bls.	lb.	.10	-	.11
Elm bark, grinding, bls.	lb.	.11	-	.12
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.19	-	.20
select, bndls.	lb.	.19	-	.21
Emetine hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	24.00	-	28.00
Ephedra, bls.	lb.	.12	-	.13
Ephedrine, tins, 1,000 oz.	oz.	.85	-	—
tins, 100 ozs.	oz.	.95	-	—
Hydrochloride, tins, 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.65	-	—
tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.75	-	—
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.65	-	—
tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.75	-	—
Epsom salt, tech., bgs.	100 lbs.	1.80	-	—
bbls.	100 lbs.	1.90	-	—
USP, cryst., dom., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs.		2.00	-	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.25	-	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.50	-	—
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.10	-	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.35	-	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.60	-	—
kgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.35	-	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.60	-	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.85	-	—
dried, doms., bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.08	-	.09
Ergot, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.70	-	1.75
Eserine, bots.	oz.	42.00	-	—
Salicylate, bots.	oz.	36.00	-	—
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	36.00	-	—
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).				
Butyl, l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25	-	—
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).				
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs.,	lb.	.68	-	—
Sulphuric, conc., dms., 120 lbs.,	lb.	.09	-	—
cns., 27 lbs.	lb.	.14	-	—
synth., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.08	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09	-	—
USP, anesthesia, dms., 27 lbs.,	lb.	.26	-	—
USP, 1880, dms.	lb.	.39	-	.40
washed, dms.	lb.	.37	-	.38
Ethyl acetate, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.07	-	—
l.c.l., frt alld.	lb.	.07½	-	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.06	-	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.07¼	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.07¾	-	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.06¼	-	—
N.F., 460-lb. dms.	lb.	.09½	-	—
cns., 35 lbs.	lb.	.14	-	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.27½	-	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.28	-	—
Bromide, tech., dms.	lb.	.50	-	.55
Caproate, cns.	lb.	1.00	-	—
Chloride, dms.	lb.	.18	-	.20
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.20	-	4.00
Crotonate, 55-gal. dms., dlvd.,	lb.	.35	-	—
1-gal. cns.	lb.	1.00	-	—
5 and 10-gal. dms., dlvd.	lb.	.75	-	—
Formate, cns., dms.	lb.	.25	-	.26
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.50	-	3.60
Lactate, 55-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.33½	-	—
5-gal. dms., works	lb.	.37½	-	.39½
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.25	-	—
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.77	-	—
Vanillin, 25-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	6.00	-	—
5-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	6.05	-	—
1-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	6.15	-	—
Ethylcellulose, contracts, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.45	-	—
5,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld.,	lb.	.47	-	—
500 lbs. or more, frt. alld.,	lb.	.48	-	—
100 to 499 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.50	-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.55	-	—
Ethylene, dichloride, dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.0595	-	—
West of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0644	-	—
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.0694	-	—
West of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0743	-	—
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14½	-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½	-	.18½
tanks	lb.	.13½	-	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.16½	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½	-	.20½
tanks, works	lb.	.15½	-	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14½	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	-	.18½
tanks, works	lb.	.13½	-	—
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11½	-	—
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.12½	-	.15½
tanks, works	lb.	.10½	-	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14½	-	—
Ethylidinanilin, dms.	lb.	.45	-	.47½
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.	lb.	.78	-	.80
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.	lb.	.11	-	.12
Eugenol, cns., dms.	lb.	1.75	-	2.00
Euphorbia, bls.	lb.	.08	-	.09

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works	ton.	14.00	-	17.00
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons	ton.	17.00	-	20.00
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works	ton.	9.75	-	12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons	ton.	12.75	-	16.25
pottery, bulk, Me., works	ton.	17.00	-	19.00
N. C., works	ton.	17.00	-	19.00
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons	ton.	20.00	-	22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.16	-	.16½
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.13½	-	.14
French, bgs.	lb.	.35		Nom.
German, large, bgs.	lb.	.33		Nom.
Roumanian, bgs.	lb.	.14	-	.14½
Fenugreek seed, bgs.	lb.	.04¼	-	.04½
Ferric, sulphate, anhyd., c.l., works	ton.	35.00	-	—
l.c.l.	ton.	40.00	-	—
Film scrap, colors, dark, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.13	-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.14	-	—
light, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.14	-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.15	-	—
water white, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.15	-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.16	-	—
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.	gal.	16.00	-	16.50
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	1.10	-	1.15
Fish berries, bgs.	lb.	.25	-	.28
Fish scrap, menhaden, dried, 11-12% ammon., 15% bone phos., bulk, Chesapeake factories, contracts, futures	unit-ton.	2.25	&	.10
bgs., f.o.b. Balto.	ton.	50.00	-	—
6-7% ammon., 8% phosphor. acid, bulk, So. Atlantic factories, contracts	unit-ton.	2.50	&	.50
sardine, meal, Japanese, 11½% ammon., bgs., c.i.f. ports, Oct. shipt.	ton.	51.00		Nom.
spot	ton.	51.00		Nom.
Flake white, dom., bbls.	lb.	.08¾	-	—
kegs	lb.	.10¾	-	—
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs.	lb.	.55	-	.60
Indian, blonde, bgs.	lb.	.09	-	.10
Fluorspar, dom., No. 1 ground, bulk, 95-98%, f.o.b. mines, net ton.		29.00	-	—
washed gravel, 85.5 f.o.b. Ky. and Ill.-Ky. mines, net ton.		18.50		19.00
No. 2, lump, 85.5 f.o.b. Ky. and Ill. mines	net ton.	18.50	-	19.00
imported, 85.5, duty paid, short ton.		No price		
Formaldehyde, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.0550	-	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.06	-	—
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0515	-	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.0565	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.04	-	—
Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	.14	-	.15
Fuller's earth, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines	ton.	15.00	-	—
import, bgs., c.l., ex dock	ton.	No prices		
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	No prices		
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.15	-	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.17½	-	.25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs.	lb.	.10	-	—
c.l., works.	lb.	.12½	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	-	.20
tanks, works	lb.	.09	-	—
Fusel oil, refd., dms. incl., dlvd.,	lb.	.16	-	.17½
Fustic extract, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.24	-	.25
liquid, bbls.	lb.	.10½	-	.14
solid, dms.	lb.	.19	-	.21

G

G salt, bbls.	lb.	.45	-	—
Galangal root, bls.	lb.	.11	-	.12
Gambier, common, cases.	lb.	.06½	-	.07
plantation, cases.	lb.	.10	-	.10½
Cubes, Singapore, cases.	lb.	.08¼	-	.08¾
extract, bbls.	lb.	.09½	-	.12
Gasoline at refinery:—				
Bayonne, US motor, below 65 octane, tanks.	gal.	.05	-	.05¾
65 octane and above, tanks,	gal.	.06	-	.06½
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), regular, trucks, tax incl.	gal.	.13½	-	—
Gulf Coast, US Motor, bulk,	gal.	.05¼	-	—
60-62, 390 e.p., bulk, export,	gal.	.05¼	-	—
63-67, 375 e.p., bulk, export,	gal.	.05½	-	—
70-72, 400 e.p., bulk, export,	gal.	.06	-	—
Louisiana-Arkansas, US motor, 62 octane, tanks.	gal.	.04¼	-	.04¾
63-66 octane, tanks.	gal.	.04¼	-	.04½
67-69 octane, tanks.	gal.	.04½	-	.04¾
72-74 octane, tanks.	gal.	.04¾	-	.05
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 62 octane and below, tanks.	gal.	.03½	-	.03¾
third grade, tanks.	gal.	.03½	-	.03¾
63-66 octane, tanks.	gal.	.03¾	-	.04½
67-69 octane, tanks.	gal.	.03¾	-	.04
70-72 octane, tanks.	gal.	.04¼	-	.04½
natural, 18-55, tanks.	gal.	.03	-	.06¾
26-70, tanks.	gal.	.02¾	-	—
Gelatine, silver, cs.	lb.	.60	-	.67
Gelsemium root, bls.	lb.	.14	-	.15
Gentian root, bls.	lb.	.26	-	.27
grd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.30	-	.31
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.31	-	.32
Geraniol, cns., dms.	lb.	.60	-	3.00
Ginger, African, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.06¾	-	.07½
Cochin, lemon, bgs.	lb.	.10	-	.10½
Jamaica, bold, bgs.	lb.	.12½	-	.13
medium, bgs.	lb.	.11	-	.11½
grinding, bright, bgs.	lb.	.09½	-	.10
Japanese, bgs.	lb.	No stocks		
Ginseng root, wild Southern, cs.,	lb.	12.00	-	13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).				
cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	.95	-	1.18
5 tons or over, works,	100 lbs.	1.05	-	1.25
less than 5 tons, works,	100 lbs.	1.15	-	1.35
import, bgs.	100 lbs.	No prices		
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	-	—
36/58 bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13¼	-	—
58/82, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	-	—
82/108 millipoise, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½	-	—
58 millipoise, 135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd., East, Middlewest.	lb.	.15	-	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15½	-	—
60/164, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.16½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.17	-	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18	-	—
Glue, hide, calcimine type, 75/222, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.20½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.21½	-	—
88/251, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.21½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.22½	-	—
92/283, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.22½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.23½	-	—
102/315, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.23½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.24	-	—
118/347, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.24	-	—
125/379, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.25	-	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.26	-	—

Glue prices for barrel packing, ¼c. lb. higher; grinding charge, 20-40 mesh, ¼c. lb.; 60 mesh, 1c. lb.

Glycerin, CP, cns., l.c.l.	lb.	.14½	-	.15
dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12¼	-	—
dynamite, dms.	lb.	Nominal		
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12½	-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11¾	-	—
saponification, basis 88%, for industrial users, special colors, dms., returnable, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼	-	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10¼	-	—
tanks	lb.	.08¼	-	—
for refiners, dms., returnable, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.08¼	-	.08¾
soapiye, basis 80%, dms., tanks, returnable, dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	-	.07¾
Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins.	lb.	1.70	-	2.00
Glycol boriborate, dms.	lb.	.22	-	—
Phthalate, dms.	lb.	.38	-	—
Stearate, dms.	lb.	.26	-	—
Gold, U.S. purchase price	oz.	35.00	-	—
Chloride, acid brown, bots.	oz.	20.75	-	21.00
yellow, bots.	oz.	18.75	-	19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots.,	oz.	13.00	-	—
USP IX, bots.	oz.	14.50	-	14.75
Gold of pleasure, seed, bgs.	lb.	.15	-	.15½
Goldenseal, root, bls.	lb.	2.75	-	2.85
powd., bxs.	lb.	3.05	-	3.15
Grains of paradise, bgs.	lb.	.46	-	.48
Graphite, flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.06	-	—
bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.06¼	-	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.06½	-	—
amorph., powd., 90%, 325 mesh, 65% graphite carbon, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.02½	-	—
bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.02¾	-	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.03¼	-	—
80% graphitic, carbon, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03½	-	—
bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.03¾	-	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.04¼	-	—
Grease, house, loose.	lb.	.04½		Nom.
white	lb.	.04½		Nom.
yellow	lb.	.04½		Nom.

Wool (see Adepa lanae and Degras).

Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5% bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. river, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. .21 - —

6-10%, bbls., same basis. lb. .22 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis. lb. .23 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis. lb. .23½ - —
21-25%, bbls., same basis. lb. .24 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis. lb. .24½ - —
31-35%, bbls., same basis. lb. .25½ - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis. lb. .27 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .28½ - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .30 - —

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, ¼c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

reduced, CP, color content up to 5%, same basis.	lb.	.06	-	—
9-10%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.06¾	-	—
11-13%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.07¼	-	—
14-16%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.07½	-	—
17-19%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.07¾	-	—
20-21%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.08	-	—
22-23%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.08¼	-	—
24-25%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.08½	-	—
26-27%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.08¾	-	—
28-29%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.09¼	-	—
30-31%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.10	-	—
32-33%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.11¼	-	—
34-35%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.12¼	-	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.14¼	-	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.16¼	-	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.18¼	-	—
51-55%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.17¼	-	—
56-60%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.17¾	-	—
61-65%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.18¼	-	—
66-70%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.19¼	-	—
71-75%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.20¼	-	—
Oxide, dom., pure, bbls.	lb.	.26	-	—
ceramic, light shades, bbls.,	lb.	.25	-	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.30	-	—
standard grade, bbls., works.	lb.	.21	-	.22
Tetrahydroxide, bbls.	lb.	.88	-	—
Paris (see P).				
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs.	lb.	3.50	-	—
emerald, kgs.	lb.	2.35	-	—
Verdigris (see V).				

Green dyes are listed under Dyes.

Grindelia robusta, bls.	lb.	.09	-	.10
Guaiac resin, cs.	lb.	.30	-	.35
strained, cs.	lb.	.80	-	.85
Wood, bls.	lb.	.04	-	.05
Guaiacol, liq., dms.	lb.	1.65	-	1.67
Carbonate, fib. dms., 25 lbs.	lb.	2.40	-	2.74
Guarana powd., cs.	lb.	1.20	-	1.25
Gum, aloe (see A).				
Ammoniac, tears, cs.	lb.	.85	-	.90
Arabic, amber, sorts, cleaned, bgs.	lb.	.14	-	.15
white, sorts, 1, bgs.	lb.	.35	-	.36
powd., bbls.	lb.	.18	-	.20
Asafetida (see A).				
Asphaltum (see A).				
Benzoin, Siam, cs.	lb.	1.65	-	1.75
Sumatra, cs.	lb.	.21	-	.22
Camphor (see C).				

TO PAINT MANUFACTURERS SEEKING EFFICIENT CHEMICAL SERVICE

Efficiency in delivery...in the production of high quality materials... in technical assistance regarding their application...in the development of new and more useful materials—these are the reasons why more and more manufacturers are turning to Cyanamid for chemicals used in the production of paints, varnishes, lacquers and enamels. Your inquiries concerning the following will receive our prompt attention:

***MELAMAC RESINS**
****BEETLE RESINS**
****REZYL RESINS**
†TEGLAC RESINS
‡PHENAC RESINS
ESTER GUM
NATURAL GUMS
NITROCELLULOSE
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
ETHYL LACTATE
DRIERS
METALLIC SOAPS
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30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA • NEW YORK, N. Y.

A UNIT OF AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY

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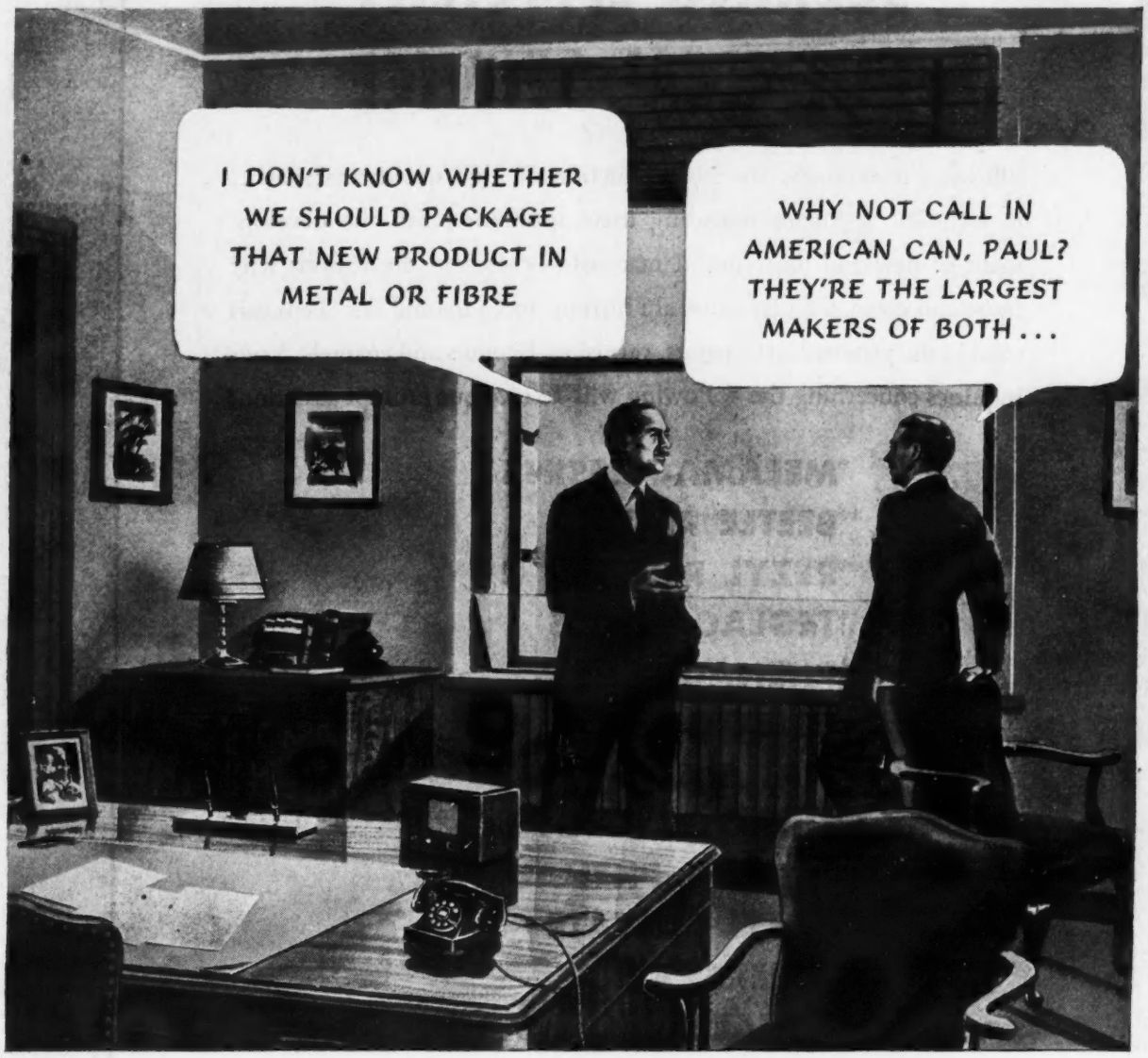
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WHY NOT CALL IN AMERICAN CAN, PAUL? THEY'RE THE LARGEST MAKERS OF BOTH . . .

"The way I look at it, the man who has the best perspective is likely to have the soundest judgment. American Can has had the widest experience in both metal and fibre containers. That's important to us. Then, too, they can be unbiased in their judgment, because they make *both*. Either way we go, we'll have the benefits of their research and their resources. Let's study the problem with them."

CANCO

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY, 230 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.
104 SO. MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO • 111 SUTTER ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Gum, chicle, prime, 33% moisture, bgs., ton lots..lb. No prices
Copal, Congo, 1, water white, transparent, bgs., c.l., ex dock or ex whse., N. Y. or San Fran..lb. .49½- —
Gum, copal, dammar, elemi, kauri, mastic, sandarac, and yacca gums prices on 30,000 lbs. min. apply to assorted lots of gums as well as one grading; l.c.l. prices are ¼c. higher for 10 bgs. or over; ½c. higher for 1-9 bags.
Copal, Congo, 2, water white, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .29½- —
3, selected pale straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24½- —
4, pale bold straw, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
5, pale straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .22½- —
6, pale amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .21½- —
7, pale straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
8, light amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
9, medium light amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
10, rescraped hard amber, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
11, hard dark amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12½- —
12, selected bold sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
13, dark sorts bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .09½- —
14, selected, fully scraped, ivory, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23½- —
15, ordinary ivory sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
16, inferior ivory sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .09½- —
17, pale, fingers, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
18, pale straw nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .19¼- —
19, pale straw nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
20, hard dark amber nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¼- —
21, ordinary selected nubs, c.l., same basis..lb. .12½- —
22 small mixed nubs, bgs., same basis..lb. 10¾- —
23, dark mixed nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
24, No. 1, ivory nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
25, No. 2, natural ivory nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .09½- —
26, pale small nubs, c.l., same basis..lb. .10¾- —
27, pale small nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¼- —
28, pale dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
Batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06½- —
unscraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06 - —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .05¼- —
dust, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .05¼- —
nubs and chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¼- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .08¾- —
unscraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
nubs and chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06½- —
Hiroe, Macassar, pale bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .06¾- —
dust, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .05¼- —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½- —
dust, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .05¼- —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .11 - —
Manila, Boeas, amber and dark, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
light, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
Loba A, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
B, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .11¾- —
C, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .11¼- —
CNE, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
D, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .12¾- —
DK, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .08 - —
dust, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .06 - —
Sambas and white split chips, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
Singapore, dust, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .06 - —
Spirit-soluble, CBB, bskts., basis..lb. .10¾- —
DBB, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .10 - —
MA, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .07¾- —
MB, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .07¼- —
WS, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .10 - —
A/D, cs., c.l., same basis, lb. .13¾- —
Philippine, Manila, amber sorts, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .08 - —
chips, pale, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
pale, small, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .09 - —
extra pale sorts, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
nubs, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
pale, scraped, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
seeds and dust, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .08¾- —
Pontianak, bold, genuine bgs., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
mixed, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .14¾- —
split, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .13¾- —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .10 - —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same bas's, lb. .12¾- —
Dammar, Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .21½- —
A/C, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¼- —
A/E, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
B, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .20¼- —
C, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .14¾- —
D, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .13¼- —
dust, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
E, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .10 - —
F, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .08 - —
Gum, dammar, Singapore, 1, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .16¾- —
2, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .12¼- —
3, cs., c.l., same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
chips, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11 - —
dust, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¼- —
seeds, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾- —
Elemi, cns., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .08¼- —
Ester, dms., divd., New England, N. J., eastern N. Y. and Pa., Del. and Md. 75,000 lbs., contrs. or single shipt., 10,000 lbs. .....lb. .06¼- .06¾
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .06½- .07
divd., Western N.Y. and Pa., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., Minn., Iowa, Mo., Ky., Va., W. Va., and N. C., 75,000 lbs., contrs. or straight c.l. lb. .06¾- .07
divd. elsewhere, 75,000 lbs., contrs. or straight c.l.....lb. .07 - .07¼
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .07¼- .07¾
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. .75 - .80
powd., bbls.....lb. .80 - .85
Ghatti, soluble, bgs.....lb. .11 - .15
superior, bgs.....lb. .09 - .11
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.....lb. .14 - .33
Kauri, brown, XXX, cs., c.l.lb. .60 - —
BX, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .38 - —
B1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .28 - —
B2, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
B3, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
80%, chips, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12½- —
pale, XXX, cs., same basis.lb. .61 - —
1, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .41 - —
2, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .24 - —
3, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .17¾- —
Kino, tins.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Locust bean, powd., bbls.....lb. Nominal
Mastic, cs., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Myrrh, USP, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .09 - .10
tears, cs.....lb. .20 - .35
Opium (see O).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .45 - .50
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Talha, bgs.....lb. .14 Nom.
Thus, bbls.....280 lbs.15.00 -15.25
Tragacanth, Alleppo, 1 cs....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
2 cs.....lb. 3.35 - 3.60
3 cs.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Yacca, bgs.....lb. .03½- .04
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.45 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - -
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.27.65 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
plaster of Paris, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt.equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bags, c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N.Y.; Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Va.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Saltville, Va.; Southerd, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald., ton. 8.00 - —
terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —
Import, bgs., ex dock....ton.28.00 Nom.

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .26 - .28
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.20
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls., lb. .18 - .19
Helonias root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Hematine crystals, bbls.....lb. .20 - .30
Hemlock bark extract, 25%, tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .03¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02¾- —
Hempseed, Manchur., bgs.....lb. .06½- .07¼
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.75 Nom.
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .28 - .29
Heptane, mixed, 77-115°C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .16 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .08½- —
normal, 86-100°, dms., c.l., Group 5..gal. .11½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .17 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .09½- —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more, shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N. Y. C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, shipments, same basis..lb. .33 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexane, normal, 60-70°C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .17 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .14 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .25 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots., 25 ozs..oz.13.00 -13.25
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago..unit. 2.00 - 2.50
Hops, N.F., bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Horehound, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Hydrastine, both, 4 ozs.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 4 ozs..oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.21.75 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots...bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .30 - —
fib. ctns., works.....lb. .40 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River; West Coast via Panama canal..lb. .16 - .18½
Hydroquinone, dealers, bbls., dms., lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz.65.00 -75.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.65.00 -75.00
Hyoscyamine, 5 gr., bots.....bot. .60 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 gr., bots..bot. .60 - —
Sulphate, 5 gr., bots.....bot. .60 - —
Hypernic, ext. liquid, 50°, bbls., lb. .14 - —

I

Ireland moss, bls.....lb. .25 - .27
Ichthyol, bots.....lb. 4.00 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., Madras, cs.....lb. 1.63 - 1.67
synth., liq., bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.32.00 -34.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 1.67 - —
kgs., 150 lbs., less 5%, ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.35 - 1.44
resubl., bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
jars, 50 lbs.....lb. 1.75 - —
tincture, USP, bbls., 47 gals..gal. 2.00 - —
cbys., 5 gals.....gal. 2.05 - 2.10
mild, bbls., 47 gals.....gal. 1.25 - —
cbys., 5 gals.....gal. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodoform, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ionone, alpha, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
extra, bots.....lb. 3.75 - 3.80
beta, bots.....lb. 3.10 - 3.15
beta, bots.....lb. 3.90 - 3.95
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls...lb. .32 - .35
prime, bleached, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Iron acetate, N. F., IV, 100-lb. cbys..lb. .15 - —
djns., 50 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
liquor, bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .04 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
liquor, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .06
USP X, cryst., bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kegs.....lb. .08½- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07
djns.....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls...lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales, cns.....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.15 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.25 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.37 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.32
syrup, djns.....lb. .39 - —
bots.....lb. .53 - —
Oxalate, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
cns.....lb. .52 - —
scales, cns.....lb. .83 - .85
Oxide (see Black, Red, etc.).
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs..lb. .54 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .57 - —
scale, cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .59 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .62 - —
ferrous, 200-lb. bbls.....lb. .35 - —
25-lb. bxs.....lb. .40 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .37 - —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, cs.....lb. .65 - .75
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and ferric sulphate).
Sulphate, USP, cryst., 275-lb. bbls..lb. .04¼- —
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .06½- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, gran., cns..lb. .35 - .38
pearls, cns.....lb. .35 - .38
scales, cns.....lb. .47 - .50
green, gran., cns.....lb. .35 - .38
pearls, cns.....lb. .35 - .38
scales, cns.....lb. .47 - .50
Iron-ammonia oxalate, bxs....lb. .30 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .23½- —
kgs.....lb. .25½- —
Iron-potash oxalate, bbls.....lb. .42 - —
kgs.....lb. .44 - —
jars.....lb. .48 - —
Iron-soda oxalate, bxs.....lb. .30 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .23½- —
kgs.....lb. .25½- —
Isobutylacetate, 55-gal. drms., works..lb. .069 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .050 - —
propionate, dms., works.....lb. .09 - —
Isopentane, 50-gal. dms., single, works..gal. .45 - —
10-gal. dms., single, works..gal. .55 - —
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., 5 gals., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .10½- —
55 gals., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .07 - —
55 gals., l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .07½- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., 5 gal., frt. alld., gal. .55 - —
55 gals., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .35 - —
55 gals., c.l., W. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld., gal. .44 - —
tanks, E. of Miss., frt. alld., gal. .25 - —
W. of Miss., frt. alld., gal. .29 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .30 - .32
resin, lump, 100-lb. lots, cns.lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .33 - .35
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .14 - .16

Gum, Chicle—Lead, White

Kerosene, at refinery:—
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .0490- —
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), truck..gal. .11½- —
Gulf ports, p.w., bulk.....gal. .07½- —
Louisiana - Arkansas, 41-43 w.w., bulk..gal. .03¾- .04¼
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .03¾- .03¾
42-44 w.w., tanks.....gal. .03¾- .04¼
Pennsylvania, 45 w.w., tanks, gal. .04¾- .04¾
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .04¾- .05
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .05 - .05¼
Kerosene distillate (see Oil, furnace).
Kieserite, cal., 96-98% $MgSO_4$, bgs., c.l., ex vessel Atlantic, Gulf ports, duty pd..ton. No prices
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. .36 - .37
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard, oily, tubs.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.60
Middlewestern, trcs.....100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.20
Neutral, trcs.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.75
Western, choice, trcs..100 lbs. 5.20 - 5.30
Compound, trcs.....100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.00
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls.....lb. .29 - .29
Turkish, bls.....lb. .28 - .29
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bls.lb. .45 - .50
medium, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
select, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Lead acetate, white, broken, bbls., lb. .11 - —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .11 - —
gran., bbls.....lb. .11¾- —
powd., bbls.....lb. .11¾- —
Arsenate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09½- —
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick ups.,
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd. E..lb. .06¼- —
divd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., divd. E.....lb. .06½- —
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.....lb. .07 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, pure, bots., 5 lbs...lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., 5-lb. bots., lb. 2.60 - —
jars.....lb. 2.55 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., dms.lb. .19 - —
Metal (see daily quotations in market report).
Metallic, paste, 200-lb. cont., f.o.b. works..lb. .10 - —
5-lb. cont., f.o.b. works....lb. .22 - —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .11 - .14
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .18½- .20
Peroxide, powd., bbls., tech..lb. .23 - —
Red, dry, 95% or less, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd., Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .0855- —
other points.....lb. .0880- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09 - —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09½- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09¼- —
other points.....lb. .08¾- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd., Ala., etc...lb. .0880- —
other points.....lb. .0855- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd., Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09 - —
smaller lots, divd. Ala..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons, divd., Ala., etc....lb. .0905- —
other points.....lb. .0880- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd., Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
smaller lots, divd., Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10½- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
in oil, 95% min., 100-lb. kgs..lb. .12½- —
lb. .12½- —
Resinate, fused 15%, bbls...lb. .09½- —
pale, bbls.....lb. .11¼- —
Silicate, bgs., 5 tons.....lb. .0616- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0659- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, white basic sulphate).
Titanate, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), works, frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delvy., E. frt. alld..lb. .10¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse...lb. .10¼- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld., lb. .10½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse...lb. .10½- —
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., divd., Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Wyo..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., divd., Ariz., etc..lb. .07¾- —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd., Ariz., etc..lb. .06¾- —
other points.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., divd., Ariz., etc...lb. .07 - —
other points.....lb. .06¾- —
in oil, 100-lb. kgs., consumers, lb. .12¾- —
dealers.....lb. .10¾- —
painters.....lb. .11¾- —
Consumers' price and painters' price are ½c. lower on orders of 500 lbs. or more.

Lecithin—Milk Powder

Lecithin, 100%, cns., f.o.b., N.Y. or Chi..lb. 2.50 - —
edible, grade 1, dms., c.l., same l.c.l., same basis..lb. .47½- .65
grades 2 or 3, dom., c.l., same basis..lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - .67½
grade 4, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .52½- .70
purified, cs., dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .67½- .85
tech., grade 1, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .37½- .55
grade 2 or 3, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .87½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .40 - .57½
grade 4, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .40 - —

Lecithin prices quoted above are for goods packed in 25, 50 or 100-lb. dms. When goods are packed in 500-lb. dms., prices are 1c. per lb. less.

Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .13 - .15

Licorice extract, mass, cs.....lb. No prices
powd., bbls.....lb. No prices
root, cuttings, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13
select, bdls., cs.....lb. .50 - .60

Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn..ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va...ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 7.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va...ton. 7.00 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 8.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 7.00 - —

hydrated, paper bags, f.o.b.
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton. 9.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 8.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —

spray, paper bags, f.o.b. Bellefonte, Pa..ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —

Lime salts (see Calcium).

Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of and incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kan., Okla., Tex..lb. .07½- .08½
dms., same basis.....lb. .10½- —
400 lbs., or more, bgs., same basis..lb. .07¾- .08¾
dms., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
less than 400 lbs., same basis, lb. .08½- .09½
dms., same basis.....lb. .12 - —
solution, Zone 1, dms., consumers..gal. .16 - —
Zone 2, tanks, dealers, wks., gal. .08½- —
30-50 dms.....gal. .11 - .16
Zone 3, tanks, dealers ,dlvd., gal. .07½- —
30-50 dms.....gal. .10½- .14½
Zone 4, tanks, dealers, wks., gal. .08 - —
dms., wks., except Cal.gal. .12 - —
Zone 5, tanks, dealers, dlvd., gal. .10½- —
dms.....gal. .12 - —
Zone 6, tanks, dealers....gal. .07½- —
30-50 dms.....gal. .10 - .14

Prices for lime sulphur solution are f.o.b. warehouse points, freight allowed. Zone 1: includes Ga., S. C., Ala., N. C., except the counties of Ashe, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham and Alleghany; Tenn., east of Tenn. River. Zone 2: New England States, Zone 3, Ark., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Ia., Ky., Wis., Minns., Mo., and Tenn. west of Tenn. River; Penn., eastern tier, and W. Va. western tier. Zone 4: West of Rocky Mountains, except southern California, which makes up Zone 5. Zone 6: N. Y. east of Herkimer, N. J., Md., Del., Va., Pa.—all counties lying east of the western boundary of Bedford, Blair, Center, Clinton and Potter, W. Va.—counties of Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Hardy, N. C.—counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes and Rockingham.

Linalool, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 3.30
Linalyl acetate, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls.lb. .42 - .45
without leaves, bls.....lb. .48 - .50
Linseed cake, bgs., export....ton.21.00 - —
meal, bgs.....ton.23.50 - —

Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., 20-tons, dlvd., Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .0755- —
Other points.....lb. .0730- —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08 - —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08½- —
Wyo..lb. .08¼- —
Other poits.....lb. .07¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala..lb. .08½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .08¾- —
Other points.....lb. .08¼- —

Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equal'd..lb. 1.90 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. 1.93 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. 1.95 - —
Carbonate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Chloride, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 1.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.40 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.85 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 4.70 - —

Lithopone, titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., (20 tons)..lb. .05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .05¼- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .05¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .05½- —
ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .0360- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0385- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .0385- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¼- —

Lithopone in car lots is delivered East or the Pacific Coast and in less than car-lot quantities delivered East or ex warehouse Pacific Coast.

Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Lobelia, herb, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Seed, bgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Logwood extract, cryst., bbls..lb. .20 - .24
liquid, 51°, bbls.....lb. .10½- .12½
solid, bxs.....lb. .16½- .20½
Lovage root, dms., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
imported, bls.....lb. .45 Nom.
Lupulin, N. E., tins.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00

M

Mace, Banda, cs.....lb. .47 - .48
Batavia, cs.....lb. .24½- .25
Siauw, cs.....lb. .32 - .32½
West Indian, cs.....lb. .31 - .32
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .22 - .25
Magnesia, arsenate, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., wks..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, l.c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls.....lb. .08¼- —
kgs.....lb. .09¼- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .08 - —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls.....lb. .09½- —
kgs.....lb. .10¼- —
Other points.....lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .08 - —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls.....lb. .09½- —
kgs.....lb. .10½- —
Other points.....lb. .08 - —

Magnesia:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I. N.Y., N.J., Pa., D. of C., Del. and Md., c.l., shipments frt., equald., with Phillipsburg, Ambler, Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, and New York. On l.c.l. shipments, frt alld., including dlvd. storedoor. Magnesia prices are f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting. Zone 2—Balance of U.S.; prices f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting, Ambler, Phillipsburg, Valley Forge, and New York.

Magnesia, chloride, anhyd., dom., bbls., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
flake, dom., bbls., wks., c.l., tons.32.00 - —
l.c.l., bbls., wks.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs..lb. 1.45 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide (see Calcined).
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .33 Nom.
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .11 - .11½
Stearate, bbls., ctns., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
1 ton.....lb. .24 - —
1,000-2,000 lbs.....lb. .25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .26 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, 1,000-lb. contracts, dms..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .55 - —
Magnesite, cal., dom., bgs....ton.60.00 -65.00
Imports, bgs., duty paid...ton.70.00 Nom.
dead-burned, dom., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash...ton.22.00 -25.00
Magnesium hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .25 - —
dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .30 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .26 - —
Trisilicate, cs., 500-lb. lots...lb. .53 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .55 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. .73 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. .85 - .95
blue, bls.....lb. .85 - .95
Leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .40
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works, ton.69.00 - —
5-15 tons, works.....ton.72.00 - —
½ 4 tons, works.....ton.77.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works...ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
burlap, bgs., c.l., works, ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots works.ton.79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.00 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.12 - —
Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .18 - .19½
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .19 - —
Ore, Cuban, 51-52%, basis Atl. ports, duty paid..unit-ton. .71 - .73
Resinate, fused, 3 2%, bbls..ton. .08¼- .08½
precip., dms.....lb. .12 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., ton lots, works..lb. .10½- —
single bbls., works.....lb. .10¾- —
fertilizer, 65%, MnSO4 bgs., c.l., dlvd., South..ton.57.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.65.00 -75.00
Mangrove bark, bgs., shipt...ton.34.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
small, cs.....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Mannitol, com'l grade, bbls., ton lots, works..lb. .38 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
reagent grade, 50 lb. cs., or multiples, works..lb. .90 - —
Marble flour, bgs.....ton.12.00 -14.00
Marjoram, French, No. 1.....lb. .48 - .49
Tunisan, bls.....lb. No stocks
Chilean.....lb. .13 - .14
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Menthol, USP, natural, cs.....lb. 3.45 - 3.55
synthetic, tech., cs.....lb. 2.50 - —
USP, cs.....lb. 3.25 - —
liquid, dms., 50 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.10 - —
Mercurial ointment, 30%, pails, 50 lbs.....lb. 1.44 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.46 - —
50%, pails, 50 lbs.....lb. 2.09 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 2.11 - —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.02 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 2.89 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 2.91 - —
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd.....lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Iodide, red, NF, 5-lb. bots...lb. 4.71 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.81 - —
fib. dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 4.70 - 4.75
Mercury, nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, dom., tech., bbls...lb. 2.66 - —
USP, fib. dms., 56 lbs. or more..lb. 3.18 - —
Mercury and chalk, 5 lb. ctns..lb. 1.98 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 1.86 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, cns., works.....lb. .20¼- —
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
l.cl., dlvd.....lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Metal leaf, pkgs. of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminum, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 1.50 - 1.75
composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 1.70 - 1.80
gold, XX deep, 23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg.15.25 -15.75
3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg.16.15 -17.50
4x4 in.....pkg.19.50 -20.00
3¾x5½ in.....pkg.22.50 -23.00
3¾x5½ in.....pkg.24.50 -25.00
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 2.75 - 2.85
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Methanol, natural, producer group A, denat., grade, tanks..gal. .40 - —
97%, tanks.....gal. .30 - —
95%, tanks.....gal. .29 - —

Methanol in drums, car lots, is 5c. per gal. higher, frt. alld., east of the Rocky Mts. Prices on the Pacific Coast are 3c. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums; car lots.

natural, producer group B, pure, tanks, frt. alld. Zone 1. gal. .30 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .32 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .34 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .34½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .35½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .37½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .39½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .41½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .38 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .42 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .53½- —

95%, frt. alld., prices 2c. less than pure, all zones.

97%, frt. alld., prices 1c. less than pure, all zones.

Natural methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Tenn., R. I., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methanol, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .35½- —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .37½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .39½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .41½- —
l c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .38 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .45½- —
3, dlvd., S. F. and L. A., gal. .42 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .53½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld....gal. .30 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .34 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .34½- —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R..lb. .10½- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .11 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd., E. of Miss. R., lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., E of Miss. R..lb. .07 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., E. of Miss. R..lb. .07½- —
W. of Miss R.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, dlvd., E. of Miss. R., lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, group A producers, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., tanks..gal. .32 - —
Methyl, acetone, nat., group A producers, c.l., same basis, gal. .37½- —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .40 - —

Methyl acetone prices on Pacific Coast are 3c. per gal. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums, car lots.

Acetone, natural, group B producers, tanks, Zone 1..gal. .32 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .34 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .36 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .36½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .37½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .39½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .41½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .43½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .40 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .47½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .44 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .55½- —

Natural methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc. Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore. Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Idaho, Wash.

Synthetic, tanks, zone 1....gal. .34 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .42 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
dms., c.l., zone 1.....gal. .36 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .37 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .48½- —

Alcohol (see Methanol).

Anthranilate, bots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .70 - 1.00
Bromide, cyl.....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs., and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl...lb. .36 - —
60 to 499 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, effective July 1, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. sylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.

Cinnamate, bls.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .80 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.68 - 3.82
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .35 - .37
cns.....lb. .37 - .40
Violet toner, bbls.....lb. .88 - —
permanent, bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works, l.c.l..lb. .25 - —
smaller containers, same basis, lb. .28 - —
Methylcellulose, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .47 - —
2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld., lb. .50 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .55 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .60 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., dlvd..lb. .26 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98 - 100%, dms., dlvd..lb. .40 - —
Methylene blue, medcl., kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, dms., f.o.b. works..lb. .18 - .22
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts., lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .07½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .06 - —
Methylheptenone, bots.....lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., 55-gal., c.l., works..gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .80 - —
smaller containers, works.gal. 1.00 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .70 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, dom., cryst., bots..lb. 3.25 - 3.30
imp., bots.....lb. 3.10 - —
Methylpropyl ketone, dms., c.l.lb. .20½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .21 - —
tanks.....lb. .19½- —
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
180 mesh., containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.13.00 - —
Mica, dry grd., amber, No. 1 quality, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.40.00 - —
1,000 lbs., works..lb. .02 - —
500 lbs., works..lb. .02½- —
100 lbs., works..lb. .03 - —
refined, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works, ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs, works, ton.30.00 - —
paint, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works, ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs, works, ton.65.00 - —
white, No. 1 quality, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works.....ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.45.00 - —
1,000 lbs., works..lb. .02½- —
500 lbs., works..lb. .03 - —
roofing, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works, ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.39.00 - —
paint, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works, ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.70.00 - —
wet-ground, paint or lacquer, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
paper, wall or coated, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .04⅝- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .04⅝- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .04⅝- —

wet-ground mica prices are ½c. per pound higher west of Rockies.

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - —
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .07½- —

Milk powder, skimmed, spray, l.c.l.	lb.	.08½-	—
unskimmed, roller, bbls., c.l.,	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
spray, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.15 -	—
Millet seed, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.0250-	.0280
early fortune, bgs.	lb.	.02½-	.06
hulled, bgs.	lb.	.06¼-	.06¾
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinners and V M & P naphtha).			
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. No. Atlantic ports.	gal.	.07 -	—
f.o.b. Gulf ports	gal.	.06¼-	.06⅜
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).			
Molydenum metal kgs., 99% powd.	lb.	2.60 -	3.00
Trioxide, pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works.	lb.	.95 -	—
technical, kgs., basis Mo. content, works.	lb.	.80 -	—
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., wks.,	lb.	.52 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.53 -	.55
tanks	lb.	.50 -	—
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., wks.,	lb.	.50 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.51 -	.53
tanks, works	lb.	.48 -	—
Monochlorobenzene, dms., l.c.l.,	lb.	.06 -	.08
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.24 -	—
l.c.l., dms	lb.	.25 -	—
tanks	lb.	.23 -	—
Monoethylamine, basis 100% amine content, dms., l.c.l., works,	lb.	.65 -	—
Monoethylanilin, dms.	lb.	.77	Nom.
Monomethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.65 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.70 -	—
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms.	lb.	3.75 -	4.00
Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate monobasic).			
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.	oz.	11.10 -	—
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	10.90 -	—
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.	oz.	9.00 -	—
bots., 25 ozs.	oz.	8.80 -	—
Ethylhydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs.,	oz.	10.75 -	—
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	10.55 -	—
Hydrobromide, bots., 5 ozs.	oz.	8.95 -	—
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	8.75 -	—
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.	oz.	9.00 -	—
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	8.80 -	—
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.75 -	—
smaller containers, works	lb.	1.00 -	—
Mullein leaves, cns.	lb.	.12 -	.14
flowers, cns.	lb.	1.30 -	1.35
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grained, bots.	oz.	24.00 -	26.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more.	lb.	3.65 -	—
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.	lb.	3.85 -	—
1 lb.	lb.	3.95 -	—
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more,	lb.	3.70 -	—
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.	lb.	3.95 -	—
1 lb.	lb.	4.10 -	—
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more,	lb.	1.05 -	—
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.	lb.	1.15 -	—
1 lb.	lb.	1.20 -	—
Musk root, bls.	lb.	.50 -	.60
Mustard seed, California, brown,	lb.	.16¼-	.16¾
yellow, bgs.	lb.	.16½-	.17
Chinese yellow, bgs.	lb.	.10 -	.10½
Danish, yellow	lb.	.25½-	.26
Lutch, yellow	lb.	.28 -	.29
English, yellow, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Montana yellow, bgs.	lb.	.15 -	.15½
Roumanian, yellow	lb.	.16½-	.17
Myrobalans, J1, bgs., f.a.s.	ton.	37.00 -	—
J2, bgs., f.a.s.	ton.	30.00 -	—
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls.	lb.	No prices	
solid, 50%, bbls.	lb.	No prices	
powdered, 70%, bbls.	lb.	.06	Nom.

N

Naphtha, Painters (see Petroleum, naphtha, V. M. & P.).			
Solvent (see S).			
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74 deg., tanks, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.25 -	2.50
78 deg., tanks, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		2.50 -	2.75
import, bgs., c.i.f. 100 lbs.		No price	
refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works.	lb.	.07 -	—
50-lb. cs., same basis	lb.	.07¼-	—
pkgs. (16 oz.), same basis,	lb.	.07¾-	—
(12 oz.), same basis.	pkg.	.06¼-	—
Nerolin, cryst., cns.	lb.	1.25 -	1.35
Nickel carbonate, bbls.	lb.	.36 -	.36½
Chloride, bbls.	lb.	.18 -	.20
Cyanide, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	1.40 -	—
25-lb. bot	lb.	1.50 -	—
Oxide, black, bbls.	lb.	.35 -	.38
Salt, bbls.	lb.	.13 -	.13½
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.70 -	—
10-lb. tins	lb.	.86¼-	—
Nitercake, bulk, works	ton.	16.00 -	—
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l.	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09 -	—
tanks	lb.	.07 -	—
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ½, and 40 sec. vis., bbls., works.	lb.	.28 -	—
bronzing, 20, 40, 70 sec. vis., bbls., works.	lb.	.29 -	—
ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works.	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l., cps., ¼, ½, ¼ sec., bbls., dry weight, works.	lb.	.26 -	—
ester-soluble, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, and 60-80 sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works.	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., 5-6, 15-20 sec., high vis., bbls., works.	lb.	.25 -	—
Lacquer, 20-30 and 60-80 sec., vis., bbls., works.	lb.	.29 -	—

Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

Nitroethane, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.25 -	—
Nitrogen solution, nitrogen basis, tanks, f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf ports.	unit-ton.	1.21	58- —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 8-11% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis., dlvd.	unit-ton.	1.75 -	—
f.o.b. Chemical, Ill.,	unit-ton.	1.75 -	—
f.o.b. East Coast producing points.	unit-ton.	2.20 -	—
import, bgs., c.i.f. Atlantic ports, shipt.	unit-ton.	No prices	
Nitromethane, l.c.l., dms., works,	lb.	.25 -	—
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.	lb.	.24 -	.25
Nitropropane I, l.c.l., dms., works,	lb.	.25 -	—
II, same basis	lb.	.25 -	—
Nutgalls, Alleppo, bgs., cs.	lb.	.29 -	.30
Chinese	lb.	.16 -	.17
Extract (see Gall extract).			
Nutmegs, 80s, bgs., cs.	lb.	.18 -	.18¼
110s, bgs., cs.	lb.	.16 -	.16⅜
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	.09½-	.10
Nux vomica, bls.	lb.	.05 -	.06
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.08 -	.09

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.03½-	—
l.c.l., bbls., works.	lb.	.03¾-	—
tanks	lb.	.02¾-	—
Ocher (see Yellow).			
Octane, 100-140° C., mixed, dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.12½-	—
l.c.l., G.3	gal.	.17 -	—
tanks, G.3	gal.	.10½-	—
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35 -	—
Octyl acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15 -	—
Oil, almond, bitter, artif (see Benzalhedyde).			
natural, bots.	lb.	3.00 -	3.25
s.p.a., bots.	lb.	3.15 -	3.50
sweet, true, exp., cns.	lb.	.70 -	.75
Amber, crude, cns.	lb.	.23 -	.24
ref'd, cns.	lb.	.80 -	.85
Oil, amyris, cns.	lb.	3.00 -	3.25
Angelica, bots.	lb.	100.00	Nom.
Anilin (see A).			
Anise, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.00 -	1.25
Apricot, kernels, cns.	lb.	.28 -	.29
Babassu, tanks	lb.	.05¾	Nom.
Bay, W. I., 50-55% phenols, cns.	lb.	1.10 -	1.15
55-60% phenols, cns.	lb.	1.20 -	1.25
Bergamot, artif., cns.	lb.	3.50 -	5.00
natural, coppers	lb.	12.00	Nom.
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).			
Birchtar, rectified, cns.	lb.	.90 -	.95
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.	lb.	1.70 -	1.75
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).			
Cajeput, tech., dms.	lb.	.58 -	.68
USP IX, cns.	lb.	.71 -	.72
Calamus, cns.	lb.	8.25 -	8.50
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns.	lb.	.25 -	.26
dms.	lb.	.22 -	.23
white, cns.	lb.	.25 -	.26
dms.	lb.	.23 -	.23
Cananga, native, cns.	lb.	2.25 -	2.30
refined, cns.	lb.	2.60 -	2.65
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VIII, cns.	lb.	3.50 -	3.75
Caraway, USP, cns.	lb.	5.50 -	5.60
Cardamom, bots.	lb.	15.00	-16.00
Cassia, USP, cs., dms.	lb.	1.50 -	1.55
Castor, blown, one-way dms., c.l.	lb.	.11¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.12⅜-	—
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l.,	lb.	.10¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.11 -	—
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.	lb.	.14 -	—

Milk Powder—Oil. Chinawood

Oil, castor, cold pressed, USP, dms. (returnable), c.l.	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¾-	—
(5-gal.), l.c.l.	lb.	.12 -	—
tanks	lb.	.09½-	—
dehydrated, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1310-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.13½-	—
tanks	lb.	.12½-	—
extracted No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10½-	—
dms. (returnable), c.l.	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¼-	—
tanks	lb.	.09 -	—
sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08 -	—
75% (53% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¾-	—
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.11 -	—

Castor oil, USP, and No. 3, prices are dlvd. all points between N.Y. and Philadelphia, Albany, and N. E. States; Chicago c.l. prices ¾c. higher than N. Y.; l.c.l. prices ¾c. higher than N. Y.; one-way drums, ¼c. higher, all points.

Cedarleaf, cs.	lb.	.90 -	.95
dms.	lb.	.85 -	.90
Cedarwood, Oregon, cns., dms.,	lb.	.28 -	.30
Southern, cns., dms.	lb.	.22 -	.25
Celery, bots.	lb.	14.25	-14.50
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.	lb.	.72½-	—
Chinawood, dms.	lb.	.26¾-	.27
tanks	lb.	.25¾-	—

No. 5065 C.P. PARA TONER DARK
When formulations call for a dark para toner of exceptional strength and brilliance, paint manufacturers are using No. 5065 Para Toner Dark.
This outstanding chemical color is stronger and brighter than any other similar material now on the market. Normally, dark para toners are notoriously poor grinders, but No. 5065 has a very soft texture for a color of this type—an added advantage for formulators.
No. 5065 is an example of the outstanding quality of the RCI chemical color line. Whatever your formulating requirements, your inquiries are invited concerning the use of RCI chemical pigment colors.
REICHHOLD CHEMICALS, INC.
Chemical Color Division
General Offices: DETROIT, MICH.
Factory: BROOKLYN, N. Y.
It's an R·C·I Color
REICHHOLD Chemical Colors

Oil, Cinnamon—Pet. Naphtha

Oil, cinnamon, Ceylon, bots....lb. 9.25 -27.00
Seychelle, bots.....lb. 7.25 -8.00
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .36 - .37
dms.....lb. .34 - .36
Java, cns., dms.....lb. .33 - .34
Clove, makers, USP, cns....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Coconut, Manila, crude, tanks, lb. .02¾- —
edible, 76°, dms. (returnable), c.l..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - —
tanks.....lb. .06¾- —
Cod, Newf., bbls.....gal. .60 - —
Codliver, med., USP, bbls..bbl.70.00 -75.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.14.00 -16.00
Corn, crude, tanks, wks.....lb. .05½- .05¾
rfd., bbls.....lb. .07¾- .07¾
Cottonseed, cooking bbls.....lb. .07¼- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .07½- —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, N. F., cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cumin, bots.....lb. 7.75 - 8.00
Cypress, dom., bots.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
import, cns.....lb. 5.00 -12.00
Degras (see D).
Diesel, Bayonne, bulk.....bbl. 1.70 - 1.75
California, f.o.b. San Francisco, truck..gal. .05½- —
Dill seed, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
weed, bots.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Dip (see L).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. .65 - .67
dms.....lb. .63 - .65
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Fuel, bunker, California, tidewater..bbl. .75 - .80
Gulf Coast, at terminal..bbl. .80 - —
Louisiana, Arkansas, 10-14, bbl. .70 - —
N.Y. and N.J. terminals.bbl. 1.25 - —
North Texas, 18-22.....bbl. .72½- .77½
24-28, zero cold test...bbl. 1.00 - —
Oklahoma, 18-22.....bbl. .72¾- .77¼
24-28, zero cold test...bbl. 1.00 - —
24-28, 15 and above....bbl. .80 - —
Pennsylvania, 36-40.....gal. .04 - —
Furnace, Bayonne, 1, bulk, refinery..gal. .0480- —
2, bulk, same basis.....gal. .0410- —
4, bulk, same basis.....gal. .0410- —
Louisiana - Arkansas, 32 - 36, light straw..gal. .03 - .03¼
Oklahoma, 28-30.....gal. .03 - —
32-36.....gal. .03¼- .03⅝
36-38.....gal. .03⅝- .03¾
38-40 zero, 60 e.p.....gal. .03⅝- —
Fusel (see F).
Gas, 27 plus, Bayonne, bulk.gal. .0410- —
Gulf Coast, bulk.....gal. .03½- —
Group 3, bulk.....gal. .02¾- .03
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).
Geranium, Algerian, rose, cns., lb. 9.25 - 9.50
Bourbon, cns.....lb. 9.00 - 9.25
Turkish (see Palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Grapeseed, dms.....lb. .45 - .50
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 4.10 - 4.25
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Haarlem, imp., bots.....gross No prices
Hemlock, cns.....lb. .85 - .90
Juniper berry, USP XL cns..lb. 5.75 Nom.
wood, tech., cns.....lb. .50 - —
Juniper tar, USP XI, cns....lb. .37 - .40
Lard, common, 1, bbls.....lb. .07¼- —
2, bbls.....lb. .07¼- —
extra, bbls.....lb. .07⅝- —
1, bbls.....lb. .07¾- —
winter, strained, bbls.....lb. .08 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lz. .08¾- —
prime, ined., bbls.....lb. .08¼- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Lavender flower, French, 50% ester, cns..lb. No stocks
38-42% ester, cns.....lb. 7.50 - 7.75
35-38% ester, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
30-32% ester, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .70
spike, Spanish, tech., cns..lb. 1.10 - 1.15
dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Terpeneless, Type 1.....lb.10.50 -16.50
Type 2.....lb. 8.25 -14.50
Lemongrass, native, cns., dms., lb. .75 - .78
Lime, dist., cns.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
expressed, cns.....lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Terpeneless, Type 1.....lb.70.00 -75.00
Type 2.....lb.42.00 -46.50
Linaloe wood, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .0850- .0870
l.c.l., 10 to 69.....lb. .0910- .0930
5 to 9.....lb. .0910- .0930
less than 5.....lb. .0930- .0950
tanks.....lb. .0790- .0810
Boiled linseed oil .004 cents over raw.
Lovage, bots.....lb.41.25 -60.00
Lubricating, at refinery (including U.S. tax 4c. per gal):—California (f.o.b. San Francisco), green, 70, 80,100 vis. at 210° F., tanks..gal. .17 - .17½
200, 300, 500, 750 vis., at 100° F., tanks..gal. .15 - 16½
pale, 75, 100, 200, 300, 500, 750 vis., at 100° F., tanks..gal. .13½- .16½
red, 100, 200, 300, 500 vis., at 100° F., tanks, gal. .13½- .16
Oklahoma, bright stocks, 100-110 D. color 4.0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - —
15-25 pour, tanks.gal. .15½- —
150-160 D, color, 4½, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .15½- —
15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .13½- —
150-160 E, color 5½, 15-25 pour,tanks..gal. .13½- —
180-200 D, color 4½, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .12½- —
neutrals, 0-10 pour, 150 vis., 2 colors, tanks..gal. .07 - —
180 vis., 5 color, tanks, gal. .09 - —
4 color, tanks.....gal. .09 - —
200 vis., color, tanks.. gal. .09 - —
4 color, tanks.....gal. .08½- —
250 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .10 - —
4 color, tanks.....gal. .10 - —
280 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .10¼- —
4 color, tanks.....gal. .10 - —
10-25 pour prices are ½c. per gallon less than zero to 10° pour.
Pennsylvania, bright stocks, 3 color, 140-150 vis., 545-550 flash, 10 pour, tanks..gal. .14¼- .15
15 pour, tanks.....gal. .13¼- .14
25 pour, tanks.....gal. .12 - .14
cylinder oil, 600 flash, tanks..gal. .09 - .11
550 flash, tanks....gal. .11 - .13
600 steam refined, tanks, gal. .07 - .08
650 steam refined, tanks, gal. .08 - .10
Oil, lubricating, at refinery, Penna., Neutrals, 150 vis., 70°F., 3 color, 400-405 flash, zero pour, tanks, gal. .22½- —
10 pour, tanks.....gal. .21½- —
15 pour, tanks.....gal. .20½- —
25 pour, tanks.....gal. .19 - .20
200 vis., 70°F., 3 color, 420-422 flash, zero pour, tanks..gal. .24½- —
10 pour, tanks.....gal. .23½- —
15 pour, tanks.....gal. .22½- —
25 pour, tanks.....gal. .21 - .22
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Mandarin, superior, coppers..lb. 7.25 - 9.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, fut., Balto—gal. No prices
refd., alkali, dms.....lb. .0760- —
tanks.....lb. .0700- —
blown, dms.....lb. .0780- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .0880- —
light-pressed, dms.....lb .0700- —
tanks.....lb. .0640- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP., bots., cns..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
dist., natural, bots.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Neatsfoot, 20° cold test, bbls., lb. .15½- —
extra, bbls.....lb. .07¾- —
1, bbls.....lb. .07¾- —
prime, bbls.....lb. .08 - —
pure, bbls.....lb. .10¾- —
sulphonated, common, 25% moisture, dms..lb. .10½- —
Neroli, bots.....lb. 200.00-225.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Oleo, 1, bbls.....lb. .07¾- —
2, bbls.....lb. .07¼- —
Oiticica, dms.....lb. .18½- .19½
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. 2.15 Nom.
edible, dms.....gal. 3.00 Nom.
foots, dms.....lb. .10¼ Nom.
sulphonated, 50%, (42% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .10¾- —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .13¼- —
50% (65% fat), dms., c.l., lb. .12⅞ - —
l.c.l.....lb. .13⅞ - —
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. .90 - —
expressed, African, cns., dms., lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Calif., cns.....lb. 2.00 - —
Florida, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Messina, USP, coppers...lb. 8.00 Nom.
West Indies, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
terpeneless .....lb.42.00 -50.00
Origanum, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.45
Palm, Niger, dms.....lb. .03¾ Nom.
shipments.....lb. .02¾ Nom.
softs, 12½%, bulk, shipt....lb. .02¼ Nom.
Sumatra, shipt., bulk.....lb. .02¼ Nom.
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Paraffin, 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05¼- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
350° flash, 100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .14 - —
300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal .05¾- —
Patchouli, bots., cns.....lb. 4.75 - 6.00
Peanut, crude, dom., tanks..lb. .04¾ Nom.
refd., edible, bbls.....lb. .07¾ Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.....lb. 3.00 Nom.
import, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Peppermint, natural, cns., dms lb. 2.60 - 2.85
redist., USP, cns., dms....lb. 2.85 - 3.10
Perilla, dms.....lb. .18 Nom.
tanks.....lb. .17¼ Nom.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Pimento berry, cns.....lb. 4.20 - 7.25
leaf, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Pine, dest.-dist., straw-color, dms., dlvd., E. ports..gal. .50 - .55
steam-dist., dms.....gal. .50 - —
tanks.....gal. .54 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Putty, bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
Whiting, Ind.....gal. .28 - —
dms., c.l., Boston, Providence, gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .26 - —
Rapeseed, blown, bbls.....lb. .17½ Nom.
denat., bbls.....gal. 1.02 Nom.
Red, dist., or saponif., dms., dlvd..lb. .06¾- .07¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Rose, artif., bots.....oz. 1.35 - 2.25
natural, coppers.....oz. 5.50 -22.50
Rosemary, Spanish, cns.....lb. .59 - .64
dms.....lb. .54 - .59
Rosin, 1st rectfd., dms.....gal. .42 - —
2d rectfd., dms.....gal. .44 - —
3d rectfd., dms.....gal. .45 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Sage, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 2.75
Sandalwood, E.I., USP, cns..lb. 4.95 - 5.25
Mysore, cns., case lots.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Sardine, crude, fut., tanks, Pac. Cst..gal. .39 Nom.
refd., alkali, dms.....lb. .0760- —
tanks.....lb. .0700- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .0880- —
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .0700- —
tanks.....lb. .0640- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. .75 - —
dms.....lb. .72 - —
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Savin, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Savory, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Sesame, crude, coast, tanks..lb. .07¼- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb. 9.50 -10.50
Soybean, dom., crude, dms....lb. .03¼- .03⅝
tanks.....lb. .04⅛- .04⅜
refd., dms.....lb. .06½- .07¼
tanks.....lb. .05⅝- .06¼
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Sperm, bleach, 38°, dms.....lb. 9.50 -10.50
45°, dms.....lb. .1030- —
natural, dms.....lb. .0980- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Sweet, birch, North, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
South, cns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.70
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.45.00 -50.00
tanks, works.....ton.30.00 - —
distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .05½- .07
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06½- .06¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .05 - .06⅜
refined, dms., c.l., works...lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .03½- —
Tallow, acidless, bbls.....lb. .07½- —
tanks.....lb. .07 - —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .26 - —
E. ports, c.l.....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .20 - —
rectfd., USP, bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ports..gal. .55 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Oil, teaseed, crude, dms.....lb. .16 Nom.
Tea Tree (see Oil, Ti tree).
Thyme, NF, red, dms.....lb. .80 - 1.75
white, dms.....lb. .95 - 1.95
Tung (see Oil, chinawood).
Ti tree, cns.....lb. 2.80 - 2.80
Turkey red (see castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine (see T).
Turtle, cns.....gal. 6.00 - —
Valerian, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Vetiver, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms..lb. .0910- —
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .0950- —
Wheat germ, cns., dms....gal.17.50 -25.00
White, mineral, dom., dms., tech., 50-60 vis., dms.gal. .31 - .33
65-75 vis., dms.....gal. .33 - .40
80-90 vis., dms.....gal. .34 - .41
USP, 80-90 vis., dms....gal. .36 - .43
95-105 vis., dms.....gal. .40½- .47½
125-135 vis., dms....gal. .46 - .53
140-150 vis., dms....gal. .49 - .55
175-185 vis., dms....gal. .58½- .60½
200-210 vis., dms....gal. .56½- .63½
320-330 vis., dms....gal. .64 - .71
335-345 vis., dms....gal. .65 - .72
Russian, 80-90 vis., dms.gal. No prices
145-155 vis., dms....gal. No prices
175-185 vis., dms....gal. No prices
335-345 vis., dms....gal. No prices
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns..lb. 4.35 - 5.00
South, cns.....lb. 3.05 - 3.75
synth. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Ylang-ylang, Bourb., bots., cns, lb. 7.00 Nom.
Manila, bots.....lb.23.00 Nom.
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 -11.00
Lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
Spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
ground, 325 mesh c.l., mines, ton.20.00 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust.....ton.12.00 - —
Opium USP, cns.....lb.11.50 -12.50
gran., cns.....lb.12.50 -13.50
powd., cns.....lb.12.50 -13.50
Orange Lake, Persian, bbls....lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .11½- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12 - —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .11¾- —
Other points.....lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .12 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .12½- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12¼- —
Other points.....lb. .11¾- —
French, Tours, casks, ex dock..lb. .13½- —
kgs., ex dock.....lb. .14½- —
Molybdate, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
Toner, bbls.....lb. .30 - —
Orangeflower petals, cs.....lb. .45 - .50
Orange peel, bitter, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
sweet, bls.....lb. .11 - .12¼
Orris root, Florentine, bgs.....lb. .80 Nom.
fingers, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .85 Nom.
Verona, bls.....lb. .75 Nom.
powd., bgs., cns.....lb. .80 Nom.
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloranilin, dms.....lb. .69 - .75
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .06 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, l.c.l., same basis..lb. .07 - —
100-lb. tins, same basis..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. tins, same basis..lb. .09 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .05½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .55 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .80 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange extract, cryst., bbls. lb. .21 - —
liquid, 42°, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
51°, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
bots., cns., 1-50 lbs.....lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Orthotoluene hydrochloride,dms.lb. .22 - —
Sulphonate, kgs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.06

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Paprika, Algerian, bgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Bulgarian, bgs.....lb. .29 - .30
Hungarian, extra fancy, bgs.lb. .42 Nom.
medium, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs.lb. .26½- .27½
fancy, bgs.....lb. .25½- .26½
Spanish, fancy, cs.....lb. .38½- .40¼
Parachlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Paracymene, refd., dms.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l.lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l.....lb. .12½- .13½
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 122-124 A.m.p., bgs., c.l., Okla., refy..lb. .0285- —
bbls., c.l., N.Y.....lb. .0285- —
124-126 A.m.p., bgs., c.l., Okla., refy..lb. .0285- .03¼
bbls., c.l., N.Y.....lb. .0285- .03¼
yellow, 124-126 A.m.p., bbls., c.l., N.Y....lb. .02¾- —
fully refd., bgs., 123-125 A.m.p., bgs., c.l..lb. .0570- —
128-130 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l..lb. .0570- —
131-133 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l..lb. .0595- —
133-135 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l..lb. .0625- —
135-137 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l..lb. .0650- —
138-140 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l..lb. .0725- —
143-145 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l..lb. .0820- —
151-153 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l..lb. .15 Nom.
Refined paraffin prices in cases are ½c. lb. higher than bags price; solid in tankcars is 5c. lower.
match, A.m.p. up to and incl. 110-112 bbls., c.l..lb. .03½- —
semi-rfd., solid, 122-124 A.m.p., bgs..lb. .03 - —
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, or N. Y. C..lb. .23 - —
100 to 999 lbs. shipments, same basis..lb. .24 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., c.l., works.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¼- —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
USP, cs., cbys.....lb. .37 - .45
Paranisidine, dms.....lb. .75 - —
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works...lb. .47 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs...lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs.....lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls...lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls.....lb. .48 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Paris green, dealer, dms., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works, frt. alld..lb. .23 - .25
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - .26
Passion flower, herb, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Pellitory root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Pennyroial leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pentane, norm., 28-38°, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .11½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .16 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .08½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3, gal. .14 - —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .25 - —
Pepper, black, Alleppey, bags.lb. .07¾- —
Lampong, bags.....lb. .04 - .04½
Tellicherry, bags.....lb. .07½- .07¾
White, Java, Muntok, bags...lb. .07½- .08
Singapore, Muntok.....lb. .07¼- .07½
Red, chillies, Japan, Hontaka, lb. .24 - .24½
Mombassa, bgs.....lb. .28½- .29
Peppermint leaves, dom., bls...lb. .50 - .55
imports, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Perchlorethylene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., zone 1..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09¼- —

All prices on perchlorethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following states:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., N. H., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City; N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S .C., La., Okla., and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Peru, balsam, dms.....lb. .65 - .67
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l...lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
amber, extra, dms.....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .04 - —
white, cream, dms., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .05½- —
lily, dms., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
snow, dms., c.l.....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07½- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells:—
California.....bbl. .42 - 1.75
Canada.....bbl. 2.10 - 2.17
Central West:—
Illinois.....bbl. .53 - 1.15
Lima.....bbl. .90 - —
Michigan.....bbl. .92 - 1.18
Princeton.....bbl. 1.05 - —
East Texas.....bbl. 1.10 - —
Gulf Coast.....bbl. .74 - 1.41
Kentucky, Tennessee.....bbl. 1.10 - 1.20
Louisiana, Arkansas.....bbl. .78 - 1.20
Mexico.....bbl. No prices
Midcontinent:—
North Texas.....bbl. .51 - 1.10
Oklahoma-Kansas ....bbl. .58 - 1.10
Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia:—
Bradford, Allegany.....bbl. 1.85 - —
Corning.....bbl. 1.12 - —
N. Y. Transit lines....bbl. 1.85 - —
Eureka lines.....bbl. 1.44 - —
S. W. Penn lines.....bbl. 1.50 - —
Lower district in National Transit lines..bbl. 1.73 - 1.78
Rocky Mountains.....bbl. .51¼- 1.80
South Central and Southwestern Texas..bbl. .73 - 1.27
Texas Panhandle.....bbl. .67 - .96
West Texas.....bbl. .53 - .95
Ether, 30-60°, dms., c.l., G.3, gal. .14½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .25½- —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13½- —
35-60°, dms., l.c.l., G.3....gal. .30½- —
40-75°, dms., c.l., G.3....gal. .14½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .25½- —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3, gal. .14½- —
c.l., G.3.....gal. .25½- —
10-gal. lots, G.3.....gal. .50½- —
Lacquer, diluent, at refinery:—
California, 100 l.b.h., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd., Los Angeles..gal. .11 - —
San Francisco..gal. .11½- —
f.o.b. Richmond.....gal. .11 - —
Willbridges, Ore., Fort Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, tanks.....gal. .09½- .10
Group 3, toluol type, tanks, gal. .07¾- —
benzol type, tanks.....gal. .07¾- —
Naphtha, cleaners', at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, tanks.....gal. .09 - .10½
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- .07
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax, gal. .13½- —
Bridgeport .....gal. .13½- —
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax...gal. .18 - —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax...gal. .1910- —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax, gal. .1890- —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax, gal. .1890- —
Evansville, inc. ex tax.gal. .15 - .19
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax.gal. .2020- —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax..gal. .20½- —
Newark, ex tax.....gal. .10½- —
New York, ex tax.....gal. .10½- —
Omaha, ex tax.....gal. .1490- .1590
Oklahoma City, ex tax.gal. .16½- —
Philadelphia, ex tax...gal. .12 - —
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax.gal. .15½- —
Syracuse, 150 gals.....gal. .14½- —
smaller lots, galv. drums, gal. .10 - —
milk cans.....gal. .21 - —

Petroleum, naphtha, high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway	gal.	.20 -	—
2, over 90% arom., same basis	gal.	.21 -	—
3, same basis	gal.	.22 -	—
8, tanks, f.o.b. Paulsboro, N. J.	gal.	.16½-	—
30, same basis	gal.	.17½-	—
40, same basis	gal.	.17⅝-	—
V. M. & P., at refinery:—			
California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo	gal.	.11 -	—
Richmond	gal.	.11½-	—
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 -	—
54-57, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles	gal.	.10 -	—
San Francisco	gal.	.10½-	—
Portland, Seattle	gal.	.11 -	—
East Coast, tanks	gal.	.09¼-	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.08⅝-	.07
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax	gal.	.14½-	—
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax	gal.	.17 -	—
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax	gal.	.1890-	—
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax	gal.	.1910-	—
Evansville, Ind., ex tax	gal.	.1520-	.1620
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax	gal.	.2030-	—
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax	gal.	.20 -	—
Newark, ex tax	gal.	.11½-	—
New York, ex tax	gal.	.10¼-	—
Omaha, ex tax	gal.	.1490-	.1590
Philadelphia, ex tax	gal.	.13 -	—
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax	gal.	.1570-	—
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), bbls.	gal.	.24 -	—
East Coast, tanks	gal.	.09½-	—
Group 3, light, 120 l.b.p., 250 e.p., tanks	gal.	.06¾-	.07
standard, 180 l.b.p., 288 e.p., tanks	gal.	.06⅝-	.07
Stoddard (CS 3-33), at refinery:—			
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.11 -	—
East Coast, tanks	gal.	.08¾-	.09⅛
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06⅝-	.06⅛
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax	gal.	.14 -	—
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax	gal.	.1640-	—
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax	gal.	.1860-	—
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax	gal.	.1840-	—
Evansville, Ind., ex tax	gal.	.14 -	.15
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax	gal.	.1980-	—
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax	gal.	.1820-	—
Newark, ex tax	gal.	.09½-	—
New Orleans, ex tax	gal.	.11 -	—
New York, ex tax	gal.	.09½-	—
Omaha	gal.	.1360-	.1450
Philadelphia, ex tax	gal.	.13 -	—
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax	gal.	.1340-	—
Tulsa, ex tax	gal.	.10½-	.11⅛
Thinners, at refinery:—			
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 166-252, b.r., tanks	gal.	.10½-	—
198-290 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10½-	—
246-397 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10½-	—
312-408 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 -	—
362-458 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 -	—
East Coast, 43-47, tanks	gal.	.08¾-	.09⅛
47-49, tanks	gal.	.10½-	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.05⅝-	—
Tankwagon, tax included:—			
Albany	gal.	.13¼-	—
Baltimore (100 gals.)	gal.	.14 -	—
25-49 gals.	gal.	.16 -	—
Boston	gal.	.13¼-	—
Bound Brook, North Amboy, N. J.	gal.	.13½-	—
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.11½-	—
Buffalo	gal.	.15¼-	—
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.10 -	.11⅛
Chicago	gal.	.1670-	—
Decatur	gal.	.1810-	—
Des Moines	gal.	.1790-	—
Evansville, Ind.	gal.	.1420-	.1520
Milwaukee	gal.	.1980-	—
Minneapolis-St. Paul	gal.	.19¼-	—
Newark	gal.	.09½-	—
New York (200 gals)	gal.	.09½-	—
Omaha	gal.	.12½-	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.11½-	.13⅛
Providence	gal.	.12 -	—
Rochester	gal.	.12½-	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1470-	—
Syracuse	gal.	.10½-	—
Trenton	gal.	.10½-	—
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.12½-	—
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	3.95 -	—
bots. or cns., 100 lbs., spot or contract.	lb.	3.60 -	—
25-lb. cns.	lb.	3.85 -	—
Phenol, USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.13 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾-	—
under 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.14¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12 -	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.85 -	—
bbls., dms., kegs, 100-250 lbs.,	lb.	.87 -	.89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots,	lb.	.80 -	—
100-lb. fib. dms.	lb.	.82 -	—
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.87 -	—
50-lb. kgs.	lb.	.84 -	—
Phenyl chloride, dms.	lb.	.17 -	—
Phenylacetaldehyde, bots.	lb.	2.10 -	2.50
Dimethylacetate, cns.	lb.	14.50 -	15.00
Phenyl ethyl acetate, cns.	lb.	2.90 -	3.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.,	lb.	8.00 -	15.00
Phenylhydrazine, base, CP, bots.	lb.	4.00 -	—
hydrochloride, CP, bots., works.	lb.	4.00 -	—
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.50 -	—
pure, bbls., works	lb.	2.25 -	—
Phlorogiucinol, CP, tins, wks.	lb.	20.00 -	22.00
tech., tins, works	lb.	15.00 -	16.50
Phosphate rock, Fla., high-grade, hard, 77% basis, 76% min., bulk, mines	long ton.	4.35 -	—
72% min., bulk, mines,	long ton.	2.40 -	—
70% min., bulk, mines	long ton.	2.15 -	—
land pebble, 72% min., bulk, mines	long ton.	2.40 -	—
75% basis, 74% min., bulk, mines	long ton.	2.90 -	—
Tenn., 72% bulk, mines	long ton.	4.50 -	—
75% bulk, mines	long ton.	5.50 -	—
Phosphorus, red, cs.	lb.	.40 -	.44
yellow, dms.	lb.	.18 -	.20
cases	lb.	.23 -	.25
Oxychloride, cyls.	lb.	.15 -	.18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11 -	.12
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.13 -	.14
Sesquisulphide, cs.	lb.	.38 -	.42
Trichloride, cyls.	lb.	.15 -	.16
Phthalamide, bbls., works, tons,	lb.	.35 -	—
single bbls., works	lb.	.40 -	—
kgs., works	lb.	.45 -	.50
Phthalic anhydride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
Pichi leaves, bgs.	lb.	.10 -	.11
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bots., vls.	oz.	3.25 -	3.75
Nitrate, bots., vls.	oz.	3.15 -	3.65
Pimento, bags	lb.	.17½-	.18
Pinkroot, bls.	lb.	.40 -	.41
Pitch, burgundy (see B).			
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	19.00 -	—
l.c.l.	ton.	22.00 -	—
Hardwood, 1-time dms., c.l., dlvd. Akron	ton.	23.75 -	24.00
Linseed, dms.	lb.	.05 -	.05⅛
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).			
Pine, bbls.	bbl.	6.00 -	6.50
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls.	lb.	.12 -	.13
Podophyllin, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss.	lb.	4.50 -	4.70
Poke root, bls.	lb.	.07 -	.07⅛
Pomegranate bark, bgs.	lb.	.52 -	.58
Root bark, bgs.	lb.	.47 -	.48
Poppy flowers, red, bls.	lb.	.75 -	.80
Seed, Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.31 -	.32
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.27-	.28
Potash abietate	lb.	.08 -	—
Acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.26 -	—
kgs., dlvd.	lb.	.28 -	—
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.28 -	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.30 -	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	.31 -	.44
Arsenite, USP, solut., cbys., 100 lbs.	lb.	.11 -	—
demj., 50 lbs.	lb.	.12 -	—
Potash, bicarbonate, USP, cryst., bbls., 300 lbs.	lb.	.17 -	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.19 -	—
gran., bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.17 -	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.19 -	—
Bichromate, spot, c.l., works	lb.	.08¾-	—
6 casks or 10 bbls., or over, works	lb.	.09 -	—
5 casks or 9 bbls., or less, works	lb.	.09¼-	—
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs.	lb.	.27 -	—
fib. dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	.28 -	—
Carbonate, calc., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06⅝-	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05⅝-	—
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.03 -	—
l.c.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.03125-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.0275-	—
USP, gran., bbls., 325 lbs.	lb.	.14 -	—
powd., bbls., 325 lbs.	lb.	.19 -	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.21 -	—
Caustic, flake, 88-92% dom., c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼-	.07½
import, dms.	lb.	No prices	
liquid, 45% basis, dms.	lb.	.03½-	.03⅝
tanks		.02⅞-	—
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½-	.06⅝
import, dms.	lb.	No prices	
Chlorate, cryst, kgs.	lb.	.11 -	—
powd., kgs.	lb.	.10 -	—
Chloride, tech., 98%, cryst., bgs., kgs.	lb.	.04	Nom
Chromate, kgs.	lb.	.24 -	.27
Potash, citrate, USP, gran., bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.33½-	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.34½-	—
cns., 50 lbs.	lb.	.35½-	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	.37½-	—
Cyanide, dms., works	lb.	.75 -	—
Cyanide, gold, 11% gold, bots., works	oz.	14.20 -	14.45
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.00 -	—
100-lb. lots	lb.	1.10 -	—
50-lb. lots, cbys., or cns.,	lb.	1.15 -	—
25-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	1.25 -	—
Guaiacolsulphonate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.60 -	1.65
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.75 -	—
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, cns., 100 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.32 -	.34
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.	lb.	.72 -	—
25 to 50 lbs.	lb.	.75 -	—
Iodata, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	3.55 -	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.46 -	—
Iodide, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	1.20 -	—
bots. or cns.	lb.	1.20 -	1.55
dms.	lb.	1.20 -	1.23
Kainit, 20%, K_2O, bulk, ex-vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports.	ton.	No prices	
Manure salt, dom., min., 30%, K_2O, bulk, ex-vessels, ports	unit-ton.	.60 -	—
import, 30%, K_2O, bulk, ex-vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports	ton.	No prices	

Domestic manure salt prices, basis f.o.b., Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O ;ess than the ex-vessel price named above. Prices in bags are $2 per ton higher than bulk prices.

Pet. Naphtha—Potash. Kainit

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SKELLYSOLVE

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL CO.
SKELLY BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Potash, Metabisul.—Lithol

Potash, metabisulphite, kgs....lb. No price.
Muriate, dom., min., 50% or 62%, K_2O, bulk, ex-vessel, ports..unit-ton. .53½- —
import, min. 50% or 60% K_2O, bulk, ex-vessel, Atlantic or Gulf port..unit-ton. No prices
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex-vessel price named above. Prices, basis f.o.b. Trona, Cal., are 8c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex-vessel price. Prices in bags are $2 per ton higher than the bulk price.
Oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs....lb. .30 - .31
tech., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.i.f. ports. ton. No prices
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms...lb. .19¼- .19¾
U.S.P., dms.....lb. .20 - .20½
Prussiate, red, bbls.....lb. .4- Nom.
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Recinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate alkaline, lumps, bgs..lb. .07 - —
Sulphate, NF, cryst., 400 lbs., bbls..lb. .18 Nom.
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .20 - —
powd., 350 lbs., bbls....lb. .19 Nom.
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .21 - —
tech., dom., bgs., basis 90%, K_2SO_4, ex-vessel, ports, ton.36.25 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.34.25 - —
imp., min., 90%, bgs., ex-vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports. ton. No prices
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .13 - —

Potash-magnesia, sulphate, dom., bgs, 40%, K_2SO_4, ex-vessel, ports..ton.27.00 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.25.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb. .36 - .39
Potash titanium oxalate, 350-lb. bbls..lb. .40 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .40 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Berries, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Propane, tanks, Group 3.....gal. .03¾- .04
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Pumice stone, Italian, Amer.-grd., 4F, 3F, 2F, 1½F, and coarser, bbls., 3 or over, works..lb. No prices
less than 3, works....lb. No prices
F and 1, bbls., 3 or over, works..lb. No prices
less than 3, works....lb. No prices
O, O-½, O-¾, and ½, bbls., 3 or over, works..lb. No prices
less than 3, works....lb. No prices
Ital.-grd., bgs., c.l., ship., ex dock, N.Y..ton. No prices
l.c.l., 5-29 tons, ex whse.. ton. No prices
1,000-10,000 lbs., ex whse. ton. No prices
2 bgs. to 1,000 lbs., ex whse. ton. No prices
single bgs., ex whse..ton. No prices
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Purple lake (see Red).

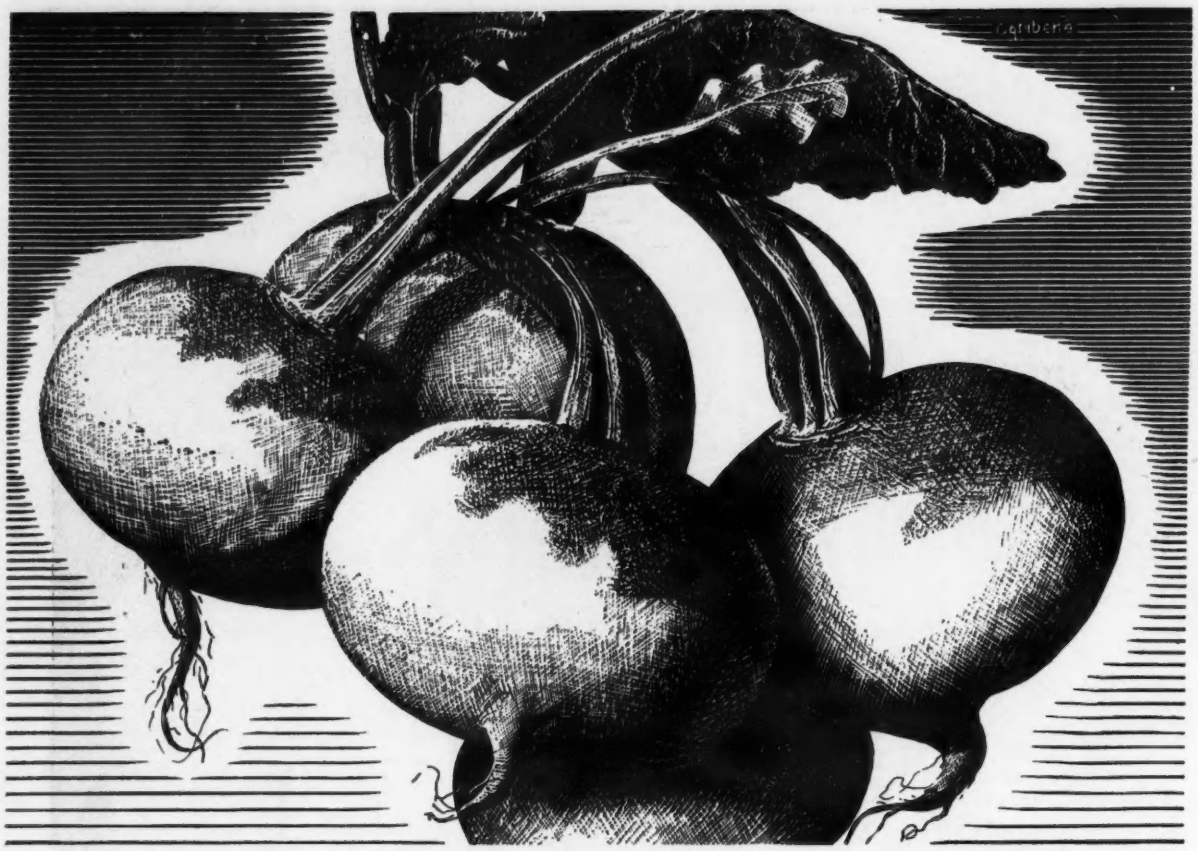
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2.4% pyrethrin (Seil test) 55-gal. dms. (incl.) frt. alld., or dlvd., on 15 gls. or more, standard brand, odorless..gal. 4.95 - —
(30 to 1), 3.6% pyrethrin, 55-gal. dms. (incl.), frt. alld., or dlvd., on 15 gals. or more, standard brand, colorless.gal. 7.35 - —
Pyrethrum flowers, coarse, grnd. (g.d.p.), Japan, bgs., frt. alld., 15 tons or over..lb. .23 - .24
fine powd. Japan, bbls., ton lots, frt., alld..lb. .25 - .26
Pyridin, denaturing, dms.....gal. 1.71 - —
refd., 2°, dms.....lb. .51 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, bulk, c.i.f. Atl. ports..unit-ton. .12-.13 Nom.
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins..lb. 4.60 - —
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., mines..ton. 9.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.12.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 7.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.12.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, amber, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
china white, ivory, cs., works, lb. .12 - —
dense, white, cs., works....lb. .10 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, gray, cs., works, lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaque, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works...lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Quebracho extract, liquid, 35% tan, bbls., works..lb. .04 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .03½- —
solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, plus duty..lb. .04½- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .04¾- —
bgs..lb. .07½- .08
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Quercitron, extract, liquid, 50°, bbls..lb. .08½- .09½
solid, dms.....lb. .11 - .16½
Quicksilver, dom., flasks, (76 lbs. net), dlvd., N.Y..flask.170.00 -175.00
European, flasks (76 lbs. net), c.i.f., N. Y., incl. war risk insurance..flask.207.00 - —
ex store.....flask.200.00 - —
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Quinidine, N.F.V., cryst., cns..oz. 1.06 - —
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 - —
Sulphate, cns.....oz. .71 - —
Subject to surcharge of 7c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.
Quinine, 100 ozs., cns.....oz. .84 - —
Acetate, cans.....oz. 1.05 - —
Arsenate, cns.....oz. 1.05 - —
Arsenite, cns.....oz. 1.07 - —
Bisulphate, cns.....oz. .60 - —
Citrate, cns.....oz. .78 - —
Dihydrobromide, bots.....oz. .82 - —
Dihydrochloride, bots.....oz. .82 - —
Ethylcarbonate, cns.....oz. .85 - —
Ferrocyanide, cns.....oz. 1.07 - —
Formate, cns.....oz. 1.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns.....oz. 1.20 - —
Hydrochloride, cns.....oz. .76 - —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns.....oz. .81 - —
Hydroiodide, cns.....oz. 1.05 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....oz. 1.07 - —
Phosphate, cns.....oz. .90 - —
Salicylate, cns.....oz. .79 - —
Sulphate, USP, XI, cns.....oz. .67 - —
Sulphocarbonate, cns.....oz. 1.05 - —
Tannate, cns.....oz. .63 - —
Tartrate, cns.....oz. 1.03 - —
Valerate, cns.....oz. .99 - —
Quinine buyers must pay a surcharge of 7c. per oz. to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, cns.oz. .81 - —
Subject to surcharge of 7c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

R

R, salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .62 - —
Rapeseed, Dutch, black, bgs...lb. .12 - .13
Japanese, bags.....lb. No stocks
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Red, Alizarin lake prices are ¼c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., Ia. (Shreveport, 1¼c.). Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .90 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .95 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .95 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .80 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis. lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .85 - —
light-medium shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .85 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .85 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .90 - —
maroon shades, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. 1.05 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. 1.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. 1.10 - —
medium shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .90 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .90 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .95 - —
Selenide, bbls., dark, works, lb. 2.70 - —
light, works.....lb. 2.40 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs...lb. 4.50 - —
50 lbs.....lb. 4.60 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 4.75 - —
1 lb.....lb. 4.85 - —
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Eosin toner, bbls.....lb. 1.25 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .08¾- —
80%-85%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¼- —
Iron oxide (see Red oxide).
Lake C toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts..lb. .90 - —
open order.....lb. .90 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts.lb. .55 - —
open order.....lb. .60 - —
Rose lake, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Pink, bbls.....lb. .15 - .20
Lithol-rubine toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts..lb. 1.35 - —



Fostered by Fertile Ground

Fertile ground is highly prized by gardeners for the fine crops it produces. And manufacturers value good basic materials for the fine products they help to produce. Many manufacturers have improved the value of their products by using Niagara Carbonate of Potash, Caustic Potash and Caustic Soda. Why not let *your* product be fostered by the "fertile ground" of Niagara materials. They're recognized as the standard in quality and uniformity.

Niagara ALKALI COMPANY
60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Affiliated with Electro Bleaching Gas Company, Pioneer Manufacturer of Liquid Chlorine

CAUSTIC SODA
CARBONATE OF POTASH
CAUSTIC POTASH

Red, maroon lake, 23%, kgs., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts..lb. .40 - —
Oxide (see Red, purple oxide).
Mercury oxide, tech., dom., bbls. lb. 2.81 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works...lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, Copley, Ohio..lb. .08¼- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
Para, toner, concent., kegs, same basis, alizarin lake, contracts..lb. .70 - —
open order.....lb. .75 - —
Persian, Gulf, oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, N.Y..lb. .05 - —
ex whse., Chicago, St. Louis..lb. .05¾- —
San Fran., Los Ang., Portland, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine Y, kgs..lb. 3.90 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. .60 - 1.00
Oxide, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis..lb. .03 - —
Toner, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., same basis, alizarin lake..lb. .55 - —
Lake, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .25 - .30
Spanish, oxide, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .04¼- —
Toluidine toner, kgs., same basis, alizarin lake..lb. 1.05 - —
Tuscan, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y., E. St. Louis..lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, bbls., works.....lb. .0220- —
18%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermillion, Amer., bbls., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .15 Nom.
quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.12 - 3.17
Red dyes are listed under Dyes.
Red precipitate, N. F., powd., fib., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.06 - —
Red saunders wood, ground, bbls. lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., 200 lb. dms., frt., alld., E. of Miss..lb. .68 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .74 - —
U.S.P., cryst, 100 lbs., dms., frt., alld., E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .12 - .14
Rhubarb, cs.....lb. .50 - .53
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .52 - .55
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .27¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .27¾- —
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .26¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .26¾- —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
red, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Rosemary, flowers, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Rosin, gum, B, bbls, ex dock.. 100 lbs. 2.37 - —
D, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
E, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.42 - —
F, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.42 - —
G, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.42 - —
H, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.42 - —
I, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
K, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
M, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.62 - —
N, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
W. G., bbls.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
W. W., bbls.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
X, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
wood, F.F., spot, bbls..100 lbs. 2.50 Nom.
Rottenstone, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines..ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. mines....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, imported, bbls.....lb. No prices
powd., bbls.....lb. No prices
Rue, bls.....lb. .30 - .35

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .22 - .23
Saccharin, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.48 - 1.50
Safflower, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Spanish, tins.....lb. 27.00 -28.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. .90 - —
dms.....lb. .85 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, stemless, bls..lb. .70 - .75
garden, bls.....lb. No stocks
Greek, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .03½- .04
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 7.04 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 7.00 - —
Salol, gran., bbls., 200 lbs....lb. .90 - —
bxs., 25 lbs.....lb. .93 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
powd., fib, dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.03 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Salt, rock, bgs., dlvd., N.Y....ton.13.70 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd., N.Y....ton.15.50 -16.10
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., dlvd., N.Y..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N.Y.....ton.16.60 -19.70
Saltcake, grd., dom., bbls., works, ton.24.00 Nom.
bulk, works.....ton.17.00 Nom.
import, bulk, c.i.f.....ton.20.00 Nom.
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl., refined, cryst., 10-20 tons, bbls..100 lbs. 8.60 - 9.60
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.75
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 9.00 -10.00
gran., bbls., 10-20 tons, 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 7.75 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 8.00 - —
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.100 lbs. 8.60 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 8.75 - —
less than ton lots...100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.145.00 -150.00
Saponin, crude, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Purified, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, bls.lb. .30 - .31
Mexican, bls.....lb. .12½- .13
Sassafras, bark, ord., bls.....lb. .13 - .14
select, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Savory, bales.....lb. .65 - .68
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Scammony root, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
resin, lump, cns.....lb. .85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. .90 - —
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Seidlits mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .21¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .21¾- .24¼
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .21¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .22¼- —
Selenium, pwd. A, 10-lb. tins..lb. 2.00 - —
100-lbs. cases.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .70 - .72

Red, Maroon—Soda Ash

Senna leaves, Alexandria, half leaf, bls..lb. .18 - .20
siftings, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
2 bls.....lb. .10 - .11
3 bls.....lb. .08½- .09
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13
Pods, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., f.o.b., N.Y..lb. .23 - .24
dlvd., Boston.....lb. .23½- .24½
Chicago.....lb. .23¾- .24¾
Pacific Coast.....lb. .26 - .27
rfd., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.....lb. .29 - .30
dlvd., Boston.....lb. .29½- .30½
Chicago.....lb. .29¾- .30¾
Pacific Coast.....lb. .32 - .33
Garnet, bgs.....lb. .18½- .19
Orange, D.C., VSO., Diamond I, cases..lb. .23 - —
Superfine, bgs., f.o.b. Bost., N. Y..lb. .14½- .15
dlvd., Chicago.....lb. .15 - .15½
Pacific Coast.....lb. .17½- .18
T.N., bgs., f.o.b. Bost., N.Y..lb. .14 - .14½
dlvd., Chicago.....lb. .14½- .15
Pacific Coast.....lb. .17 - .17½
Varnish, Metro. area, orange, 5-lb. cut, bbls..gal. 1.05 - 1.10
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.00 - 1.05
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. .95 - 1.00
white, 5-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.15 - 1.20
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.10 - 1.15
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.05 - 1.10
Prices, dlvd., Boston or Chicago, 10c. per gal. higer.
Silica, amorhp., dry-grd., 95-97%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works, ton.19.00 - —
smaller lots, works, ton.20.00 - —
wet-grd., 95-97%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works, ton.21.00 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.25.00 - —
95-97%, 400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works, ton.35.00 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.38.00 - —
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, wks.ton.21.50 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.23.00 - —
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.22.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works, ton.25.50 - —
smaller lots.....ton.27.00 - —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Silver, bullion.....oz. .34¾- —
Govt. purchase, dom., metal, oz. .7111- —
Govt. purchase, foreign metal, oz. .35 - —
Cyanide, cns., 2,500 ozs.....oz. No prices
1,000 ozs.....oz. No prices
500 ozs.....oz. No prices
80 to 100 ozs.....oz. No prices
Nitrate, vis.....oz. .26¾- —
Nucleinate, bots., cns., 480-oz. lots..oz. .30 - .31
Protelnate, bots., cns., 480-oz. lots..oz. .29 - .30
Simarubra barks, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Skullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Western, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.10.00 -15.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Smalt, black, extra velvet, cnts., lb. .05 - .08
Blue, cnts.....lb. .07 - .08½
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
cut, German, bls., bbls.....lb. No stocks
dom., bbls.....lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls.....lb. .20 - .21
Soda, acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .08¼- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .04½- .05
powd., 90%, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06¾- —
Alginate, dms., bbls., works..lb. .39 - .70
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .14½- .15
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .07¾- .08¾
Arsenite, dry, gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .06½- .07½
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .07¼- .09¼
white, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .08 - .09
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .08¾- .10¾
Soda arsenite, dry, gray, prices are ¾c. per pound higher in Chicago; 1c. per pound higher in Houston, Tex., and Colorado. White prices are 1c. per pound higher in Tex. and Colo.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs., 1.05 - 1.08
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.08 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.23 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.48 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.88 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. — - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, lbs. 1.05 - 1.08
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.08 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.23 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.48 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.88 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
bbls., l.c.l., Zone 1..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
Soda ash l.c.l prices are per 100 lbs. f.o.b. recognized warehouse points and include delivery in any quantity to customer's sidewalk within recognized local trucking distance of seller's warehouse. The sales zones are:—Zone 1: All Northern U.S. E. of Miss. river and North of the Southern boundaries of Ky. and Va., including

SOLVAY PRODUCTS

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

SOLVAY CAUSTIC POTASH LIQUOR

(*Made in U. S. A.*)

also SOLID — LUMP FLAKE — GROUND

Shipped in tank cars, Solvay Liquid Potash contains 48% to 50% Potassium Hydroxide. In drums, this clear liquor contains 45% KOH. But whether shipped in tank cars or drums, Solvay Caustic Potash Liquor *is free from sludge impurities.*

SOLVAY CAUSTIC POTASH, like all Solvay products, "measures up" in every way to meet the actual performance standards of the trades in which it is used. In the dry forms (solid, lump, flake or ground) it contains 88-92% KOH.

Write for a copy of the Solvay Products Book which contains information on this and other Solvay products. Write to Dept. AG-11.

OTHER SOLVAY PRODUCTS

Soda Ash—Caustic Soda—Modified Sodas—Special Alkalies—Heavy Duty Cleansers—Nitrite of Soda—Liquid Chlorine—Calcium Chloride — Ammonium Chloride — Para-Dichlorobenzene — Orthodichlorobenzene — Ammonium Bicarbonate — Potassium Carbonate (Liquid 47% — Granular Hydrated 83-85%—Dustless Calcined 98-100%).

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION

Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company

40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES:

Boston Charlotte Chicago Cincinnati
Cleveland Detroit New Orleans
New York Philadelphia Pittsburgh
St. Louis Syracuse

STANDARD SINCE 1881

Soda Benzoate—Soda Sesquicarb

also St. Louis, Mo., and Davenport, Ia., parallel; La., Miss., Ala., South of 31° Texas, E. of 100° Meridian and S. of 31° parallel and Fla., in Me., N. H. and Vt.; special local zone prices apply for ship't to various counties. Zne 2: Ark. East of 93° Meridian, Neb., E. of 98° Meridian; Tex., N. of 31° parallel and E. of 100° Meridian (except Wichita Falls), Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31° parallel; Iowa (except Davenport), Ga., Minn.,' Mo. (except St. Louis), N. and S. C. and Tenn. Zone 3: Kansas, Neb., W. of 98° Meridian, Tex., W. of 100° Meridian (including Wichita Falls, but excluding El Paso), N. and S. D., Okla., Ark., W. of 98° Meridian. Zone 4: El Paso, Tex.; Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah and Wyo.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .45 - —
USP, bbls., fib., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .42 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .47 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .50 - —
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.75 - 1.90
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - 1.95
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., divd., N.Y..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., divd., N.Y..100 lbs. 2.76 - —

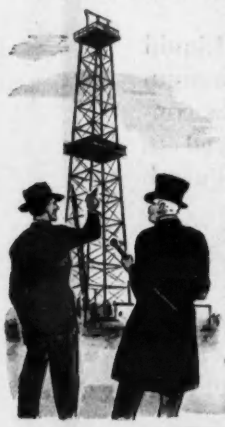
Soda, bichromate, spot, c.l., works..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., 6 cks. or 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .07 - —
5 cks., or 9 bbls. or less, works..lb. .07¼- —
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .11½- .12
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.20 - 3.60
solution, 32 deg., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
33 deg., bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35 deg., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44 deg., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .27 - —
fiber dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .28 - —
Cacodylate, 1-kilo bots.....lb.12.50 Nom.
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal).
Caustic, flake, 76% powd., ammon. process, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.95 - —
dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.90
2 .....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3 .....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4 .....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same zone prices as ammonia process.

Soda, caustic, liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works.100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76% ammon., process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., same zone prices as ammon. process.
Caustic soda, l.c.l., prices are on the same basis as those for soda ash. The sales zones are also the same.
Chlorate, dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate, spot, c.l., works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., 6 cks., 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .08⅝- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .08⅝- —
Citrate, USP VIII, 225-lb. bbls., lb. .18½- —
cns., 50-lb. lots.....lb. .20½- —
25-lb. lots.....lb. .22½- .23½
kgs., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .19½- —
USP XI, gran., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24 - —
boxes, 50-lb. lots.....lb. .26 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .28 - .29
kgs., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .25 - —

Soda, citrate, USP XI, powd., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24½- —
boxes, 50-lb. lots.....lb. .26½- —
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .29½- —
kgs., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .25½- —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dom., dms..lb. .14 - .15
imports, 99%; cs.....lb. No price
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., divd..lb. .09 - —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .07½- —
1-9, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .07¾- —
1-9, same basis.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.15 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.30 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.55 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms.....lb. .16 - .17
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, cns., 100 to 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .20 - .22
Hypophosphite, N. F., cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. .67 - —
Hyposulphite, cryst., large, bgs., c.l., wks., frt. equal'd, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., same basis...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works, frt. equal'd...100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., same basis...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
pea, bgs., c.l. works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
5,000 lbs. and over, bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.20
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.60
2,500 to 5,000 lbs., bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.10
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.30
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
500 to 2,500 lbs., works, 100 lbs. 3.10 - 3.25
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.85
less than 500 lbs., bgs., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.95
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.90 - 4.15
dms., works.....100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.45
Iodate, jars.....lb. 5.49 - —
Iodide, jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
Mandelate, dms., 100-lb. dms.lb. 3.25 - —
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .41 Nom.
Metasilicate, anhydr., dms., c.l., works, frt. equal'd..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
15 dms. and over, divd. N.Y..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
3-14 dms., same basis.. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
1-2 dms., same basis.. 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works....lb. 2.35 - —
10 bbls. and over, divd., N.Y..lb. 3.10 - —
1-9 bbls., divd. N.Y.....lb. 3.35 - —
Molybdate, kgs., works.....lb. .60 - —
less kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate, crude, c.l., 100-lb. bgs., divd., f.o.b. cars producing point or ports, fail or boat shipment..ton.29.40 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis.. ton.28.70 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
Rfd., gran., bbls., 10 tons... 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
powd., bbls., 10 tons.100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 5.65 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized, lb. .06¾- —
c.l., West Coast, f.o.b. ports..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¼- .11½
Soda nitrite l.c.l. prices range represents delivery at various points.
Orthosilicate, flake, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kgs. .....lb. .10 - .11
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorphenate briquets, single bgs., works..lb. .26 - —
70 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .19½- —
490 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .17½- —
powd., 100 lbs., bgs., works, lb. .19 - —
500 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.30 - —
cryst., tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.20 - —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works..lb. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.95 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
USP (dibasic), bbls., works, lb. .09 - .11
dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .11½- .14
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .10½- —
contracts .....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .10¾- —
contracts .....lb. .09¾- —
Pyrophosphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equal'd..100 lbs. 5.10 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..100 lbs. 5.30 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.55 - 5.80
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal., bgs., divd. N. Y...100 lbs. 1.20 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.00 - —
bbls., divd. N. Y.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bxs.....lb. .52 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., Zone 1...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. prices are on same basis as those for soda ash and caustic soda. The sales are also the same.

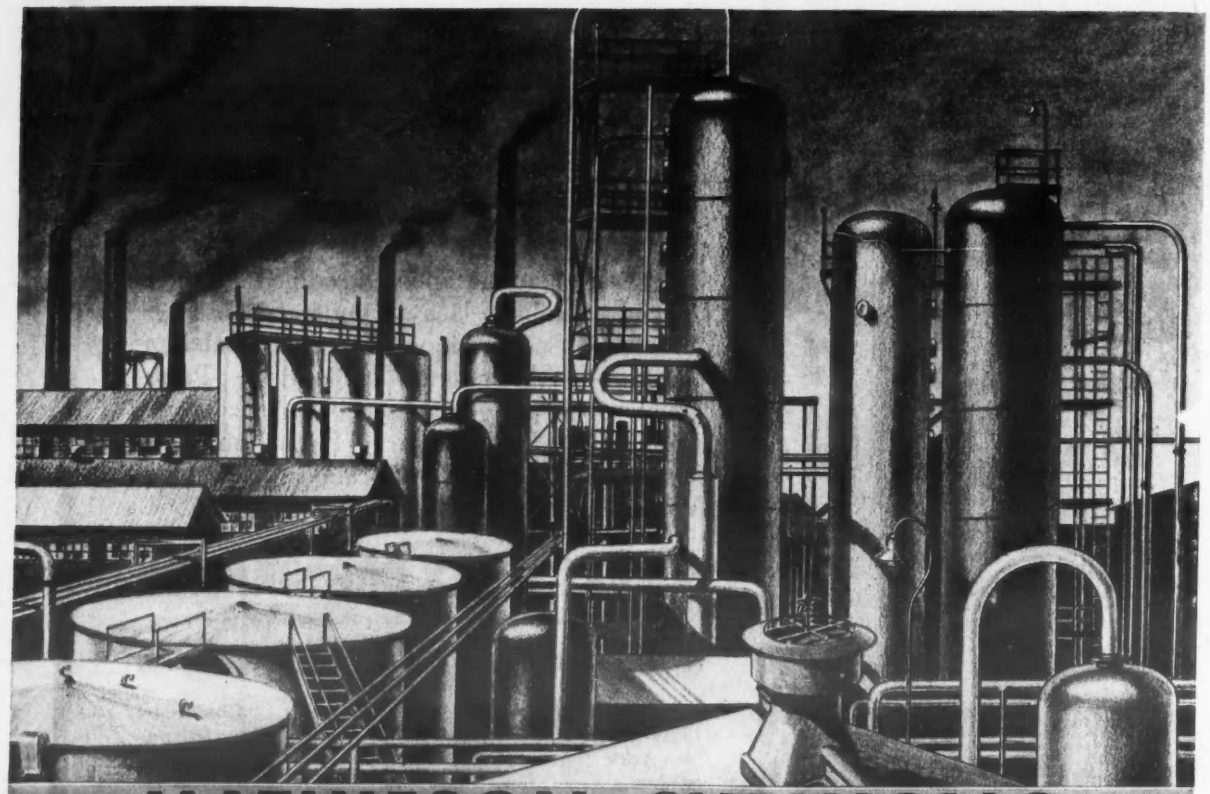
Black Gold!

Suppose someone who lived forty or fifty years ago — say one of the founders of Mathieson — could pay us a visit today. And suppose we could have the pleasure of showing him the sights of 1940, of explaining the vast changes that have taken place since the turn of the century. What do you think would amaze the old gentleman most? If he were one of the pioneers who founded Mathieson, we believe he would be most interested in the revolutionary changes wrought by chemical progress and in the part his successors have played in building the present-day America. We would go about telling him the story as we tell it in this series of advertisements.



● You look astonished, Mr. M., as well you may. Petroleum's importance was only beginning to be appreciated in your day. You could not foresee the time when it would be one of the prime essentials of industrial civilization, and nations would put a far higher value on the possession of oil fields than on deposits of gold or diamonds.

The story of oil is the story of our whole modern industrial age — a drama of gigantic growth and development. In the refining end of this great petroleum industry, Mathieson Chemicals play an important part — caustic soda and soda ash as treating reagents, bicarbonate of soda for fire-foam systems, ammonia for refrigeration and for combatting corrosion of equipment, chlorine and hypochlorite for sweetening distillates, for water treatment and for general sanitation. Thus Mathieson products, you'll be proud to know, are contributing in many ways to the continuing development of petroleum in its ever widening service to this nation's industrial life.



MATHIESON CHEMICALS

SODA ASH . . . CAUSTIC SODA . . . BICARBONATE OF SODA . . . LIQUID CHLORINE . . . BLEACHING POWDER . . . HTH PRODUCTS . . . AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS and AQUA . . . FUSED ALKALI PRODUCTS . . . SYNTHETIC SALT CAKE . . . DRY ICE . . . CARBONIC GAS . . . ANALYTICAL SODIUM CHLORITE

THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (INC.)
60 E. 42ND STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Soda, sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	—
10 dms. or over, divd. N. Y. C.	lb.	4.00	—
1-9 dms.	lb.	4.25	—
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	.80	—
l.c.l., 5 or more, works,	100 lbs.	1.05	—
1 to 4, works	100 lbs.	1.20	—
52°, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40	—
l.c.l., 5 or more, works,	100 lbs.	1.65	—
1 to 4, works	100 lbs.	1.80	—
Silicofluoride, dom., bbls.	lb.	No prices	
import, bbls.	lb.	.08½	Nom.
Stannate, dms.	lb.	.33	- .36
Stearate, lump, powd., bbls., works	lb.	.19	- .24
Sulphate, anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.45	- 1.65
5 tons or over, works,	100 lbs.	1.70	- 1.90
less than 5 tons, works,	100 lbs.	1.95	- 2.15
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).			
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.25	—
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, divd.,	100 lbs.	2.75	—
less than 5 tons, divd.,	100 lbs.	3.00	—
solid, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.00	—
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, divd.,	100 lbs.	3.50	—
less than 5 tons, divd.,	100 lbs.	3.75	—
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., 100 lbs., works	lb.	2.10	- 2.35
bbls.	100 lbs.	2.30	- 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.25	—
l.c.l., 5 or more	100 lbs.	5.50	—
1 to 4	100 lbs.	6.00	—
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., dms.	lb.	.27	- .31
Sulphocyanide, dms., cns.	lb.	.26	- .47
Sulphhydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.05½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
single dm. lots, works	lb.	.08	—
tanks, works	lb.	.04½	—
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.	lb.	.12	—
Thiosulphate (see Hyposulphite).			
Tungstate, CP, kgs.	lb.	No prices	
tech., kgs.	lb.	No prices	
Solvent, naphtha, dms., wks.	gal.	.31	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.26	—
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.26	—
high-flash, dms., works	gal.	.31	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.26	—
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.14½	—
ton lots, contracts, works,	lb.	.15½	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.15½	—
Soybean protein, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11½	- .15
Sparteine sulphate, cns.	ozs.	1.50	- 1.60
Spearmint leaves, bls.	lb.	.30	- .31
Spikenard root, bls.	lb.	.17	- .18
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.01½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.01½	—
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.04	—
super, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.01½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.01½	—
Squawvine, leaves, bls.	lb.	.14	- .15
Squill, white, bls.	lb.	No prices	
powd., bbls., bxs.		No prices	
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.	lb.	.45	- .46
St. John's Bread, edible, bls.,	lb.	.12	- .13
inedible, bls.	lb.	.09	- .10
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	2.90	—
divd., N. Y.	100 lbs.	3.25	—
powd., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago,	100 lbs.	3.00	—
divd., N. Y.	100 lbs.	3.35	—
Potato, dom., bgs.	lb.	.04½	- .05½
import, bgs.	lb.	No price	
Rice, bbls.	lb.	.07½	- .08¼
Sweetpotato, bgs.	lb.	.06¼	—
bbls.	lb.	.07	—
Wheat, thick, boil, bgs.	lb.	.06	—
Starch, iodide, bots.	lb.	1.87	—
Stavesacre, seed, bgs.	lb.	.35	- .40
Stearin, oleo, bbls.	lb.	.06¼	Nom.
Stillingia root, bls.	lb.	.07½	- .08
Stoneroot, bls.	lb.	.07½	- .08
Storax, cs.	lb.	.75	- .80
Stramonium leaves, bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
Seed, bgs.	lb.	.30	- .35
Strontium bromide, cns.	lb.	.53	- .55
Carbonate, NF, IV, 250-lb. bbls.	lb.	No prices	
tech., 99-100%, precip., bbls.,	lb.	No prices	
Chloride, tech., bbls.	lb.	.20	—
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	3.00	—
jars, 25 lbs.	lb.	3.00	—
Nitrate, dom., bbls., c.l., works,	lb.	.07¾	—
25 bbls. and over	lb.	.08¼	—
1-24 bbls. and over	lb.	.08¾	—
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.	lb.	3.75	- 4.00
Strolyl acetate, bots.	lb.	3.10	- 3.20
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.60	—
Acetate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.79	—
Arsenate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.82	—
Arsenite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.79	—
Glycerophosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.80	—
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.79	—
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.91	—
Nitrate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73	—
Phosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.80	—
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.50	—
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.40	—
Sucrose Octa-acetate, denat. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	—
Sugar coloring, bbls.	gal.	.75	- 1.45
Milk, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., 10 or over	lb.	.17	—
less than 10	lb.	.18	—
Sulfanilamide, 5 lbs., bots.	lb.	1.70	—
fib. dms., 1,000 lbs., 1 delivery,	lb.	1.25	—
100 lbs.	lb.	1.30	—
25-lb. lots	lb.	1.45	—
Sulfapyridine, powd., for hospitals, 5-grain bots.	bot.	1.25	—
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.	lb.	6.75	- 6.80
Sulphonmethane, kgs.	lb.	5.25	—
Sulphur, crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, contracts	long ton.	16.00	—
f.o.b. steamers, Gulf ports, contract	long ton.	17.50	—
Flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., mine.	100 lbs.	2.80	—
l.c.l., mine	100 lbs.	3.35	—
bbls., c.l., mine	100 lbs.	3.15	—
l.c.l., mine	100 lbs.	3.70	—
Flour, comm'l., bgs., c.l., mine.	100 lbs.	1.40	—
l.c.l., mine	100 lbs.	1.95	—
Sulphur, refined, cast, bgs., c.l., mine	100 lbs.	1.95	—
l.c.l., mine	100 lbs.	2.50	—
heavy, USP, bgs., c.l., mine,	100 lbs.	2.35	—
l.c.l., mine	100 lbs.	2.90	—
bbls., c.l., mine	100 lbs.	2.70	—
l.c.l., mine	100 lbs.	3.25	—
light, USP, bgs., c.l., mine,	100 lbs.	2.45	—
l.c.l., mine	100 lbs.	3.00	—
bbls., c.l., mine	100 lbs.	2.80	—
l.c.l., mine	100 lbs.	3.35	—
lump, bgs., c.l., mine	100 lbs.	1.95	—
l.c.l., mine	100 lbs.	2.50	—
bbls., c.l., mine	100 lbs.	2.10	—
l.c.l., mine	100 lbs.	2.65	—
roll, bgs., c.l., mine	100 lbs.	2.15	—
l.c.l., mine	100 lbs.	2.70	—
bbls., c.l., mine	100 lbs.	2.30	—
l.c.l., mine	100 lbs.	2.85	—
Rubbermakers, comm'l., 99½%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	2.00	—
refined, 100%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	2.35	—
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l.	lb.	.03	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.04	—
10-gal. dms., c.l.	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08	—
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., work's	lb.	.07	- .09
multi-unit, cars, works	lb.	.04½	- .07
tanks, works	lb.	.04	- .06
refrigeration, cyls., works	lb.	.16	- .40
multi-unit cars, works	lb.	.07½	- .10
Iodide, bots., jars	lb.	3.90	- 4.05
Precipitated, USP, bbls.	lb.	.17	- .22
Sumac, grd., Sicilian, f.a.s.	ton.	No prices	
leaf, f.a.s.	ton.	No prices	
Extract, 42°, bbls.	lb.	.06	- .06¼
51°, bbls.	lb.	.07	- .07¼
stainless, bbls.	lb.	.09	- .11
Berries, bgs.	lb.	.10	- .12
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs.,	lb.	.06½	- .07
medium, bgs.	lb.	.06	- .06½
poultry, bgs.	lb.	.05¼	- .05¾
Superphosphate, guaranteed, 16%, bulk, f.o.b. cars, boat, Balto.,	ton.	8.50	—
run-of-pile, basis 16%, bulk, same basis	ton.	8.00	—
triple, 40-48%, a.p.a., bulk, f.o.b. Balto.	unit-ton.	.66	—

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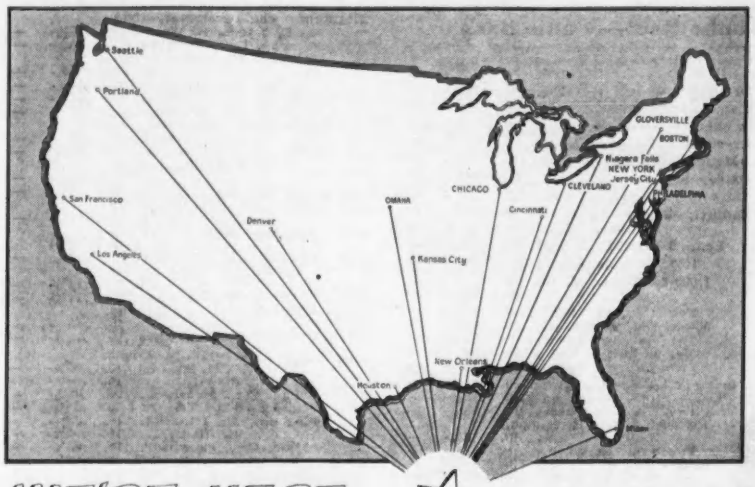
Talc., dom., Calif., 1, bgs., c.l., mills	ton.	20.00	—
2, bgs., c.l., mills	ton.	17.00	—
N. Y., fibrous, 93-94%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills	ton.	14.00	-16.00
l.c.l., mills	ton.	16.00	-18.00
96-98%, 325 mesh., c.l., mills	ton.	15.00	-17.00
l.c.l., mills	ton.	17.00	-19.00
98-99½%, 325 mesh., bgs., l.c.l., mills	ton.	17.25	-19.25
l.c.l., mills	ton.	17.25	-19.25
99.85-99.95%, 325 mesh., bgs., c.l., mills	ton.	17.00	-19.00
coarse, off color, bgs., c.l., mills	ton.	11.00	-13.00
Ohio, flake, type grd., bgs., c.l., mills	ton.	21.00	—
l.c.l., mills	ton.	24.50	—
Vermont, bgs., c.l., mills	ton.	14.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	25.00	—
Imp., Canad., bgs., c.l., mills,	ton.	No prices	
French, high-grade, bgs., l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	No prices	
ordinary, bgs., c.l., ex dock, arrival.	ton.	No prices	
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	No prices	
Italian, 1, bgs., ex dock, arrival.	ton.	No prices	
ex whse.	ton.	No prices	
2, bgs. ex dock, arrival.	ton.	No prices	
Tallow, extra, loose	lb.	.04½	—
special, loose	lb.	.04¾	—
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾	—
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.05¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼	—
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.05¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¾	—
Tamarind, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.06	- .07
kegs	keg.	6.00	- 8.00
Tankage, fertilizer, animal, dom., grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk, basis N.Y.	unit-ton.	2.50 &	.10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, basis Chi.	unit-ton.	2.65 &	.10
feeding, unground, 9-11% ammon., 15-20% b.p.l., bulk, basis N.Y.	unit-ton.	2.50 &	.10
high-grade, bulk, Chicago	unit-ton.	2.65 &	.10
import, S. Amer., 10-12% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, c.i.f. ports, October Shipments,	unit-ton.	2.60 &	.10
Tansy leaves, bls.	lb.	.22	- .23
Tapioca flour, bgs.	lb.	.03	- .05
Tar acid oil, 15%, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.22	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.24	—
25%, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.25	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.27	—
Tar, pine, retort, dms., c.l., divd. E. cities	gal.	.27	—
ports	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.27	—
tanks, divd. E. cities	gal.	.21	—
Tarragon herb, bgs.	lb.	.65	- .70
Tartar emetic, tech., fine gran., bbls., 5 or more	lb.	.34¾	Nom.
less than 5	lb.	.35	Nom.
powd., bbls., 5 or more	lb.	.34¾	Nom.
less than 5	lb.	.35	Nom.
USP, powd., bbls.	lb.	.40	Nom.
Terebene, cns.	lb.	.75	- .85
Terpinyl acetate, cns.	lb.	.80	- .85
Terpin hydrate, bgs.	lb.	.60	- .65
Terpineol, CP, cns.	lb.	.26	—
dms.	lb.	.23	—
alpha, denat. grade, dms., c.l., wks., net wgt.	lb.	.17	—
Terra alba (see Gypsum).			
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks.	lb.	.08	- .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, CP, dms.	lb.	.21½	—
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).			
Tetralin, dms.	lb.	.18	—
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see soda pyrophosphate).			
Thallium sulphate, 99% pure, bots., works	lb.	5.00	- 7.00
Theobromine, dms.	lb.	2.90	- 3.00
Sodiosalicylate, cns.	lb.	2.15	Nom.
dms.	lb.	1.95	Nom.
5-lb. bots.	lb.	2.31	- 2.36
Thiocarbanilide, dms.	lb.	.24	—
Thorium, nitrate, cs., works	lb.	2.00	—
Thyme, French, bls.	lb.	.50	- .52
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.12½	- .13
Thymol, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.50	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.55	- 1.60
Iodide, kgs., 50 lbs.	lb.	3.40	—
25 lbs.	lb.	3.50	—



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Timbo Root—Wattle Bark

Timbo, root, powd., 4% rotenone, bbls..lb. .18 - .24
50% rotenone, bbls.....lb. .22 - .30
Thiamine hydrochloride, cns.gram. .98 - 1.00
Tin chloride (ous), anhyd.....lb. .47½- .48
Crystals, bbls., kgs.....lb. .38½- .39
Metal, Straits.....lb. .50⅞- —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. .54 - .56
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls...lb. .25 - —
Titanium, dioxide, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), frt. pd..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E. frt. pd..lb. .13¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .13¼- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., E. frt. pd. lb. .13½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .13½- —
50-999 lbs., E. frt. pd...lb. .13¾- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .13¾- —
under 50 lbs., E. frt. pd.lb. .16 - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .16 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), frt. pd..lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E. frt. pd...lb. .13½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .13½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., E. frt. pd., lb. .13¾- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .13¾- —
50-999 lbs., E. frt. pd...lb. .14 - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .14 - —
chalk resistant, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), frt. pd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, frt. pd....lb. .15¼- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., frt. pd.lb. .15½- —
50-999 lbs., frt. pd....lb. .15¾- —
Under 50 lbs., frt. pd..lb. .18 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), frt. pd. lb. .15¼- —
Titanium, chalk-resistant, bgs., l.c.l., 5 tons, E. frt. pd.lb. .15½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .15½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., E frt. pd..lb. .15¾- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .16 - —
high-hiding, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), frt. pd..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, frt. pd...lb. .14¼- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., frt. pd., lb. .14½- —
50-999 lbs., frt. pd...lb. .14¾- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), frt. pd..lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E. frt. pd. lb. .14½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .14½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., E. frt. pd..lb. .14¾- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .14¾- —
50-999 lbs., E. frt. pd. lb. .15 - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .15 - —
barium or magnesium base, bgs., c.l., D. frt. alld..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .05½- —
under 50 lbs., E. dlvd.lb. .05½- —
bbls., c.l., D., frt. alld...lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. E. dlvd.....lb. .05⅝- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .05⅝- —
under 50 lbs., E. dlvd..lb. .06½- —
calcium base, bgs., c.l., D. frt. alld..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .05¼- —
under 50 lbs., E. dlvd..lb. .06 - —
bbls., c.l., D., frt. alld.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., E. dlvd.....lb. .05½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .05½- —
under 50 lbs., E. dlvd..lb. .06¼- —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs....lb. .96 - —
Tolu, balsam, cns.....lb. .80 - .85
Toluidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Toluol (toluene), 2° indus., dms., returnable..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .27 - —
tanks, W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
1° nitration, dms. returnable. gal. .33½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .28½- —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .28½- —
Tonga vine, F, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .90
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .27 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .78 - .80
tanks .....lb. .75 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- —
tanks .....lb. .06½- —
Tributyl citrate, ton lots, 475-lb. dms..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .26 - —
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .42 - —
cns., works.....lb. .46 - .48
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- —
tanks .....lb. .06½- —
Trichlorethylene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —

All prices on trichlorethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City; N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla. and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Tricresyl phosphate, CP. cns., dlvd..lb. .40½- .51½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34½- —
Tech., dms.....lb. .22 - —
500 lbs., dms.....lb. .22½- —
less than 500 lbs.....lb. .25½- .36½
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethylamine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. 1.05 - —
Triethyl citrate, ton lots, 500-lb. dms..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .26 - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., dlvd., lb. .45 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
Trimethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .54 - .56
dms., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 1.05 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, dms.....lb. .38 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.26.00 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.16.00 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works.ton.14.50 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tungsten metal powd., 90%, dms., works..lb. No prices
Oxide, CP, kgs.....lb. No prices
Chem. grade, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs...lb. .07½- .08
Madras, bgs.....lb. .07½- .08
Turpentine, spirits, gum, bbls., c.l., ex dock..gal. .44½- —
l.c.l., 10 ex dock.....gal. .43½- —
5 ex dock.....gal. .48½- —
wood, dest., dist., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. ports..gal. .35 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities..gal. .30 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., dlvd.gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .41 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .33 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root). True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, kgs.....lb. 2.65 - 3.05
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., Searsport, Me., Norfolk, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Pensacola, Mobile, Gulfport, New Orleans..ton.85.00 - —
5 tons, f.o.b. Baltimore, Boston, New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del..ton.85.00 - —
smaller lots, f.o.b. Newark, New York, Philadelphia, ton.91.00 - —
any quantity, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va..ton.85.00 - —
Import, 40% N., bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl., Gulf ports or Belle, W. Va., shipt..ton. No prices
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y. whse..ton. No prices
pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Urea-ammonia, basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports.ton.57.40 - —
bags, same basis.....ton.59.40 - —
45% N., tanks, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports, ton.121.58 - —
basis 37% N. (insoluble), f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports..ton.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .11 - .12

V

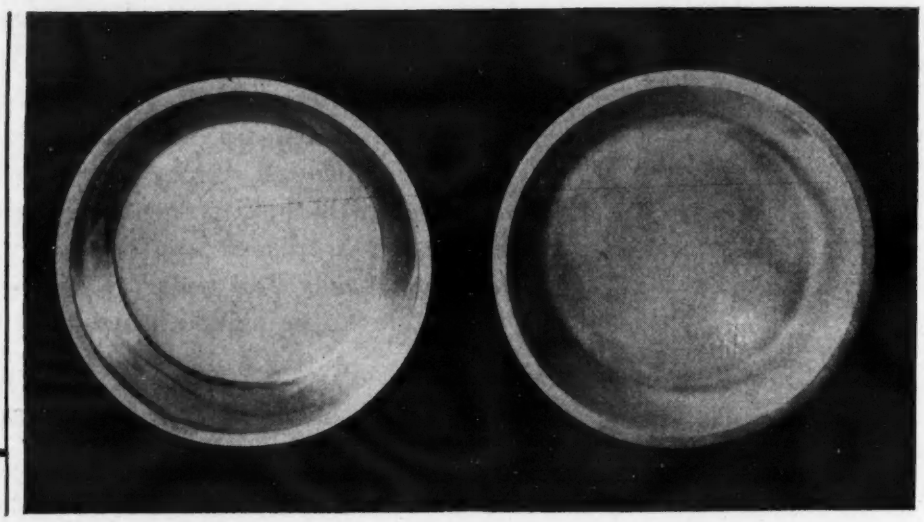
Valerian root, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No price
cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No price
Vanadium pentoxide, C.P., bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins...lb. 9.00 Nom.
Mexican, tins.....lb. 9.25 Nom.
cuts, tins.....lb. 9.00 Nom.
South American, tins.....lb. 9.00 Nom.
Tahiti, tins.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
oleoresin, bots.....lb.18.00 -19.00
Vanillin, ex eugenol, 25-lb. tins, lb. 2.60 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.75 - —
ex guaiacol, 25-lb. tins.....lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.55 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
ex lignin, 25-lb. tins.....lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.55 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
Venice turpentine, true, cs....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Verdigris, bbls., kgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate, cns., works.....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. gross, works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
5 gals., dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo bark, bls.....lb. .42 - .45
tree .....lb. .19 - .22
Wattle bark, bgs., f.a.s.....ton.37.50 -39.50
Extract, solid, bgs.....lb. .03⅝- —

DuPont Tetra Sodium Pyrophosphate

RETARDS ALKALINE CORROSION OF ALUMINUM



These two aluminum pans were washed for five hours at 180° F. in baths containing 0.4 oz./gal. of detergent compositions. In one bath, 40% by weight of the strong alkali of the ordinary cleaner had been replaced by tetra sodium pyrophosphate. The pan on the left, washed in the solution containing tetra sodium pyrophosphate, remained bright and shiny. The other pan was badly corroded and discolored by the too harsh alkaline cleaner. The beneficial effect of the mildly alkaline tetra sodium pyrophosphate in cleaners used on aluminum objects is clearly indicated by the photographs.

Mild alkalinity is a necessary feature of solutions used in cleaning objects made from metals such as aluminum or tin. If the alkalinity of the cleaner is too great, serious corrosion and discoloration of the metal will result.

Because of its moderate alkalinity, Du Pont T.S.P.P. may be used to replace part of the stronger alkalies in a cleaner to produce a safer, less corrosive detergent. Du Pont T.S.P.P., moreover, exhibits a much greater dispersing action than do the stronger alkalies. For this reason, partial replacement of stronger alkalies by this unusual chemical will impart a greater detergent action to the cleaning solution. Use Du Pont Tetra Sodium Pyrophosphate for better soaps and cleaning compounds.

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Wax, bayberry, import, bgs.	lb.	.20 - .21
Bees, white, bleach, slabs, cs.		
1 to 5 case lots.	lb.	.36½- —
cakes, 1 to 5 cs., lots.	lb.	.37½- —
discs, 1 to 5 cs., lots.	lb.	.38½- —
yellow, crude, Africa, 10-bg. lots.	lb.	.29 Nom.
1 bg.	lb.	.29½ Nom.
Brazil, bgs., 5-ton lots.	lb.	.30 - .31
1 ton	lb.	.30½- .31½
500 lbs.	lb.	.31 - .32
100 lbs.	lb.	.31½- .32½
refd., slabs, cs., lbs.		.35 - .36
Candelilla, bgs., 1 ton	lb.	.19 - .19¼
Jobbing lots	lb.	.19½- .20
Carnauba, No. 3 chalky, bgs., 1 ton	lb.	.59 - .60
5 bgs.	lb.	.59½- .60½
1 bg.	lb.	.60 - .61
N. C., 2, bgs., 1 ton	lb.	.66 - .67
N. C., 3, bgs., 1 ton	lb.	.59 - .60
5 bgs.	lb.	.59½- .60½
1 bg.	lb.	.60 - .61
refined, bgs.	lb.	.63 - .64
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton.	lb.	.71 - .72
5 bgs.	lb.	.71½- .72½
1 bg.	lb.	.72 - .73
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.70 - .71
Ceresin, dom., 138°, 140° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.	lb.	.11 - .11½
jobbing lots.	lb.	.12 - .12½
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.	lb.	.13 - .13½
jobbing lots.	lb.	.14 - .14½
160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.	lb.	.13 - .13½
jobbing lots.	lb.	.14 - .14½
Japan, cs.	lb.	.18½- .19
Montan, bgs., c.l.	lb.	No prices
5 tons	lb.	No prices
less than 1 ton	lb.	No prices
Ozokerite, hard, green congeal, p. 66°-68° C., bgs.	lb.	No prices
70°-72° C., bgs.	lb.	No prices
74°-76° C., bgs.	lb.	No prices
Snow-white, pure, 76°-78° C., bgs.	lb.	No prices
yellow, natural, 76°-78° C., bgs.	lb.	No prices
Paraffin (see P).		
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.	lb.	.24 - .25
cakes, cs.	lb.	.25 - .26
White lead (see Lead, white).		
White pine bark, rossed, bls.	lb.	.07 - .08
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.54 - —
Whiting, chalk, com'l, dry-grd., blp. bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	16.00 -20.00
l.c.l., works.	ton.	18.00 -22.00
bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	19.00 -24.00
l.c.l., works.	ton.	21.00 -26.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	15.00 -18.00
l.c.l., works.	ton.	17.00 -20.00
wet-grnd., blp., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	18.50 -22.50
l.c.l., works.	ton.	19.00 -23.00
bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	21.00 -25.00
gilders, bolted, blp. bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	18.00 - —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	19.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	20.00 -21.00
l.c.l., works.	ton.	21.00 -22.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	17.00 -18.50
l.c.l., works.	ton.	18.00 -19.00
extra bolted, blp. bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	21.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	22.00 -23.00
l.c.l., works.	ton.	23.00 -24.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	19.00 -20.50
l.c.l., works.	ton.	20.00 -21.00
Paris white, blp., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	20.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	22.50 -27.50
l.c.l., works.	ton.	22.00 -26.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	19.60 -25.10
l.c.l., works.	ton.	20.00 -26.50
limestone, air floated, 99.75%, 250 mesh, paper bags, c.l.,	ton.	9.65 - —
200 mesh paper bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	8.60 - —
90%, 200 mesh, paper bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	6.25 - —
gilders, bgs. (extra), c.l., works.	ton.	11.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works,	ton.	12.50 - —
4-8 tons, works.	ton.	13.50 - —
2-4 tons, works.	ton.	14.50 - —
extra bgs. (extra), c.l., works,	ton.	12.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.	ton.	13.50 - —
4-8 tons, works.	ton.	14.50 - —
2-4 tons, works.	ton.	15.50 - —
putty grade, bgs. (extra), c.l., works.	ton.	11.00 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.	ton.	12.50 - —
4-8 tons, works.	ton.	13.00 - —
2-4 tons, works.	ton.	14.00 - —
water-floated, bgs. (extra, c.l., works,	ton.	11.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.	ton.	12.50 - —
4-8 tons, works.	ton.	13.50 - —
2-4 tons, works.	ton.	14.50 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	15.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.	ton.	20.00 - —
smaller lots, works.	ton.	25.00 - —
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls.	lb.	.07 - .08
rossed, bls.	lb.	.05 - .06
thin, natural, bls.	lb.	.07 - .08
rossed, green, bls.	lb.	.10 - .11
Wild indigo root, bls.	lb.	.13 - .14
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, tax extra, bbls.	gal.	.40 - .45
leaves, bls.	lb.	.07 - .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).		
Woodflour, dom., 60 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	24.00 -25.00
80 mesh, same basis.	ton.	26.00 -28.00
100 mesh, same basis.	ton.	30.00 -32.00
import, 70 mesh, bgs., ex dock,	ton.	No prices
80 mesh, bgs., ex dock.	ton.	No prices
100 mesh, bgs., ex dock.	ton.	No prices
120 mesh, bgs., ex dock.	ton.	No prices
Wormseed, American, bgs.	lb.	.07 - .08
Levant, bgs.	lb.	5.00 - 6.00
Wormwood, bls.	lb.	.35 - .40

X

Xylol (xylene), indus., dms., returnable, works.	gal.	.31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.26 - —
tanks, W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.26 - —
10°, dms., returnable, works,	gal.	.34 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.29 - —
5°, dms., returnable, works.	gal.	.41 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.39 - —
3°, dms., returnable, works.	gal.	.48 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.46 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.	lb.	.35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., cns.	lb.	1.25 - 1.55
Yellow, arsenic sulphide, dom., bbls., f.o.b. New York.	lb.	.55 - —
bottles, same basis.	lb.	.60 - .64
imp., bbls., same basis.	lb.	.55 - —
Cadmium, CP, import., bxs.	lb.	1.35 - 1.40
lithopone, all shades, bbls., 1 ton, works., frt. alld.	lb.	.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.55 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis,	lb.	.55 - —
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.60 - —
Sulphide, orange, bbls., works,	lb.	.75 - —
Chrome, CP., bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul contracts.	lb.	.13½- —
open order	lb.	.14½- —
Chrome yellow CP prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex., (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ¼c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalised with Chicago.		
Dutch, pink, bbls.	lb.	.09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis, chrome.	lb.	1.37 - —
primrose shade, bbls., same basis, chrome.	lb.	1.75 - —
Mercury oxide (see M).		
Yellow, ocher, Amer., golden A, bbls., works.	lb.	.06¼- —
B, bbls., works.	lb.	.04½- —
C, bbls., works.	lb.	.05¾- —
yellow A, bbls., works.	lb.	.02¼- —
B, bbls., works.	lb.	.02½- —
C, bbls., works.	lb.	.02 - —
D, bbls., works.	lb.	.0195- —
E, bbls., works.	lb.	.01775- —
F, bbls., works.	lb.	.01½- —
G, bbls., works.	lb.	.01¼- —
H, bbls., works.	lb.	.01⅜- —
French, all shades, cks., c.l., ex dock, Balto, Boston, N. Orleans for import.	lb.	.02475 Nom.
New York (f.o.b).	lb.	.02¾ Nom.
Philadelphia for import.	lb.	.02¾ Nom.
ex dock San Pedro, San Francisco.	lb.	.0290 Nom.
l.c.l., ex dock, Balto, Boston, N. Orleans.	lb.	.02575 Nom.
New York.	lb.	.02¾ Nom.
Phila., for import.	lb.	.02¾ Nom.
Portland, Seattle.	lb.	.03½ Nom.
San Pedro, S. Francisco.	lb.	.03 Nom.
ex whse., Balto, Boston, N. Orleans.	lb.	.02725 Nom.
ex whse., Indianapolis, Kan. City, Milwaukee, St. Louis.	lb.	.03¾ Nom.
New York.	lb.	.03 Nom.
Pittsburgh	lb.	.03¼ Nom.
Portland, Seattle.	lb.	.03¾ Nom.
San Pedro, S. Francisco.	lb.	.03¼ Nom.
f.o.b. N.Y., from dock.	lb.	.02⅞ Nom.
from whse.	lb.	.03¼- Nom.

Wax, Bayberry—Zinc Arsenite

Yellow, oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, N.Y.	lb.	.04¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.04¾- —
synth., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.06¾- —
Persian orange (see O).		
Zinc, bbls., same basis, chrome CP, contracts.	lb.	.16 - —
open order.	lb.	.16 - —
Navy specification type, contracts.	lb.	.16 - —
open order.	lb.	.16 - —
Yellow dock root, dom., bls.	lb.	.17 - .18
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls.	lb.	.11 - .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.09 - —
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls.	oz.	2.85 - —

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.20 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.25 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.,	lb.	.15 - .16
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.27 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.29 - —
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., dealers, E. of Rockies.	lb.	.12 - —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.12½- —

Zinc arsenite prices are on a frt. alld. basis to dest., in lots of 96 lbs. or over.

—Continued on page 61

THE MYSTERY OF THE "SURPRISE PRIZE" PACKAGE *
1. Directors of the Woodward Manufacturing Corporation wanted to know why one of the company's major products—a liquid cleaner—was not showing a larger profit. The General Manager pointed out that the product was being packaged in a bulky, breakable container—costly to pack and ship. "We'd like to use a tin container," he said, "But here's what happens....."
2. He exhibited an experimental can packed by their own chemists. Its sides were perforated with holes. "Our product is so highly corrosive, it eats through metal in a few weeks' time," he said. "It would undoubtedly help the balance sheet if we could market in cans, but a suitable tin container would be a surprise package to me."
3. At his golf club next day, the General Manager was approached by one of the directors. Said the director: "I didn't say anything yesterday, but I'll wager that our product can be successfully packaged in tin. Have you asked Continental to help?"
4. The General Manager took the tip and turned the problem over to Continental. A short time later, he examined a test pack. The cans were as tight and bright as the day they were filled with the cleaner. How was it done? The answer is simple—although the problem wasn't.
TEST PACK
SALES CHART
5. An inhibitor had been developed and added to the product, effectively preventing corrosion. Now the "surprise package" is a "prize package" in building sales and profit. This case is typical of hundreds of packaging problems involving research, development, and design solved by Continental every year. Have you such a problem? Why not consult Continental?
The packaging facts of this story are taken from a true case history in our files. Names are necessarily fictitious.
CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY
OFFICES AND PLANTS IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison.

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Financing Latin America

As a matter of economic theory it is soundly advocated that the United States extend all possible assistance to the development of new industries in Latin America and to the expansion of existing industries in those countries. But, the practical application of this idea presents some very important and very difficult problems. The direction which such purposes may take cannot be predicted—the Cuban "patents - for - production" scheme to curtail imports is in point—and once started the undertaking may be difficult to keep in line.

It cannot be denied that the best way to build up a bigger and permanent market for United States goods in Latin America is to increase the national incomes of those countries. There are two ways to attempt the doing of that: one is by buying more of the goods which Latin America has to export, it's export needs being heavy; the other is to help Latin America to make the goods it now imports, and on that side also its needs are heavy. In the matter of exports the fact that the United States needs to import but a few of the major exportable products of Latin America means that, even though substantially further developed, the buying of these goods would result in a badly unbalanced economy in Latin America; and it cannot logically be developed so as satisfactorily to take care of exportable production.

The development of new industries, while somewhat less satisfactory from the Latin American point of view, holds greater promise of advantage to the United States—if it is kept within the fields principally occupied by imported goods of European and Asiatic origin.

How long either undertaking would survive the resumption of prewar world trading is a big problem. A greater promise of permanency and general benefit seems to lie in the direction of making larger use of Latin America's natural resources, mineral and agricultural. Development of caffeine production from coffee, using the oil as soapstock and the "grounds" to make wallboards, might be worth looking into.

The Electing Being Over

Franklin Delano Roosevelt has been re-elected President of the United States by the votes of some 25,000,000 of its citizens. He is, however, the President, not only of those millions, but also of the four times as many others who with them compose the American population of the United States.

Being President of the United States is a two-way position. It lays upon the incumbent the responsibilities of leadership, and it imposes upon the citizenry the duty of being properly led. And its greatest requirement is that it engender and that it have national unity in the unprecedented necessities of today and the unpredictable demands of tomorrow.

In the task of maintaining national unity and a balanced economy avoiding war booms and neglect of normal needs alike, the President has a relatively small part: the main job is for the millions of the nation. In this demand upon them they must be understood; they must be trusted; and they must be served. But, it is far more important that they understand the enormity of the task which confronts them; far more necessary that they be ready and willing to serve.

God grant that the people be nobly and intelligently led in their ensuing days of trial. God grant furthermore of necessity that we all be Americans, loyal and united.

—O-P-D—

Silence Is Illegal

Violation of the "truth-in-advertising" requirements of the 1938 amendment to the Federal Trade Commission act may be by omission, as well as by commission. The statute requires that an advertisement contain, perhaps not the whole truth, but at least the adequate truth, as well as nothing but the truth. The act proscribes false advertising, and it defines this practice as follows:—

> The term, "false advertisement," means an advestisement, other than labeling, which is misleading in a material respect; and in determining whether any advertisement is misleading, there shall be taken into account (among other things) not only representations made or suggested by statement, word, design, device, sound, or any combination thereof, but also the extent to which the advertisement fails to reveal facts material in the light of such representations or material with respect to consequences which may result from the use of the commodity to which the advertisement relates under the conditions prescribed in said advertisement, or under such conditions as are customary or usual.

There is a similar provision in the Federal food, drug, and cosmetic act with respect to labels and labeling. It has been recognized that the application of this provision in the enforcement of either statute would involve opinion, as well as fact, and its application has been expected only in instances of well-founded beliefs. The Federal Trade Commission has applied the "omission" requirement in a complaint against a drug advertised for the treatment of goiter. It is noteworthy that this complaint in major aspect is founded on the medical belief which was perhaps the most emphasized in the promotion of the adequate information provisions of the food, drug, and cosmetic law—that is, the belief that the taking of iodides is extremely hazardous for persons afflicted with tuberculosis.

The drug at which the F.T.C. complaint is aimed is alleged to contain potassium iodide. The complaint consequently charges:—

> The advertisements disseminated by the respondent contain neither a statement to the effect that . . . should not be used by persons having goiter other than simple goiter, or by persons having tuberculosis, nor a cautionary statement to the effect that the preparation should be used only as directed on the label.

The complaint in this case comprises a number of charges of misleading by commission, as well as by omission. The proceedings, for this reason and also because of the relative smallness of the respondent, may not provide a satisfactory judicial analysis of informative inadequacy in advertising or labeling. But, because of the importance, even in the limited field of iodides, of such a determination, this action might well be made a test case by the drug industry.

—O-P-D—

Better Paints Wanted

The paint industry, along with every other industry, is looking for "new frontiers." In its recent annual conference the industry spent much time and disseminated a deal of knowledge in connection with the expansion of its field of industrial sales. And about a month ago there were presented in this publication a number of things which the paint industry was called upon to do for other industries—things not yet satisfactorily done.

Comes now on another page (in the OPD Forum) an urgent call that the paint industry give overdue consideration to a "forgotten industry" among the many which it serves. A manufacturer of awning fabrics asks this for the needs of his industry in the way of special colors for specific needs.

At the recent convention of the paint industry's technical men it was said in connection with requirements of the national defense program that paints were needed for the preparation of camouflaging textiles because no dyes had been found that would stand the exposure. This is much in line with the request of the awning-fabric man, although his needs call for a greater refinement of finish.

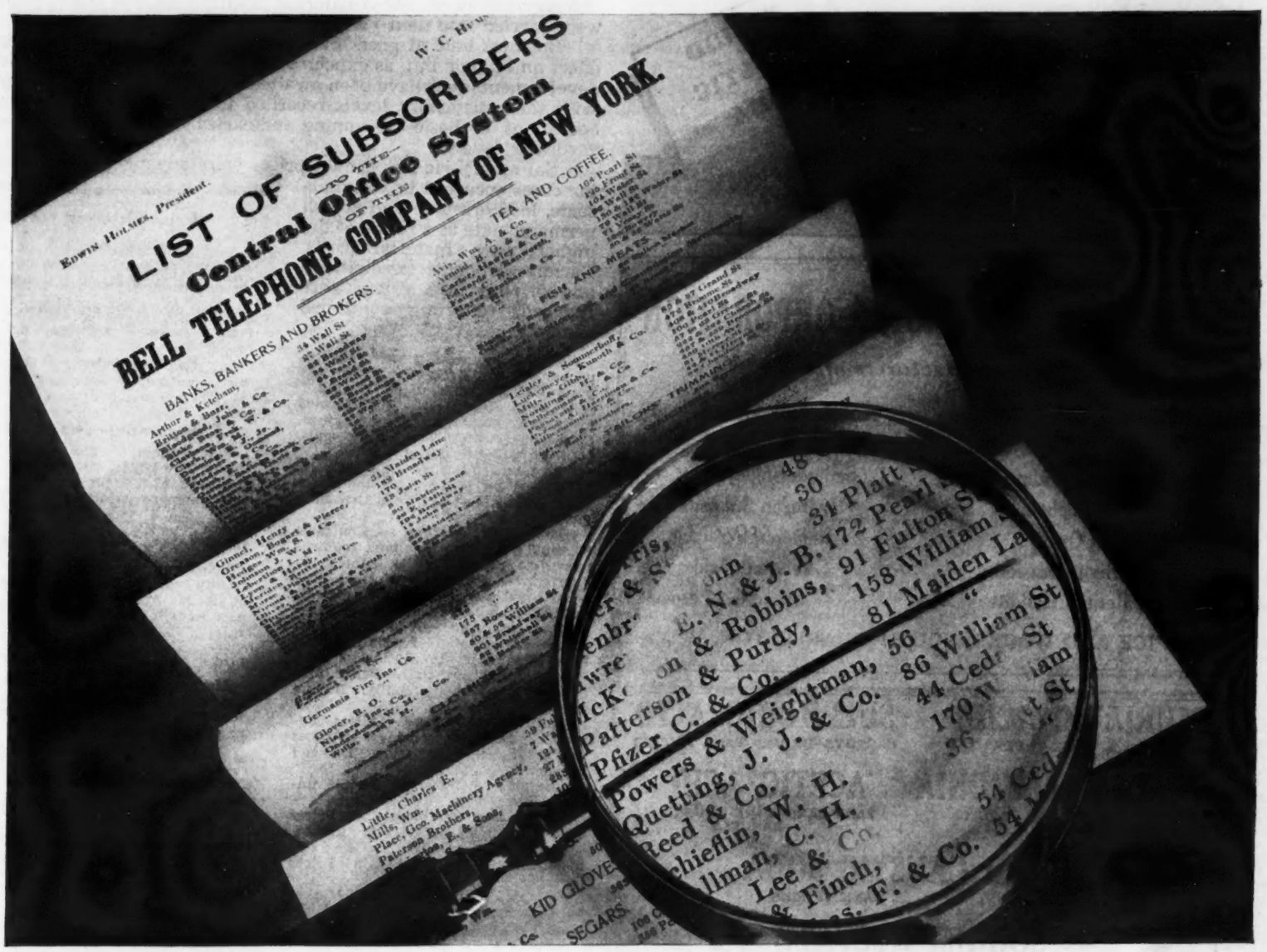
A painted brick wall does not look like a brick wall—it could as well be made of wood. The painted stripes on awning fabrics spoil the textural appearance of the article, although this effect is lessened because of the color appeal. Is it impossible, or even impracticable, to retain the first characteristic while still further enhancing the second? There must be some reason for the awning-fabric man's dissatisfaction.

Among the wanted paints (in that October 21 list herein) are two (No. 16 and No. 25) which go along with this latest call for better paints for awnings and similar textile articles. That gives the paint industry three new and promising frontiers off in the same quarter of its industrial sales sector—there are frontiers everywhere for trade sales to take care of unpainted houses. Those three frontiers should provide a particular incentive for—what is it the awning-fabric man says?—"research and effort by our sources of supply to produce products for this specific purpose." Think what a better looking countryside next Summer will bring if fast, flexible, texture-preserving, decorative coloring agents for awning fabrics are developed in good season!

1878

NEW YORK'S FIRST TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

GOES INTO SERVICE



1878 *Chas. Pfizer & Co., then twenty-nine years old, proved its progressive spirit by being one of the 241 subscribers listed in New York's one-page, earliest telephone directory.*

¶ Chas. Pfizer & Co., founded in 1849, engaged first in the refining of santonine. By 1878, the Pfizer line included the leading iodine, mercury and bismuth preparations, boric acid and borax, tartar products and other chemicals, also the refining of camphor. The firm had already established a reputation for quality products, manufactured according to their high standards of purity and uniformity.

¶ Pfizer products have multiplied both in number and volume since 1878. Today they serve a vastly greater market. But Chas. Pfizer & Co. has not changed in its rigid adherence to highest standards of quality. And Pfizer's progressive spirit is more in evidence today than ever, as the Pfizer laboratories constantly evolve new ways to meet the growing needs of modern industry.

CHAS. PFIZER & CO., INC.

81 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK, N. Y. • 444 W. GRAND AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS SINCE 1849

FINEST QUALITY
BICARBONATE OF SODA
SAL SODA (Carbonate of Soda Crystals)
MONOHYDRATE OF SODA
PIONEER WASHING SODA
CHURCH & DWIGHT CO.
70 PINE STREET Phone Digby 4-2151 NEW YORK CITY

Turner
LIQUID CAUSTIC SODA
DRUMS-TANK CARS-TANK WAGONS
JOSEPH TURNER & COMPANY
83 EXCHANGE PL. PROVIDENCE
RIDGEFIELD, N. J. 630 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK
40TH ST. & CALUMET CHICAGO

BARIUM REDUCTION CORPORATION
Manufacturers of
Precipitated Barium Carbonate
Barium Chloride Crystals
Anhydrous Barium Chloride
Barium Sulphate
Barium Oxide
Barium Peroxide
Barium Hydrate
Barium Sulphide
Sodium Sulphide
Sodium Sulphydrate
Hydrogen Sulphide Gas
Ammonium Sulphide
Strontium Oxide
Strontium Peroxide
OFFICE AND WORKS: SOUTH CHARLESTON, W. VA.

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CARBOYS—TANK TRUCKS
SULPHURIC ACID
CARBOYS—DRUMS—TANK TRUCKS
AQUA AMMONIA
CARBOYS — DRUMS TANK TRUCKS
ACETIC ACID
TANK CARS—TANK TRUCKS —BARRELS
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COPPER SULPHATE
IRVINGTON SMELTING & REFINING
IRVINGTON WORKS NEW JERSEY
NEW YORK OFFICE · 30 CHURCH ST.

Heavy Chemicals

Alkali Prices Renewed — Aqua Ammonia in Tanks Unchanged —Chromic, Muriatic, Nitric and Sulphuric Acids Extended —Soda Cyanide Remains Firm—White Arsenic Advanced

The release of contract announcements for 1941 and price changes were more numerous in the market for heavy chemicals last week. A leading producer announced acceptance of contracts for soda ash and caustic soda covering 1941 on the same basis. Prices for chlorine in one and two multiple unit tanks were adjusted. Chromic, muriatic, nitric and sulphuric acid contracts for early 1941 will remain firm. Prices for anhydrous and aqua ammonia in tanks were renewed. Soda cyanide, cyanide chloride mixture, methyl chloride, trichlorethylene and feldspar were carried into next year at current levels.

Business held at good levels. The elections had no material effect on buying, but, as expected, brought about important price developments that have been awaited. Volume was keeping pace with the satisfactory levels recorded the preceding month, and operations in basic consuming industries continued to run at favorable levels.

Sal ammoniac less car lot prices were advanced. Fractional increases occurred in white arsenic, lead arsenate and potash permanganate as a result of the higher raw material costs. Barium carbonate, precipitated and sulphur free, prices were reduced, reflecting continued competition.

Alums.—Shipments steady. Prices unchanged and firm. September exports 534,965 pounds, valued $44,812.

Alumina Sulphate. — Withdrawals moderately active. Prices hold firm. September exports 10,695,703 pounds, valued at $154,546.

Aluminum.—Effective November 18, price will be lowered 1c. to 17c. a pound. This is third reduction during year.

Ammonia, Anhydrous. — Contracts accepted for next year's tank requirements at current levels, subject to quarterly adjustment. Normal seasonal movement. September exports 1,021,975 pounds, valued at $68,649.

Ammonia, Aqua.—A leading producer accepting 1941 contracts in tanks at same levels. Business steady.

Ammonia Bicarbonate.—Prices firm at levels established recently. Buying routine.

Ammonia Carbonate.—Sellers engaged in renewing contracts at prices announced previous period. Demand moderate.

Ammonia Nitrate. — Prices unchanged and firm. Steady interest.

Ammonia Perchlorate. — Prices strictly nominal, and offerings limited.

Ammonia Persulphate. — Modest quantities made up the call. Prices firm.

Ammonia Silicofluoride. — Market position firm, and inquiries fairly steady.

Ammonia Sulphide.—Steady to firm price tone. Dealings moderate.

Ammoniac, Sal.—Effective immediately, white, barrels, spot or contract, less car lots, $5.15 per 100 pounds at works, an increase of 15c. Car lots, works, remain at $4.45 per 100 pounds. Demand steady.

Antimony.—Domestic spot metal unchanged. Demand confined to small lots as a rule.

Antimony Oxide.—Buying routine. No change disclosed in the prices.

Arsenic.—Prices for white advanced ¼c., making car lots 3½c. per pound and less car lots 4¼c. per pound. Business steady. September imports 605,318 pounds, valued at $16,502.

Barium Carbonate. — Prices $2.50 lower for precipitated, making bags, car lots, $45 per ton and less car lots $55 per ton; sulphur free reduced $7.50 to basis of $50 in car lots and $55 in less car lots.

Barium Chlorate.—Prices nominal; offerings limited.

Barium Chloride.—Shipments moderate. No change in the prices.

Barium Hydrate.—Inquiries steady and buying moderate. Prices unaltered.

Barium Nitrate.—Demand steady. Prices rule firm.

Bleaching Powder.—The call routine. Sellers renewing contracts for next year on same basis.

Price Changes

Advanced

Ammoniac, sal, l.c.l., 15c. per 100 lbs.
Arsenic, white, ¼c. per lb.
Chlorine, liquid, multiple unit, 2, 25c. per 100 lbs.
multiple unit, 1, 30c. per 100 lbs.
Lead arsenate, ½c. per lb.
Potash, permanganate, tech., ¾c. per lb.

Reduced

Barium carbonate, precip., $2.50 per ton.
sulphur-free, $7.50 per ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
156.8	**155.9**	**154.7**	**149.4**

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
101.6	**101.6**	**101.6**	**99.0**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Calcium Carbide. — Business moderate. Prices rule firm. September exports 3,741,367 pounds, valued at $132,979.

Calcium Chloride.—Seasonal pickup expected shortly, while current shipments regarded satisfactory. Prices unchanged. September exports 395,627 pounds, valued at $5,573.

Carbon Bisulphide.—Steady movement against contracts. Prices without change. September exports 493,193 pounds, valued at $37,042.

Carbon Tetrachloride. — Shipments moved at a satisfactory pace, and prices without change.

Chlorine.—A leading producer released prices in tanks for 1941 showing an advance of 25c. in multiple units of 2 at $2.40 per 100 pounds and 30c. in multiple units of one at $2.90. No change in single unit tanks and multiple units of three or more.

Cobalt Oxide. — Market position tight, and offerings remain limited. September imports 52,500 pounds, valued at $76,975.

Copper.—Demand less active. Producers retain 12c. level. Custom smelter and outside prices ranged between 12½c. and 12⅝c. per pound. Little business in export market with price at 10¼c. to 11c. per pound.

Copper Salts.—Prices well maintained, and dealings moderate.

Copper Sulphate.—Market position strong, and business steady. September exports 5,964,744 pounds, valued at $241,289.

Cyanide Chloride Mixture.—Contracts accepted for next year at current levels, subject to quarterly adjustment. Demand steady.

Feldspar.—Sellers booking contract for next year at firm levels. Demand moderately active.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Fluorspar.—Quotations more stabilized, and shipments steady.

Glauber's Salt.—Market firm, and demand routine against contracts.

Lead Acetate.—Prices unchanged, but tone was firm. Moderate interest.

Lime.—No new price developments. Withdrawals remained steady.

Manganese Dioxide.—Commitments routine. Prices unchanged and firm.

Methyl Chloride.—Prices will be carried into 1941 at same levels. Business routine.

Nickel Salts.—Steady demand. Prices well sustained.

Phosphorus.—Situation underwent little change in the red, with offerings restricted; moderate call for yellow. Prices firm.

Potash Carbonate.—Prices continued firm, with sellers writing contracts for 1941 on same basis. Shipments steady.

Potash, Caustic.—Withdrawals moderately active. Prices carried into next year at firm levels.

Potash Chlorate.—Active demand, with sellers following restricted selling policy. Prices firm. September imports 1,008 pounds, valued at $64, all from Switzerland.

Potash Permanganate. — Technical advanced ¾c. at 19¼c. to 19¾c. per pound; U.S.P. 1½c. higher ranging from 20c. to 20½c. per pound. Buying steady.

Saltcake.—Prices nominal, and shipments well maintained. September imports 828 tons, valued at $14,529, all from Canada.

Saltpeter.—Moderate demand. Position of market remained firm.

Soda Ash.—A leading producer writing contracts for 1941 covering various grades at unchanged levels. Withdrawals moderately active. September exports 7,765,911 pounds, valued at $105,879.

Soda Bicarbonate. — Transactions routine. Prices steady to firm. September exports 1,938,757 pounds, valued at $34,619.

Soda Caustic.—Contracts accepted by leading producers covering 1941 requirements at current levels. Demand steady. September exports 9,201,562 pounds, valued at $220,989.

Soda Chlorate.—Business confined to regular channels. Prices firm.

Soda Cyanide.—A leading producer accepting contracts covering 1941 requirements at current levels, subject to quarterly adjustment. Demand good. September exports 935,932 pounds, valued at $117,867.

Soda Hydrosulphite.—Usual consumers made moderate replacements. Prices rule firm.

Soda Nitrite.—Market retained its firm position, and shipments moved steadily.

Soda Phosphate.—Transactions moderately active. Prices without change. September exports 584,882 pounds, valued at $27,183.

Soda Silicate.—Steady to firm price tone prevailed. Buying remained steady. September exports 1,005,851 pounds, valued at $18,803.

Soda Silicofluoride.—Domestic material limited to regular channels. Prices nominal.

Soda Stannate.—Prices held at levels established preceding period. Shipments moved at a steady pace.

Soda Sulphite.—Prices firm and unchanged. Buying well maintained.

Sulphur, Refined.—Sellers writing contracts at current levels for 1941. Business spotty.

Tin Salts.—No further changes occurred in the market for various tin derivatives, although Straits metal was easier at 50⅞c. per pound. World's visible supply of tin at the end of October totaled 34,311 tons, against 34,498 at end of September.

Trichlorethylene. — A leading producer extended contract prices into 1941 at same levels, subject to usual quarterly adjustment.

Zinc Chloride.—Quotations remain the same, with tone firm. Demand steady against contracts.

Acids

Leading producers of important mineral acids were accepting contracts for 1941 at firm levels, subject to quarterly adjustment. Contracts covering next year's requirements for chromic, muriatic, nitric and sulphuric were offered at current levels for the first quarter. Release of other acids was expected to be made shortly. Shipments moved against contracts at a steady pace in practically all materials.

Acetic.—Withdrawals continued moderately active. Prices unchanged. September exports 121,358 pounds, valued at $11,098.

Chromic.—A leading seller will accept contracts at current levels, subject to quarterly adjustment. Buying continued steady.

Formic.—Market position strong, and business well sustained.

Gallic.—Demand was conservative. Prices rule unchanged and firm.

Hydrofluoric.—No new price developments. Transactions moderate.

Lactic.—The call was irregular, and prices lacked change.

Muriatic.—Contracts accepted for 1941 at current levels, subject to quarterly adjustment. Shipments continued steady.

Naphthenic.—Prices remain nominal, and demand moderate.

Nitric.—Current contracts carried into 1941 at firm levels, subject to usual quarterly adjustments. Good inquiry, and shipments steady.

Oxalic.—Offerings limited. Prices underwent no change, but tone was firm.

Sulphuric.—Some producers, accepting contracts for 1941 requirements at firm levels, with usual quarterly adjustments clause. Withdrawals against current contracts remain good.

Baltimore, Nov. 6.—Demand for sulphuric acid continues to be good within the range of the contracts carried along for nearly a year around the nominal quotations of $12 per ton for 60 degree and $15 per ton for 66 degree supplies. Oleum also still hangs around the nominal figures of $17 a ton for 20 percent material.

—*Continued on page* 32

Chemical Exports Up 50% in Nine Months

—*Continued from page* 3

Medicinals, soaps and toiletries showed but little change, while imports of coaltar products were about 50 percent less than in 1939, totaling $7,411,500.

In the drying oil group, tung oil increased 61 percent in quantity to 90,867,391 and 141 percent in value ($19,039,260), but perilla oil dropped somewhat to $604,000, and oiticica oil imports were 21 percent less in quantity but up 35 percent in value, amounting to 12,671,821 pounds, $1,813,407.

Industrial chemicals and paints and pigments each declined 25 percent from the 9 month period of 1939, being recorded at $9,828,000 and $831,000, respectively. Fertilizers, however, while increasing slightly in volume to 1,090,500 tons, dropped 5 percent in value to $23,419,800.

Frank Waldo Joins Columbia Alkali Corp.

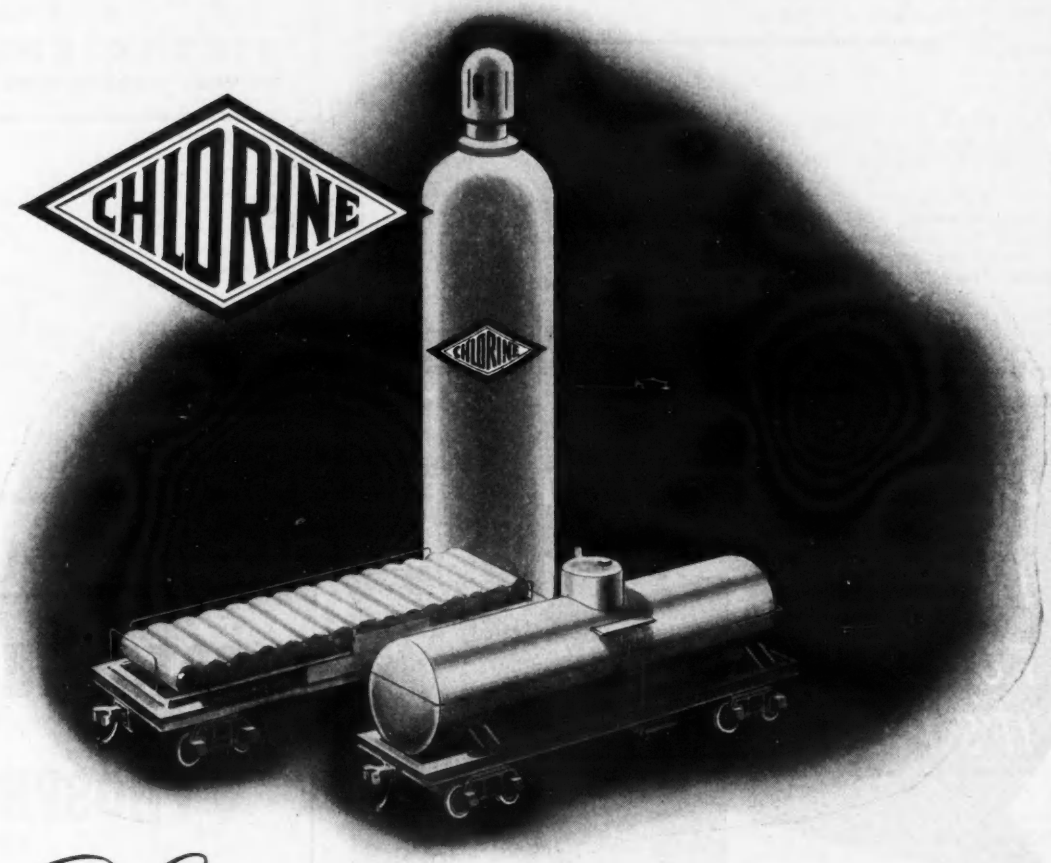
—*Continued from page* 5

Plattsburg Camp in 1917, Mr. Waldo was commissioned in the artillery and detached to serve as assistant military attache, Military Legation, The Hague, Holland, on important assignments.

Mr. Waldo had been active in the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association for years and served on many committees. He was also active in the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, serving as its treasurer and on the executive committee.

Alcohol Esters Data Given

Complete information on over eighty esters of polyhydric alcohols and their ethers are described in a new bulletin published by the Glyco Products Company. Entitled "Polyhydric Alcohol Esters," the work records the specific gravity, acid value, saponification value, melting points, iodine value, and solubilities of the full range of esters produced by the company. A copy of the bulletin may be secured by addressing the Glyco Products Company, 148 Lafayette street, New York, mentioning the REPORTER.



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Heavy Chemicals

—*Continued from page* 31

Insecticides

An advance in lead arsenate provided the outstanding development in the market for agricultural insecticides and fungicides last week. Prices were fractionally higher, reflecting to a large extent the increase in raw material costs. Quotations for other products held firm. New business was narrow. Export shipments held at comparatively good levels, with the bulk of the deliveries going to South and Central America.

Calcium Arsenate.—New business continued light. Prices without change. September exports 203,102 pounds, valued at $9,047.

Lead Arsenate.—Prices advanced ½c. making car lots 9c. per pound and less car lots 9½c. per pound. Interest narrow. September exports 390,785 pounds, valued at $30,025.

Nicotine Sulphate.—Buying conservative. Prices lacked change. September exports 18,384 pounds, valued at $12,230.

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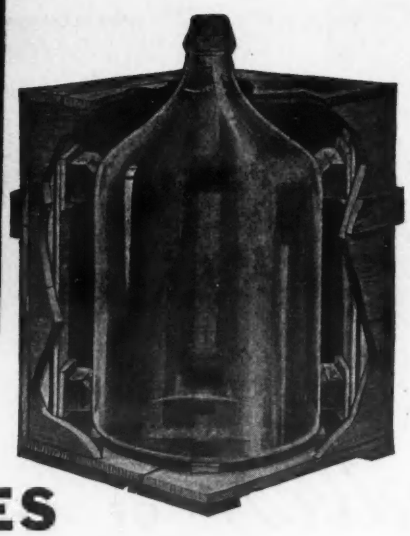
DROP IT IN... FORGET IT IT'S PACKED



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FREEPORT, TEXAS APOPKA, FLORIDA

Specialties Asked of Research

—*Continued from page 5*

the field of unlimited color applications. Since glass fibers are completely non-absorptive, ordinary textile dyes which are designed to penetrate organic fibers are unsatisfactory. The dye must adhere to the surface of the individual fibers, resist abrasion and be as color-fast, and washable as dyes used on other fabrics.

2. Manufacturers of awnings, porch furniture, garden and beach umbrellas need an improvement in the sun-resistant quality of dyes. The lighter shades and tints are extremely evanescent.

3. There is a need for colors in all shades, stable against hot air and steam, to be used in rubber manufacturing.

4. Purification of dye waste waters which will be economical to the dyeing and printing industry.

5. The fur industry needs a nonfading grey dye that can be applied at room temperature by brushing or dipping.

6. A white ink for printing on dark-colored corrugated board with rubber plates.

7. A writing fluid that will not freeze.

8. If an ink could be developed which would lie on the surface of newsprint without striking through, it would enable us to produce a cleaner printed newspaper.

9. Odorfree inks would be particularly useful for labels for food and confectionery.

10. We are now marketing carpet for theaters and locations where low-visible light is needed, which, when seen under the invisible rays of ultraviolet, fluoresces and permits good visibility for walking to seats, etc. We badly need a dyestuff for wool which fluoresces blue.

Insecticides and Fungicides

1. The greatest boon to the horticulturist would be insect control by a "death ray" or a controllable fumigant, not harmful to humans or animals. It might be a chemical food which would be taken up by the tree and serve as a repellent to insects. These are now controlled mainly by continuous spraying with insecticides, but there is nothing for the control of boring insects. A short, cold wave, deadly to insects but harmless to trees and flowers, might be the answer.

2. The citrous industry needs something to control the increasingly menacing red scale. Oil sprays have unfavorable effects on the tree and fruit, while cyanide gas is very expensive and dangerous to the operators. An effective control material would have a market of hundreds of thousands of dollars in southern California alone.

3. Eelworm is spreading over the cultivated land of the country, as well as in the greenhouse. Chloropicrin and other substances are able to eradicate it from the soil, but the cost is so prohibitive that operations have been confined to very valuable plots. A low-priced chloropicrin substitute is badly needed.

4. A permanent moth-or termite-proofing agent.

5. In the field of house fumigants, there is need for some substance which will be toxic to infestations, but not toxic to human beings. Hydrocyanic acid and methyl bromide have toxic properties which make them dangerous, while chloropicrin possesses an intolerable smell.

Medicines

1. A means of immunizing people against the common cold, or respiratory infection. This results in one of the greatest wastes in industry today.

2. More than 90 percent of the people in the United States are afflicted with diseases of the teeth, regardless of age, sex, or economic circumstances. Within the province of the biochemist, the cause and method of treatment may be discovered.

3. Apply chemical technology to medicine. Insulin and sulphanilamide are only the start of a procession which should change medical technic. Take arthritis and allied diseases. We need a chemical method of dissolving abnormal calcium without affecting the normal calcium. This, also, may well apply to cancer by preventing abnormal growth of cells without upsetting normal growth.

4. Synthesis of hormones in the pure crystalline form will offer medical science tremendous opportunity. Interrelationship of the various endocrine glands makes endocrine disorders of a widely divergent scope. Purified preparations for the treatment of these disorders would be of great value.

5. Development of chemo-therapeutic agents for staphylococcocus and other organisms which do not yield to sulphanilamide.

6. A few years ago, there were only a handful of people interested in vitamins and yet their work laid the foundation for the vitamin field of today. Now, enzymes are known to few and their application is just being realized. An enzyme that will hydrolyze cellulose will make a great contribution to medicine and industry.

7. Serum to inoculate against measles.

8. An effective, non-habitforming substitute for morphine or opium alkaloids.

9. Research on the separation of various constituents from the blood stream only at specific points in the body to form specific materials. For instance, a nitrogen material separates at the ends of the fingers and is converted into the keratin of the nails which are found only at the extremes of the body.

10. Topical anesthetics which could penetrate the unbroken skin either by massage or by absorption through a solution similar to the method of anesthetizing teeth through the dentin by the Hartman solution.

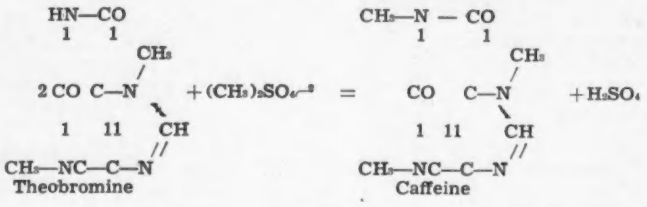
Meeting the Caffeine Shortage

—*Continued from page 5*

of caffeine in the Dominion of Canada. The potentialities of these two sources have been carefully examined, and the results of laboratory investigations carried out in the Food and Drug Laboratories of the Department of Pensions and National Health, Ottawa, show that they can be utilized for this purpose.

Coffee

Coffee is obtainable in large quantities from South America and other parts of the New World. The total imports from these sources in 1939 were 12,142 tons, and in 1938, 13,055 tons, at an average price of $170 per ton, or 8½ cents per pound. This price was for coffee of all grades. It is expected that low-grade coffee or coffee waste could be imported very cheaply for the purpose of extracting caffeine. Coffee contains 1 to 1.5 percent of caffeine; so on the basis of a consumption of 50 tons of caffeine per annum, something like 4,500 tons of beans would be required. Of these 50 tons, an undisclosed amount accrues from the decaffeination of coffee in the United States. However, the demand in Canada for decaffeinated coffee is limited, and in considering the manufacture of caffeine here, the possibility of selling such coffee as a by-product would have to be disregarded. Other outlets for refuse, with the possible exception of fat—of which coffee beans contain about 12 percent—are not likely to prove a source of much revenue. Thus the price of the raw material would prove to be a dominant factor in production cost.



Caffeine occurs in the beans mainly as potassium-caffeine chlorogenate, from which it can be liberated by means of alkali. Soda is said to be prejudicial to caffeine, but lime, magnesia, and ammonia, in this order, are less harmful. Caffeine is notably soluble in chloroform (1:8) and so this solvent was selected for the investigation.

Continuous extraction was found to give the best results; 70 grams of coffee in No. 20 powder, mixed with 50 cubic centimeters of warm water and 7 cubic centimeters of strong ammonia solution were extracted for twelve hours in a Soxhlet apparatus with 150 cubic centimeters of chloroform. The chloroform solution, which was yellowish-green in color, was evaporated to dryness. Then 2 grams of paraffin wax were added and the residue digested with 60 cubic centimeters of boiling water and allowed to cool. The object of the wax is to enable the fat to separate as a solid cake, capable of easy removal. A second digestion with 20 cubic centimeters of boiling water followed in the same manner. The combined liquids were decolorized with 2 grams of charcoal, concentrated to 30 cubic centimeters, from which the caffeine crystallized in silky white needles on cooling. Concentration of the mother liquor yielded a second crop of crystals. The first crop weighed 0.5 grams; the second, 0.3 grams; and the residue contained 0.1 gram of caffeine, a total yield of 1.3 percent.

It is possible that, working continuously on a large scale, some other solvent, such as benzene or carbon tetrachloride, in which caffeine is not quite so soluble, might prove more advantageous.

Cocoa

Cocoa contains only a small amount of caffeine (0.15 percent), but from 1 to 3 percent of theobromine in the bean and 0.8 percent in the shell. To produce caffeine from cocoa it is, therefore, necessary to convert the theobromine into caffeine by methylation with methyl sulphate as expressed by the formula:—

About 550 tons of cocoa refuse, consisting mostly of shell, are available in Canada per annum and should yield from 5 to 6 tons of caffeine. This material contains approximately 6 percent of fat.

Several methods of extraction were tried, but the one giving by far the least trouble and the best results was that devised by Mauersberger (Chemiker Zeitung L11 (1928) 89-90), a chemist at that time resident in Amsterdam. It involves extraction of a mixture of defatted cocoa and milk of lime in a vat at 50°C. with 35-40 percent alcohol for one and one-half hours, concentration of the filtered liquor, and precipitation of theobromine with hydrochloric acid. The process, as worked out in Ottawa, is as follows:—

One hundred and fifty grams of defatted cocoa waste were mixed with about 26 grams of slaked lime and 60 cubic centimeters of water; 750 cubic centimeters of 40 percent ethyl alcohol, warmed to 60°C., were added and the mixture frequently stirred and maintained at about 50°C. for an hour and a half. The sludge was removed by filtration and washed with cold water, filtrate and washings amounting to about a liter. The combined liquors were evaporated to 75 cubic centimeters, and rendered slightly acid with hydrochloric acid. The resinous scum was skimmed off, whilst the crude theobromine, of a pale buff color, was deposited and separated by filtration.

If pure theobromine is desired, the crude product may be digested with milk of lime, forming the calcium theobromine compound, the mixture warmed and filtered, the filtrate treated with charcoal, and acidified after a second filtration, when pure theobromine comes down as a white precipitate which is washed with cold water and dried.

The conversion of theobromine into caffeine presents little difficulty. Experiments proved it unnecessary first to purify the crude product. The technic proposed by Self and Rankin (Quart. Journ. Pharmacy, 1931, 346) for analytical determinations of theobromine was adapted for this purpose. Ten grams of crude theobromine were dissolved in 30 cubic centimeters of 10 percent sodium hydroxide in a stoppered flask and 8 cubic centimeters of dimethyl sulphate added. The amounts of sodium hydroxide and dimethyl sulphate used should be only very slightly in excess of the theoretical quantities. The mixture was shaken for three minutes and left to stand for half an hour. By that time it had become a solidified mass. A further 15 cubic centimeters of 10 percent soda and 30 cubic centimeters of water were added, so as to decompose any unchanged methyl ester and the caffeine separated on a Buchner filter. The filtrate was extracted with chloroform three times and the chloroform distilled off. The residue, coupled with the residue on the Buchner filter, was dissolved in water, decolorized with charcoal and caffeine crystallized out. This material was of excellent appearance. The yield of crude theobromine was 1.13 percent, producing 1.2 percent of caffeine, or 98.3 percent conversion of theobromine to caffeine.

Mauersberger describes the necessary plant in some detail. It is calculated that a one-ton charge of shells would require a 1,250-gallon extracting vessel (8 feet diameter by 4 feet high) fitted with a steam coil and appropriate rousing gear; two forty-chamber Premier filter presses with 36-inch plates, a 300-gallon vacuum kettle and an enamelware precipitating vessel of 120-gallon capacity, together with necessary mains and pumps. On the commercial scale, it might be found expedient to use the washings from one process in the extraction of the next. The size of the presses may seem large, but it was found that 150 grams of cocoa waste produced nearly 500 cubic centimeters of unpressed sludge. Two forty-chamber presses forming 1-inch cakes would represent a volume of 375 gallons. It is assumed that the sludge from one ton could be compressed into this space. One ton would yield about 23 pounds of crude theobromine.

For the conversion process, possibly the enamelware vessel could be utilized for the methylation of theobromine, whilst a smaller press would be desirable for handling the caffeine and possibly also the crude theobromine. In addition a drying oven would be necessary.

Inasmuch as the raw material is at present in Canada and is available, it is felt that this procedure might help to meet in part the growing shortage of caffeine.

Dow Chemical Sales Conference Starts Nov. 13

—*Continued from page 4*

through Saturday. General sales policies will be discussed the better to acquaint representatives with the company's recent significant developments.

Representatives and officers scheduled to discuss operations and product developments are: Dr. Willard H. Dow, president and general manager; Earl W. Bennett, vice-president, secretary and treasurer; R. L. Curtis, general manager, and J. F. Smith, salesmanager of Dow's Great Western division, Pittsburgh, California; Dr. D. T. Prendergast, iodine and insecticide division, Long Beach, California; Dr. Jose Polak of Dowell Sociedad Anonima, Mexico City, Mexico; N. R. Crawford, vice-president and general manager of Dowell Incorporated, Tulsa, Oklahoma; L. C. Stewart, Technical Research department, Midland; M. E. Putnam, president, Cliffs Dow Chemical Company, Marquette, Michigan.

Books You Can Use

Patent Handbook

Handbook for Chemical Patents. By Edward Thomas. Cloth; 270 pages, 5 by 8 inches. New York: Chemical Publishing Company. $4.

The important principles of the law of patents are presented in a simple, interesting fashion in this new work. Withal, it affords chemists and those without extensive legal knowledge a brief volume outlining where the patent problems of the chemical inventor lie, and how those problems may be met.

An index of the value of the volume may be gained from a few of its chapter titles. Among these are found:—"Suggestions for Writing the Specifications," "Suggestions for Writing the Claims of a Patent," "Amending the Patent After It Issues," "Assignments and Licenses and Employees," "Patent Suits," and "Foreign Patents." One valuable appendix in the volume contains suggestions for exploiting chemical inventions, while another is made up of a number of typical chemical patents.

Ships' Stores Doubly Dutiable

Customs officials have been ordered to collect duty on ships' stores landed by vessels from foreign ports and intended for consumption in this country, even though duty has been previously collected on such materials. The Bureau of Customs will enforce this decision to encourage ships to purchase their equipment in this country.

Manufactures Census Returns Are Released

Preliminary figures compiled from returns of the Census of Manufactures for 1939 and have just been released by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, Washington. Because they account for a neglible portion of the national output, plants with an annual production valued at less than $5,000 have been excluded since 1919. The figures, as compared with 1937, the last previous year in which the census was taken, follow:

Coaltar Products

Number of establishments	49	[1]48
Salaried personnel[2]	447	324
Salaries[2 3]	$1,029,267	$766,606
Wage earners (average for the year)[4]	2,338	2,028
Wages[3 4]	$3,598,411	$3,031,983
Cost of materials, supplies, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work[5]	$25,557,307	$24,232,587
Value of products[5]	$42,917,034	$37,177,059
Value added by manufacture[5]	$17,359,727	$12,944,472

Compressed and Liquefied Gases

Number of establishments	379	356
Salaried personnel[2]	803	1,525
Salaries[2 3]	$2,171,646	$3,135,279
Wage earners (average for the year)[4]	3,960	4,655
Wages[3 4]	$5,853,935	$6,590,844
Cost of materials, supplies, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work[5]	$13,532,407	$14,243,865
Value of products[5]	$53,364,936	$56,417,673
Value added by manufacture[5]	$39,832,529	$42,173,808

Corn Products

Number of establishments	35	27
Salaried personnel[2]	1,170	1,127
Salaries[2 3]	$3,214,357	$3,080,075
Wage earners (average for the year)[4]	6,764	7,010
Wages[3 4]	$10,585,599	$10,411,461
Cost of materials, supplies, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work[5]	$66,915,692	$96,462,119
Value of products[5]	$119,408,253	$135,819,685
Value added by manufacture[5]	$52,492,561	$39,357,566

Corn Syrup, Sugar, Oil, Starch

Number of establishments	12	12
Salaried personnel[2]	1,116	1,052
Salaries[2 3]	$2,951,941	$2,829,491
Wage earners (average for the year)[4]	6,320	6,627
Wages[3 4]	$10,112,911	$9,925,249
Cost of materials, supplies, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work[5]	$64,150,738	$93,772,955
Value of products[5]	$113,425,704	$130,536,096
Value added by manufacture[5]	$49,274,966	$36,763,141

Potato, Wheat, Rice, and Other Starches

Number of establishments	23	15
Salaried personnel[2]	54	75
Salaries[2 3]	$262,416	$250,584
Wage earners (average for the year)[4]	444	383
Wages[3 4]	$472,688	$486,212
Cost of materials, supplies, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work[5]	$2,764,954	$2,689,164
Value of products[5]	$5,982,549	$5,283,589
Value added by manufacture[5]	$3,217,595	$2,594,425

Explosives

Number of establishments	80	185
Salaried personnel[2]	800	889
Salaries[2 3]	$2,324,138	$2,443,164
Wage earners (average for the year)[4]	7,242	7,240
Wages[3 4]	$10,964,498	$10,926,458
Cost of materials, supplies, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work[5]	$26,860,347	$27,596,880
Value of products[5]	$71,053,206	$67,343,187
Value added by manufacture[5]	$44,192,859	$39,746,307

[1] Revised.

[2] No data for employees of central administrative offices are included.

[3] Profits or losses cannot be calculated from the Census figures because no data are collected for certain expense items, such as interest, rent, depreciation, taxes, insurance, and advertising

[4] The item for wage earners is an average of the number reported for the several months of the year and includes both full-time and part-time workers. The quotient obtained by dividing the amount of wages by the average number of wage earners should not, therefore, be accepted as representing the average wage received by full-time wage earners.

[5] Value of products less cost of materials, supplies, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work.

[6] Included in "Chemicals Not Elsewhere Classified" industry.

[7] Not including chewing gum made as a secondary product by establishments classified in other industries. Data for such production in 1939 are not yet available, but will be included in the final report. The production reported for 1937 was valued at $549,004.

Inorganic Chemicals Data Issued by Census Bureau

Statistics on the 1939 production of miscellaneous inorganic chemicals compiled from data collected in the Biennial Censuses of Manufactures has just been released by the Census Bureau. This report covers the production of bicarbonates and carbonates, citrates, cyanides, iodides and oxides. The table below gives production figures for the last two biennial censuses. All figures for 1939 are preliminary and subject to revision.

Production by Kind, Quantity, and Value: 1939 and 1937

	1939.	1937.
Miscellaneous chemicals, total value	$25,407,862	$24,318,542
Bicarbonates and carbonates, total value (1)	8,839,870	9,319,933
Sodium bicarbonate, refined:—		
Number of establishments	6	5
Tons (basis 100 percent)	148,610	142,161
Value	$3,839,018	$3,606,271
Bismuth, subcarbonate:—		
Number of establishments	5	5
Pounds	241,817	247,609
Value	$352,638	$313,426
Copper carbonate:—		
Number of establishments	5	6
Pounds (2)	605,101	814,163
Value	$96,229	$121,776
Calcium carbonate (precipitated chalk):—		
Number of establishments	9	8
Tons	70,504	71,235
Value	$1,645,707	$1,667,280
Sal soda:—		
Number of establishments	23	21
Tons	28,668	33,064
Value	$717,107	$768,659
Zinc carbonate:—		
Number of establishments	4	
Pounds	288,873	
Value	$31,064	$2,842,521
Other bicarbonates and carbonates, value	(3) $2,158,107	
Citrates, total value	$1,026,266	$947,701
Iron ammonium:—		
Number of establishments	4	4
Pounds	280,263	340,863
Value	$94,836	$108,413
Potassium:—		
Number of establishments	3	3
Pounds	159,420	200,573
Value	$53,681	$72,217
Other citrates, value	(4) $877,749	$767,071
Cyanides, total value	$4,103,133	$4,883,777
Copper:—		
Number of establishments	4	4
Pounds	889,721	738,683
Value	$297,712	$264,244
Silver:—		
Number of establishments	4	
Ounces	248,532	
Value	$96,393	$4,619,533
Other cyanides, value	(5) $3,709,028	
Iodides, total value	$1,242,005	$793,609
Potassium:—		
Number of establishments	9	8
Pounds	914,926	612,696
Value	$1,074,653	$599,027
Sodium:—		
Number of establishments	4	4
Pounds	39,625	42,062
Value	$76,463	$81,413
Thymol:—		
Number of establishments	3	3
Pounds	6,670	8,402
Value	$20,009	$27,919
Other iodides, value	$70,880	$85,250
Oxides, total value	$10,196,588	(6) $8,373,522
Mercury:—		
Number of establishments	4	5
Pounds	427,207	162,224
Value	$669,041	$218,075
Tin:—		
Number of establishments	7	7
Pounds	6,621,608	3,323,715
Value	$2,913,040	$1,707,451
Chromium:—		
Number of establishments	6	6
Pounds	2,870,330	2,875,060
Value	$665,025	$603,000
Other oxides, (7) value	(8) $5,949,482	(6) $5,844,996

(1) Does not include data for soda ash. See release, "Sodium Hydroxide (Caustic Soda), Potassium Hydroxide (Caustic Potash), Chlorine, and Soda Ash."

(2) For 1939 and 1937, 52 percent metallic content.

(3) Includes in order of value statistics for potassium carbonate, barium carbonate, ammonium bircarbonate, etc.

(4) Includes, in order of value, statistics for sodium citrate, lithium citrate, tri-ethyl citrate, etc.

(5) Includes, in order of value, statistics for sodium cyanide, sodium ferrocyanide, potassium ferrocyanide, etc.

(6) Revised to exclude abrasive or refractory aluminum oxide, titanium dioxide, and zinc oxide. (See note 7).

(7) Other oxides does not include value of abrasive or refractory aluminum oxide which is included in the "Abrasive Wheels, Stones, Paper, Cloth, and Related Products" industry, or titanium dioxide, and zinc oxide which are included in the "Colors and Pigments" industry.

(8) Includes, in order of value, statistics for antimony oxide, aluminum oxide, mangnesium oxide, etc.

Grease and Tallow

	1939.	1937[1].
Number of establishments	310	206
Salaried personnel[2]	842	878
Salaries[2 3]	$2,176,287	$2,259,124
Wage earners (average for the year)[4]	5,201	5,200
Wages[3 4]	$6,508,509	$6,763,308
Cost of materials, supplies, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work[5]	$38,114,978	$32,980,190
Value of product[5]	$58,226,218	$52,268,767
Value added by manufacture[5]	$20,111,240	$19,288,577

Lubricating Oils and Greases (Not Made in Petroleum Refineries)

Number of establishments	232	195
Salaried personnel[2]	951	1,029
Salaries[2 3]	$2,694,945	$2,469,457
Wage earners[4]	2,128	2,231
Wages[3 4]	$2,713,225	$2,839,411
Cost of materials, supplies, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work[5]	$28,930,504	$25,387,284
Value of products[5]	$49,056,857	$44,112,635
Value added by manufacture[5]	$20,126,353	$18,725,351

Petroleum Refining

Number of establishments	485	365
Salaried personnel[2]	14,745	15,268
Salaries[2 3]	$38,194,786	$36,393,120
Wage earners (average for the year)[4]	72,840	83,182

Petroleum Refining

	1939.	1937.
Wages[3 4]	$128,214,055	$140,414,750
Cost of materials, supplies, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work[5]	$1,933,264,243	$2,064,306,627
Value of products[5]	$2,461,126,549	$2,546,745,730
Value added by manufacture[5]	$527,862,306	$482,439,103

Plastic Materials

Number of establishments	38	34
Salaried personnel[2]	2,061	1,635
Salaries[2 3]	$4,757,869	$4,304,570
Wage earners (average for the year)[4]	6,966	7,288
Wages[3 4]	$9,839,935	$9,481,773
Cost of materials, supplies, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work[5]	$40,563,524	$35,713,142
Value of products[5]	$77,653,314	$66,955,407
Value added by manufacture[5]	$37,089,790	$31,242,265

Bluing

	1939.	1937.
Number of establishments	13	14
Salaried personnel[2]	30	25
Salaries[2 3]	$87,800	$82,910
Wage earners (average for the year)[4]	53	67
Wages[3 4]	$55,925	$69,129
Cost of materials, supplies, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work[5]	$386,220	$350,368
Value of products[5]	$1,142,341	$1,128,529
Value added by manufacture[5]	$756,121	$778,161

Alkali Production Reported for 1939

Preliminary figures on the production in 1939 of caustic soda, chlorine and soda ash have just been released today by the Bureau of the Census. The production of caustic soda amounted to 1,025,011 tons as compared with 968,726 tons reported for 1937. The production figure for chlorine for 1939, 485,554 tons, exceeded that for 1937, 446,261 tons by 8.8 percent. The production of soda ash decreased 2.5 percent from 2,961,632 tons in 1939 as compared with 3,037,421 tons in 1937.

The following table gives production figures for 1939 and 1937. Subject to revision:—

	1939.	1937.
Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda)—		
Number of establishments	30	30
Total production, tons (basis 76% Na_2O)*	1,025,011	968,726
Made and consumed in same establishments, tons	74,854	71,315
Made for sale—		
Tons	950,157	897,411
Value	$34,541,479	$32,027,796
For sale by process—		
Electrolytic—		
Number of establishments	25	24
Tons	426,250	415,477
Value	$15,094,950	$14,137,170
Lime soda—		
Number of establishments	10	11
Tons	523,907	481,934
Value	$19,446,529	$17,890,626
Chlorine—		
Number of establments	31	25
Total production, tons†	485,554	446,261
Made and consumed in same establishments, tons	172,598	160,301
Made for sale—		
Number of establishments	21	22
Tons	312,596	285,960
Value	$10,370,507	$10,416,672
Soda ash—		
Number of establishments	17	17
Total production, tons (2,000 lbs.)‡	2,961,632	3,037,421
Made and consumed in same establishments	815,471	713,662
Made for sale—		
Tons	2,146,161	2,323,759
Value	$32,871,016	$33,768,770
For sale by process—		
Ammonia soda—		
Number of establishments	10	9
Tons	2,013,264	2,205,006
Value	$31,115,153	$32,306,416
Natural and electrolytic soda§—		
Number of establishments	6	7
Tons	132,897	118,753
Value	$1,755,863	$1,462,354

* Includes output of two establishments that produced caustic soda from natural soda ash. Does not include sodium hydroxide produced in establishments classified in the pulp and paper industries.

† Not including chlorine produced in establishments classified in the pulp and paper industries.

‡ Includes one establishment which reported no soda ash for sale.

§ Electrolytic production was for interplant transfer and not for sale.

Southern Fertilizer Group To Convene Nov. 18-20

Atlanta, Nov. 8, 1940

The Southern convention of the National Fertilizer Association will be held here November 18 to 20. John E. Sanford, president of the association, will preside. Prominent among the subjects to be discussed will be government expansion in fertilizer production, foreign and domestic problems in regard to the fertilizer industry and cooperation with agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

Maurice H. Lockwood will talk on "Facts—Our Industry's Best Protection"; Leon H. Davis will speak on "Public Relations Program of a Related Industry"; "Phosphate Distribution by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration" will be reviewed by J. A. Miller; and J. W. Dean will speak on "Government Expansion in Fertilizer Production." This will be followed by a general discussion of the fertilizer industry in national preparedness.

The dinner session will be addressed by James A. Emery, general counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, on "This Changing World." The new colored motion picture, "Putting Plant Food to Work," will be shown.

Industrial Uses of Chemicals and Related Materials

(Formerly Styled "Where You Can Sell")

Producers' Guide to New Markets Technical Information for Processors

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(Parenthetical references are to the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

2-Amino-2-ethyl-1:3-propanediol

Chemical

Absorbent for—
Acidic gases
Emulsifying agent in soap form
Reactant in—
Organic syntheses
Suggested as emulsifying agent in making—
Emulsions of various chemicals
Textile lubricants in emulsified form

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

Emusifying agent for—
Fats Waxes
Oils
Suggested as emulsifying agent in making—
Emulsified boring oils
Emulsified cutting oils
Emulsified drilling oils
Emulsified greasing compositions
Emulsified lubricating compositions
Emulsified sulphonated oils
Emulsified-wire-drawing oils

Miscellaneous

Suggested as emulsifying agent in making—
Polishes of various kinds for furniture, automobiles, metal, floors, and other articles
Waterproofing compositions of the emulsified wax type

Soap

Suggested as emulsifying agent in making—
Emulsified soaps and detergent compositions

Textile

Suggested as emulsifying agent in making—
Compositions used in textile processing and finishing

Betadimethylaminoethylurea

Chemical

Starting point (Brit. 497042 and 497043) in making—
Textile assistants

Butyl Acetate, Secondary

(Acetate de butanole secondaire, Acetate de butyle secondaire, Acetate butylique secondaire, Acetic acid secondary Butylester, Alphamethylpropyl Ethanoate, 2-Butanol Acetate, Butanol acetate secondary, Essigsauresekundarbutanol, Essigsauresekundarbutanolester, Essigsauresekundarbutyl, Essigsauresekundarbutylester, Sekundar Butanolacetat, Sekundar Butanolazetate)

Adhesives

Solvent in—
Adhesive compositions containing nitrocellulose

Cellulose Products

Medium-boiling solvent for—
Celluloid products
Nitrocellulose

Ceramic

Solvent in—
Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for protecting and decorating ceramic products

Chemical

Reactant in organic syntheses offering—
Acetate group
Butyl group
Solvent for—
Nitrocellulose
Solvent offering following properties—
Acidity, not more than 0.03% (as acetic)
Colorless liquid
Equal solvent power with normal butyl acetate
Inflammable liquid
Less blush-resistance than normal butyl acetate
Lower boiling range than normal butyl acetate
Medium boiler
Mild nonresidual odor
More speedy evaporation rate than normal butyl acetate
1:4 Petroleum naphtha dilution ratio
Specific gravity, 0.862 to 0.866 (20°/20°C.)
2:8 Toluol dilution ratio

Cosmetic

Solvent in—
Nail lacquers and enamels containing nitrocellulose

Electrical

Solvent in—
Insulating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment

Glass

Solvent in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware

Leather

Solvent in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as finishes for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods

Linoleum

Solvent in—
Linoleum compositions

Metal Fabrication

Solvent in—
Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles

Miscellaneous

Solvent in—
Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for protecting and decorating articles of various sorts

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Solvent in—
Paint removers
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing nitrocellulose
Thinners

Paper

Solvent in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as finishes for protecting and decorating products made of paper or pulp
Washable wallpaper coating

Photographic

Solvent in making—
Films from nitrocellulose

Plastics

Solvent in making—
Artificial pearl
Laminated fiber products
Molded products
Plastics from nitrocellulose

Resins

Solvent for—
Resin-cellulose derivative compositions and solutions

Rubber

Solvent in—
Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for decorating and protecting rubber goods

Stone

Solvent in—
Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone

Textile

Solvent in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics
Printing compounds
Sizing compounds

Wood

Solvent in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, fillers, and other materials, marketed as "pastic wood" for various crack-filling, plugging, and other repair purposes

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Cetylpyridinium Bromide

(Additional uses—supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials—see bottom of this page)

Glass

Deposition promoter (Brit. 497793) in—
Coating glass with rubber latex

Miscellaneous

Deposition promoter (Brit. 497793) in coating—
Asbestos and kindred fibrous materials with rubber latex
Negatively charged surfaces with rubber latex (operates by imparting a positive charge to the rubber globules)

Textile

Deposition promoter (Brit. 497793) in—
Coating textile fibers with rubber latex (also claimed that the latex may be colored and may contain wax, oil, or fat to impart water-repellent properties to the textiles)

4′-Hydroxy-3:3′-dimethoxyfuchsone

Dye

Intermediate (Brit. 485228, 485266, and 502216) in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (Brit. 485228, 485266, and 502216) to have—
Medicinal properties

(2-Methylbenzoxazole-1)-cyanin Iodide

Photographic

Sensitizer (U.S. 2072908) in—
Photographic emulsions

Phenylparanitrobenzene Sulphonate

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (Brit. 502173) as—
Therapeutically valuable agent for treating bacterial infectious diseases

Sulphamic Acid

(Acide Sulfamique, Sulfaminsaure)

Analysis

Reagent in—
Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry
Reagent for removing—
Nitrites
Standard in—
Acidmetric methods

Chemical

Intermediate in—
Organic syntheses
Reactant in making—
Chemicals with aldehydes
Reagent for—
Removing nitrites in organic syntheses
Starting point in making—
Salts, such as ammonium sulphamate, calcium sulphamate, sodium sulphamate, and the like
Strong, mineral acid offering the following properties—
Aqueous solutions are highly ionized, giving pH values lower than solutions of formic, citric, oxalic, or phosphoric acid and approaching pH values of hydrochloric and sulphuric acids
Forms salts which are extremely soluble in water
Melting point, 205 C. (decomposes)
Moderately soluble in water
nonhygroscopic
Nonvolatile
Not oxidized by such common oxidizing agents as chromates, permanganates, or ferric chloride
Odorless
Oxidized to sulphuric acid (with liberation of nitrogen) by bromine, chlorine, and chlorates
Reacts instantly with nitrous acid or nitrites, liberating nitrogen
Slightly soluble in organic solvents
White, crystalline solid
Sulphating or sulphonating agent for—
Phenols
Primary alcohols
Unsaturated organic compounds

Dye

Reagent for—
Removing nitrites (following diazotization reactions in making dyes and color lakes)

Firefighting

Starting point in making—
Salts useful as flameproofing agents for paper, textiles, and the like

Herbicide

Starting point in making—
Salts useful as weedkillers

Leather

Process material in—
Bating (said to result in a silkier and tighter grain which is maintained throughout the other steps in leather processing)
Picking operations
Tanning operations
Remover of—
Nitrite in developed color processes for leather

Textile

Remover of—
Nitrite in developed color processes on various fabrics
Nitrites following diazotization reactions in making dyes and color lakes

Uses and Applications *of Chemicals and Related Materials* • A cloth-bound book of 665 pages (6 x 9) containing information similar to that above on 5167 materials • **$10** postage paid in U. S. 39c postage elsewhere

U.S. Western Research Staff in New Laboratory

The staff of the Western regional laboratory for research on utilization of farm products today moved from temporary quarters in Berkeley, Calif., into the new building at Albany which is across the bay from San Francisco. Actual experimental work in the new laboratory will be started soon. This is the second of the four regional laboratories to be occupied. The staff moved into the Eastern Regional Laboratory at Philadelphia in August, and the Northern Laboratory at Peoria, Illinois, and the Southern Laboratory at New Orleans probably will be occupied within the next few weeks. At the outset, the Western Laboratory staff will do research on: apples, alfalfa, fruits, potatoes, poultry products and wheat.

Steel Barrel Output Up

Heavy type steel barrel production amounted to 1,305,497 in September, compared with 958,120 in August and 1,203,820 in September a year ago. Shipments in September totaled 1,298,318, compared with 963,300 in August and 1,207,335 in September last year. Stocks at the end of the month amounted to 54,466 and unfilled orders reached 47,287.

Output of light types totaled 223,194, against 255,682 in August and 254,041 in September last year. Shipments amounted to 226,642 in September, against 253,389 in August and 221,525 in September last year. Stocks at the end of the month totaled 32,896 and unfilled orders reached 16,691.

Rock Salt Freights Off

The New York Public Service Commission has approved an amendment to the commodity freight rate tariff filed by the Pennsylvania railroad on rock salt, as described and at carload minimum weight specified in tariff, from Piffard and Watkins Glen to New York Central stations Westchester avenue to Mount Vernon inclusive 15c. per hundredweight, reduction 1c. Effective November 25, 1940.

Pest Control Meeting Stresses Termite Control

Indianapolis, Nov. 4, 1940

Adoption of firm policies with regard to termite control and fumigation practices featured the eighth annual convention of the National Pest Control Association held last week in the Claypool Hotel, this city.

For the first time since the formation of the association a definite policy on termite control was formulated, based on standards recommended by the government and practical control methods advocated by the association. It was voted to award a performance seal of approval to any member whose termite control practices are in accordance with the methods advised by the association.

The association's policy in regard to fumigation practices is in the form of a 17-point program, which concerns itself mainly with proper precautionary procedure. Outstanding also were the various demonstrations given to aid members in their sales practices.

L. R. Alderman, of the Alderman Company, Pasadena, Cal., was elected president for the coming year. Regional vice-presidents named were Ernest R. Barber, Barber Laboratories, New Orleans; Louis Kotler, Orken Exterminating Company, Boston; Lawrence A. McKenna, A. C. Exterminating Company, Cleveland; Robert E. Hackley, Ant Control Service, Palo Alto, Cal., and Max J. Levy, Twin City Exterminating Company, St. Paul. William O. Buettner, W. O. Buettner & Son, Brooklyn, was elected secretary, and Albert M. Akers, Rose Exterminating Company, Cleveland, was named treasurer.

The 1941 convention of the association will be held in San Francisco and the annual meeting of the following year is scheduled for Pittsburgh.

Kennecott Copper Corporation, this city, stockholders have approved a retirement plan for employees drawing a salary of more than $3,000 yearly. The plan provides for retirement at the age of sixty-five and will supplement the government's social security program.

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Dyestuffs, Textile and Leather Chemicals

Bichromate Prices Carried Into 1941 at Current Levels—Yellow Potash Prussiate Lower—Egg Products Higher—Mangrove Bark Easier — Potato Starch Reduced

A leading producer announced extension of bichromate contracts to 1941 at current levels to provide the feature to the market for dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals last week. Business will be accepted for next year requirements, subject to usual quarterly adjustments. Demand was spotty in all divisions of the market. In most instances consumers made replacements moderately, and were not willing to order very far ahead.

Spot prices for yellow potash prussiate were lowered; no word was forthcoming as yet on contracts for next year. Egg products continued to display considerable firmness, domestic and imported albumen were advanced again, while imported egg yolk was firmer. Most of the imported material was reexported and stocks here were small. Domestic potato starch eased fractionally, while other starches remained steady to firm.

Mangrove bark provided the only change in raw tanning materials. Quotations for the fibrous and non fibrous were lower with the price differential eliminated. In the absence of any imports of valonia and sumac, tanners were making inquiries for divi divi. Material was offered from Columbia and Venezuela.

Chemicals

Alumina Acetate.—Prices remain firm. Business moderate.

Alumina Chloride.—Steady to firm price tone, with buying fairly steady.

Ammonia Acetate.—Transactions routine. Prices without change.

Ammonia Bichromate.—Trading conservative. No change in the prices.

Antimony Salt.—Interest dull. Prices rule firm.

Chrome Acetate.—Usual consumers made fair replacements. Prices unaltered.

Potash Bichromate.—A leading producer accepting contracts for 1941 at same levels, subject to quarterly adjustment. Business steady.

Potash Prussiate.—Spot price for yellow 1c. lower, ranging from 16c. to 18c. per pound. Dealings routine.

Soda Bichromate.—Contracts accepted by leading producer covering 1941 requirements at current levels, with quarterly adjustment clause. Business moderately active. September exports 1,721,504 pounds, valued $178,845.

Soda Prussiate.—No new price developments. Withdrawals moderate.

Sulphonated Oils.—Demand spotty. There were no change in prices.

Zinc Dust.—Prices rule firm, with shipments moderate.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Buying narrow. Prices underwent no alteration.

Cochineal.—Market continued firm, with trading routine.

Fustic.—Business moderate. Pricewise a firm tone prevailed.

Hypernic.—Prices well maintained, with shipments only fair.

Indigo.—Market a dull affair. Prices nominal.

Logwood.—Usual consumers provided a moderate demand to keep market in firm position. September exports of extract 47,882 pounds, valued at $6,964.

Madder Dutch.—Demand quiet. Nothing new disclosed in the prices.

Turmeric.—Market position firm, and business restricted to normal needs.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Withdrawals steady, and market firm.

Albumen, Egg.—Domestic prices 2c. higher, making crystal 62c. to 68c. per pound; imported ranged from 64c. to 68c. per pound. Steady inquiry.

Corn Sugar.—Bookings moderate. Prices unchanged and firm.

Dextrin, Corn.—Consumers made replacements fairly steady, and prices held the same.

Price Changes

Advanced

Albumen, egg, dom., 2c. per lb.
imported, 2c. per lb.
Egg yolk, imported, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Mangrove bark, fibrous, $1 per ton.
non-fibrous, $2 per ton.
Potash prussiate, 1c. per lb.
Starch, potato, dom., ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
151.2	149.5	145.4	148.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Egg Yolk.—Imported 1c. higher at 53c. to 57c. per pound. Domestic unchanged and firm. Better inquiry.

Sago Flour.—Demand moderately active. Prices failed to change.

Starch, Corn.—The call was steady, and prices were steady to firm.

Starch, Potato.—Domestic prices ½c. lower at 4½c. to 5½c. per pound. Fair demand.

Starch, Rice.—Nothing new occurred in the prices, while business was moderate.

Starch, Sweetpotato.—A fair inquiry prevailed, and prices held the same.

Starch, Wheat.—Prices unchanged. Dealings were routine.

Tapioca Flour.—Steady to firm price tone, with buying moderately active.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Bark.—Commitments moderate against contracts. Prices firm.

Cutch.—Fair inquiry. No change occurred in the prices.

Divi Divi.—Material available at $33 per ton for Columbian and $35 per ton for Venezuelan.

Gambier.—Business quiet. Market position firm.

Hemlock Bark.—Shipments routine. Prices lacked any alteration.

Hematine.—Prices remain the same, and buying modest.

Mangrove Bark.—Fibrous and non fibrous $34 per ton, a reduction of $1 and $2 per ton, respectively.

Myrobalans.—Withdrawals spotty. Prices without change.

Oakbark.—Steady to firm price tone, with shipments fairly steady.

Osage Orange.—Transactions routine. Prices failed to change.

Quebracho.—Nothing new occurred in the prices. Business moderate.

Quercitron.—Prices unchanged and firm. Usual consumers made necessary replacements.

Spruce.—The call was moderate. Pricewise a firm tone prevailed.

Wattle Bark.—Not much feature to the trading. Prices held the same.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Tanning Materials Cooperative Sponsored by Japanese Gov't

Initial meeting of the Japan Tannin Trading Company, Ltd., a Japanese government-sponsored project, will be held this month. The capital of 3,000,000 yen has been subscribed to by leather manufacturers and importers and makers of tanning materials. The new company will purchase the home output of tanning materials as well as negotiate the purchase of imported products, the profits from which will be distributed among the member companies. The organization will also encourage the production of synthetic tanning materials.

Grey Dyestuff Offered

A new direct dyestuff, "Benzoform" grey N, has been developed by the General Dyestuff Corporation. When after-treated with formaldehyde and acetic acid dyeings of good fastness to washing, to fresh and salt water, and perspiration are said to be produced. A bulletin giving full particulars on the new grey may be obtained by writing the General Dyestuff Corporation, 435 Hudson street, New York, mentioning the REPORTER.

Chemical Safety Committee Chairmen Are Appointed

Chairmen of the various committees of the chemical section of the National Safety Council, appointed at its recent meeting, follow:—

General chairman, Stanley Warzala, of the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Co., Bound Brook, N. J.; vice-chairman in charge of program, F. W. Dennis, of the Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; news letter committee, James J. Duggan, of the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, South Charleston, W. Va.; engineering, D. S. McEachern, of the American Cyanamid Company, New York; data sheet, S. M. McCutcheon, of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.; health, Dr. Leonard Greenburg, of the N. Y. State Department of Labor; membership, C. E. Sevrens, of the Monsanto Chemical Company, Boston, Mass.; poster, H. R. Bixler, of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York; publicity, S. D. Kirkpatrick, of *Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering*, New York; and safety instruction card, E. F. King, of the Lever Brothers Company, Cambridge, Mass.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Plans Deepest Limestone Mine

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1940

The deepest limestone mine in the world is to be dug by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company at Barberton, Ohio, the site of the company's Columbia chemical division, according to E. T. Asplundh, vice president.

The mine, reaching a depth of 2,200 feet, will supply the large quantities of limestone needed for the company's extensive chemical operations at that point. In addition, some stone will be sold commercially.

The mine will be located two miles west of the chemical plant from which a connecting electric railroad will be built. The initial production of the mine will be 300 tons per hour. It is estimated that the mine will be in full operation in two years.

Drug Store Employees, 254 West Fifty-fourth street, this city, has been authorized to do business by the State Superintendent of Banks.

Natural Products Refining Co.
910 Garfield Avenue,
Jersey City, N. J.
Natural
Natural BICHROMATES

DRY COLORS—DYESTUFFS
IMPORT EXPORT
FEZANDIE & SPERRLE, 205 Fulton Street, NEW YORK
Telephones: COrtlandt 7-1460-1461 Cable Address: "Fezan", N. Y.

GLACIAL ACETIC ACID
GRADES:
STANDARD — U.S.P. XI. — C.P.
CONTAINERS:
Cases, Carboys—100 lbs. net
Aluminum Drums—900 lbs. net
Stainless Steel Drums—450 lbs. net
(for U. S. P. XI and C. P. acid only)
Tank Cars—69,000 lbs.
Export shipments in non-returnable, new oak barrels or 5-gallon carboys.
NIACET CHEMICALS CORPORATION 4703 PINE AVE., NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

MUTUAL BICHROMATES
BICHROMATE OF SODA
BICHROMATE OF POTASH
CHROMIC ACID
MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA
270 MADISON AVE. NEW YORK
PLANTS AT BALTIMORE AND JERSEY CITY MINES IN NEW CALEDONIA

CHEMICALS

Barrett CHEMICALS

TAR ACIDS

For your convenience The Barrett Company announces prices on Coal Tar Acids. Contracts will be accepted for the year 1941, subject to quarterly revision, at the following prices:

	Tank Cars	Carloads Returnable Drums	Less Carload Returnable Drums
CRESOLS			
No. 1 Meta Para—less than 2°C Boiling range	10½c lb.	11¼c lb.	11¾c lb.
No. 2 Meta Para 2° to 3°C Boiling range	9½c lb.	10¼c lb.	10¾c lb.
No. 3 Meta Para 3° to 4°C Boiling range	8¾c lb.	9¼c lb.	10c lb.
No. 4 Special Cresol Distilling 50% at above 198°C and completely within 4° to 8°C	8½c lb.	9¼c lb.	9¾c lb.
No. 5 Special Cresol distilling at least 50% below 198°C	9c lb.	9¾c lb.	10¼c lb.
No. 6 Special Cresol distilling at least 50% at 202°C and less than 90% within 8°C range	8c lb.	8¾c lb.	9¼c lb
No. 7 Cresol U.S.P.	9c lb.	9¾c lb.	10¼c lb.
No. 8 Cresol distilling 50% at 202°-204°C and less than 98% at 208°C	7¾c lb.	8½c lb.	9c lb.
No. 9 Ortho Cresol, 30.4°C Min. M. P.		16c lb.	16½c lb.
No. 10 Ortho Cresol, 29°C Min. M. P.		15c lb.	15½c lb.
CRESYLIC ACIDS			
No. 1 Cresylic Acid distilling 50% at 204°-206°C	62c gal.	68c gal.	70c gal.
No. 2 Cresylic Acid distilling 50% at 206°-210°C	62c gal.	68c gal.	70c gal.
No. 3 Cresylic Acid distilling 50% at 210°C or higher and total distillation range of over 9°C	62c gal.	68c gal.	70c gal.
No. 4 Cresylic Acid (special blends) distilling 50% at 204°-206°C	65c gal.	71c gal.	73c gal.
No. 5 Cresylic Acid (special blends) 50% at 206°-210°C	65c gal.	71c gal.	73c gal.
No. 6 Cresylic Acid (special blends) 50% at 210°C or higher and total distillation range of over 9°C	65c gal.	71c gal.	73c gal.
No.7 Cresylic Acid distilling 50% at 210°C or higher with a total distillation range of 7° to 9°C			
(a) Distilling more than 75% at 215°C	72c gal.	78c gal.	80c gal.
(b) Distilling less than 75% at 215°C	69c gal.	75c gal.	77c gal.
XYLENOLS			
No. 1 Xylenols distilling completely within range of 5° to 7°C.	10c lb.	10¾c lb.	11¼c lb.
No. 2 Xylenols distilling completely within 5°C, M.P. under 58°C	12c lb.	12¾c lb.	13¼c lb.
No. 3 Xylenols with M.P. of 58°C or over	14c lb.	14¾c lb.	15¼c lb.

F.O.B. Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa., freight equalized with Newark, N. J., Follansbee, W.Va., or Indianapolis, Ind. Drums returnable at seller's expense.

Non-returnable steel barrels 2c per gallon or ¼c per lb. higher than returnable drum schedule.
Non-returnable steel barrels supplied at returnable drum prices for west coast shipments.
None of the above standard grades of cresol and cresylic acid will contain more than 20% of phenol. For mixtures containing higher percentages of phenol, prices will be quoted on request.
Terms—Net cash 30 days from date of shipment.
Prices are subject to change without notice.

THE BARRETT COMPANY
40 Rector Street, New York, N. Y.

America's leading manufacturer of coal-tar products
ROOFINGS • TARVIA • CHEMICALS

Coaltar Chemicals

Phthalic Anhydride Prices Extended — Naphthalene Firm —Coaltar, Creosote Oil and Coaltar Pitch Prices Renewed —Cresylic Acid and Cresols to Remain Unchanged

The release of 1941 contracts began to make their appearance in the market for coaltar chemicals last week. Phthalic anhydride contracts were extended into next year at current levels, subject to quarterly adjustment. Domestic crude naphthalene contracts were offered for 1941 at firm levels. Cresylic acid and cresols were carried into first quarter of next year on same basis. Crude and refined coaltar, creosote oil and coaltar pitch prices were renewed for first six months of next year. Word concerning other basic products was looked for in the near future.

Most chemicals moved steadily against contracts. There was no let down in the demand for phenol from basic consuming channels. Cresylic acid buying was spotty, however, some grades received satisfactory attention. Benzol, toluol and xylol were moderately active. Export inquiry for toluol was good. Pyridin moved steadily. Major consumers made fair size replacements of creosote oil.

The call for coaltar acids was mostly routine. Exports during September amounted to 452,392 pounds, valued at $69,869; Japan taking about half of the total. Most intermediates received steady support. September exports aggregated 1,637,432 pounds, valued at $308,519, of which 1,152,670 pounds went to the United Kingdom. Domestic and export demand for coaltar colors remained satisfactory.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Steady movement against contracts. Prices unchanged. September exports 39,868 gallons, valued at $5,067.

Carbazole.—Business continued routine. Nothing new developed in the prices.

Coaltar. — Contracts accepted for first 6 months of 1941 at current levels. September exports 179,347 gallons, valued at $10, 286, of which 172,896 gallons went to Canada.

Creosote Oil. — One seller making contracts on same basis for first half of next year. Shipments steady. September exports 19,929 gallons, valued at $4,468.

Cresols. — Contracts accepted for next year at same levels, subject to quarterly adjustments. Shipments steady.

Cresylic Acid.—A leading producer accepting contracts for 1941 at current levels, subject to quarterly revision. Buying spotty.

Naphthalene. — Domestic crude contracts accepted for 1941 requirements on the basis of $2.50 for 74-degree, bags, car lots and $2.75 for 78-degree. Demand routine.

Oil, Shingle Stain.—Not much feature to the trading. Prices steady to firm.

Phenol.—Shipments maintained at a steady pace. Prices unchanged and tone of market firm. September exports 85,388 pounds, valued at $12,903.

Pitch, Coaltar.—Contracts extended to first half of 1941 at current levels. Market a routine affair. September exports 411 tons, valued at $7,695.

Pyridin.—Demand steady. Prices remained the same, and tone was one of firmness.

Solvent Naphtha.—Buying moderate. No change occurred in the prices.

Tar Acid Oils. — Business conservative. Prices without alteration.

Toluol. — Withdrawals continued steady. Prices lacked change. September exports 6,808,475 pounds. valued at $338,599, of which 3,028,190 pounds went to the United Kingdom; 1,270,499 pounds to Canada; 886,515 pounds to Japan and 999,900 pounds to Turkey.

Xylol. — Trading was moderate. Nothing new was disclosed in the quotations. September exports 28,813 pounds, valued at $1,603.

Chicago Coaltar Bases

Coaltar bases market is quiet and rather steady, with a fairly good volume of business reported on most products. Benzol has been in modest call. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 14c. to 15c. per gallon; motor benzol, 9c. to 9¼c., nearby refineries; toluol, 27c.; 10-degree xylol, 29c.; solvent naphtha, 26c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 13½c. to 14c.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
127.1	127.1	127.1	125.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—Buying steady and prices well maintained.

Cyclohexanol. — Shipments moderately active. Prices rule firm.

Methylcyclohexanone. — Purchases made on satisfactory basis to keep market in favorable position.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic. — Dealings continued routine. Prices lacked change.

Benzoic.—The call was held to nearby needs, and prices unchanged.

Broenner's.—Usual consumers provided moderate interest.

Cleve's.—Steady to firm price tone, with transactions fair.

Fumaric.—Demand moderately active. Prices unchanged and firm.

Gamma.—Market routine. Prices underwent no alteration.

H.—Prices firm, while trading continued moderate.

Laurent's.—Buying held to necessary replacements. Prices unchanged.

Maleic.—Shipments steady. Prices at firm tone predominated.

Malic.—There was little broadening in demand, but prices held firm.

Picramic.—Trading fairly steady, with quotations the same.

Picric.—Market firm. Inquiries continued steady.

Salicylic.—Technical met fair demand, and prices held unchanged.

Succinic.—Consumers entered market for necessary replacements as a rule.

Sulphanilic.—Buying moderate. No change occurred in the prices.

Tobias.—Business irregular. Price-wise a steady to firm tone prevailed.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol. — Business steady. Prices unchanged and firm.

Alphanaphthylamine. — Demand moderate. Quotations continued the same.

Anilin. — Withdrawals moderately active. Prices ruled firm.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Anthraquinone. — Spot and contract shipments steady. Prices unaltered.

Benzaldehyde. — Routine interest. Prices failed to change.

Benzidine Base. — Buying held to nearby needs. Quotations unchanged.

Betanaphthol.—Steady to firm price tone, with business moderate.

Betanaphthylamine. — Usual consumers made fair size replacements.

Dimethylanilin.—Transactions moderately active. Prices firm.

Dinitrobenzene. — Business steady. Quotations well sustained.

Dinitrochlorobenzene. — Dealings routine. Prices without change.

Dinitronaphthalene. — No new price developments, while demand was fairly steady.

Dinitrophenol. — Buying lacked broadening, although prices were well sustained.

Dinitrotoluene. — Market firm, and shipments steady.

Diphenyl. — Interest conservative. Nothing new occurred in the prices.

G. Salt.—Market a routine affair. Prices unchanged.

Metanitroparatoluidin. — Small lots usually made up the call. Prices firm.

Nitrobenzene. — Shipments main tained at steady levels. Prices firm.

Nitronaphthalene. — Demand moderate. No change disclosed in the prices.

Orthoanisidin.—Buying held at fair levels. Prices lacked change.

Orthochloranilin.—Business spotty. Nothing new occurred in the prices.

Orthochlorophenol. — Consumers made necessary replacements as a rule.

Orthocresol.—Prices steady to firm, while transactions were steady.

Orthodichlorobenzene. — Demand moderately active. Prices rule firm.

Orthonitroanilin.—Prices unchanged and firm. Buying steady.

Orthonitrotoluene. — The call was steady, and prices held unchanged.

Orthotoluidin. — Prices rule firm. Shipments moved at moderate pace.

Parachlorophenol. — Buying lacked much broadening, but prices were firm.

—Continued on page 38

Crude Naphthalene Contract Prices Renewed by Barrett

The Barrett Company, this city, has announced that current contract quotations for industrial crude naphthalene have been extended to cover 1941 shipments. Tankcar prices subject to quarterly revision are:—74 degree, 2¼c. per pound and 78 degree purified, 2½c. per pound. Prices are f.o.b. Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa., freight equalized with Newark, N. J., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo.,Follansbee, W. Va., and Clairton, Pa.

Phenolic Disinfectant Standards Submitted

—Continued from page 5

II disinfectants, but this is compensated to some extent by the higher phenol coefficients.

Submitting the proposed revisions for written acceptance prior to their publication by the National Bureau of Standards, F. W. Reynolds, of the Division of Trade Standards, writes:—

If, after considering these recommendations, you feel that the proposals are constructive and of benefit to those concerned, kindly indicate your approval and support by signing and returning one copy of the enclosed acceptance form in the franked envelope, which requires no postage. Compliance with this offer will enable us to list your organization in the printed pamphlets among the official acceptors of these commercial standards provided that acceptances received warrant publication. It should be noted that prior acceptance does not entitle an organization to be listed as an acceptor of the revised standards.

A.B.C. Chemical Agent For Solvents Recovery, Inc.

The A.B.C. Chemical Company, Waterbury, Conn., has been named Connecticut, Rhode Island and Southern Massachusetts agent for the Solvents Recovery Service, Inc., Newark, N. J. The company, headed by A. B. Crane, is also distributor for degreasing machines manufactured by the Mechanical Process Corporation, South Orange, N. J.

Corn Products Corps. Financially Analyzed

OPD Washington Bureau
November 6, 1940

A report on "Corn Products Manufacturing Corporations," the eighth in the Federal Trade Commission's project for the collection of annual financial reports from a large number of industrial corporations operating in the United States, was released today. The report stated:—

The five manufacturers of corn products whose financial reports are here combined, represent five of the most important concerns in this industry from the standpoint of investment and value of goods sold. The five manufacturers reported consolidated sales for the year 1939 aggregating $109,996,726, or approximately 92.1 percent of the total value of products reported by the Bureau of the Census.

The data are shown in combined form and in a manner that does not identify the results of any individual corporation. The report is, in general, confined to a presentation of basic data, in amount of money value, together with the mathematical ratios and percentages derived from these data.

The principal facts presented in the Exhibits with respect to sales, costs and expenses, investment employed, etc., show the total net sales for 1939 by the five corporations amounted to $109,996,726. Of the total sales, $102,842,729, or 93.5 percent, represented domestic sales and $7,153,997, or 6.5 percent, represented foreign sales. The costs and expenses applying to goods sold in 1939, or the total operating outgo (including raw materials, wages, taxes, depreciation, etc.), amounted to $94,837,978.

The combined net income, before deduction of interest on long-term borrowings and income taxes, on the total capital of $139,826,656 employed by the five corporations in 1939, was $17,793,360, or a rate of return of 12.7 percent on the average of such total employed capital for the year. This average rate of return represented individual rates for the corporations ranging from a loss of 4.1 percent to a gain of 19 percent. All five corporations except one realized a net income, and the rates of return for the four ranged from 12.1 percent to 19.1 percent.

The net income on the corporate net worth investment, or stockholders' equity, of $136,711,586, before provision for income taxes, was $17,639,243, and this net income was 12.9 percent of the average stockholders' investment. The net income on the corporate net worth investment, or stockholders' equity, after provision for income taxes, amounted to $14,394,580, and this was 10.6 percent of the average stockholders' investment.

The five corporations realized a net income, after deducting provisions for the payment of income taxes, amounting to $14,394,580 for 1939. Cash dividends paid for the year amounted to $11,741,915 and represented a return of approximately 8.6 percent to the stockholders on the average ledger value (not market value) of their equity of $136,711,586.

The operating ratios of the five corporations for 1939 showed that the total cost of goods (exclusive of taxes, social security and pension fund payments, selling expenses, administrative and general office expenses, research and development expenses, etc.) represented 69.9 percent of every dollar of sales. The gross margin was 30.1 percent of sales. After deduction of items listed as expenses, together with provision for uncollectible accounts, there remained a net profit from manufacturing and trading of 13.5 cents from every dollar of sales.

A limited number of copies of the full report are available for distribution to those interested.

Monsanto Awards Prizes To Anniston, Camden Units

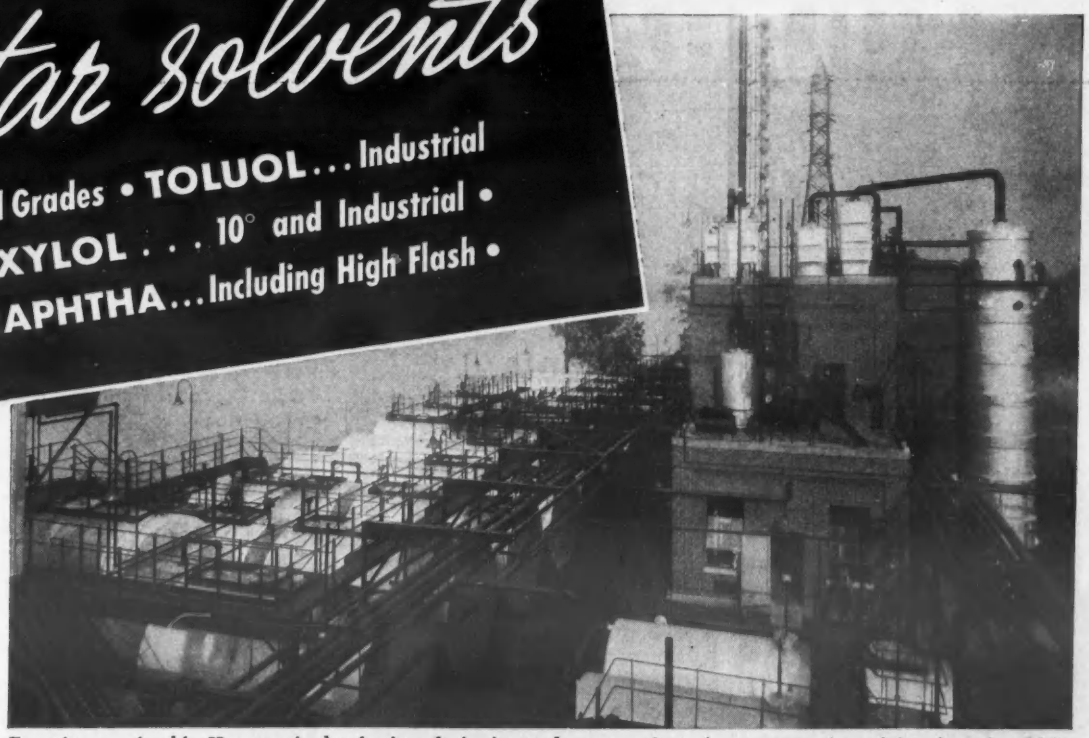
St. Louis, Nov. 6, 1940

The Anniston, Ala., and the Camden, N. J., plants of Monsanto Chemical Company will be awarded Monsanto starred pennants in recognition of their maintaining the cleanest operations and service facilities among group I and group II plants, respectively, it was announced today by Charles Belknap, executive vice president. Employes of each of the winning plants will be given suitable souvenir awards in recognition of their cooperation. Edward A. O'Neal, jr., is manager of the Anniston plant and John J. Heck is plant manager at Camden.

KOPPERS

Coal tar solvents

BENZOL... All Grades • TOLUOL... Industrial and Nitration • XYLOL... 10° and Industrial • SOLVENT NAPHTHA... Including High Flash •



OTHER KOPPERS CHEMICALS AND SOLVENTS

Phenol (82% and 90% Purity) . . . Cresol (U. S. P., Resin and Plasticizer Grades) . . . 3° Meta Para Cresol . . . Cresylic Acid—(99%, pale, low-boiling—99%, pale, high-boiling) . . . Naphthalene Shingle Stain Oil . . . Refined Tars . . . Tar Acid Oils . . . Pitch Coke . . . Industrial Coal Tar Pitches . . . Flotation Oils . . . Creosote

OTHER KOPPERS PRODUCTS

Coal Tar Roofing Materials . . . Waterproofing and Dampproofing Materials . . . Tarmac Road Tar Materials . . . Bituminous-base Paints . . . Coal . . . Coke . . . Tanks and Tank Work . . . Removal and Recovery Systems . . . Gas Plants . . . Fast's Self-aligning Couplings . . . American Hammered Piston Rings . . . Pressure-treated Lumber

Experience gained by Koppers in developing, designing and constructing a large proportion of the plants in which coal tar solvents are recovered enables Koppers to produce coal tar solvents of uniformity and dependable quality.

KOPPERS COMPANY · PITTSBURGH, PA.

Coaltar Chemicals

Other Intermediates

—*Continued from page 37*

Paranitroanilin. — Usual consumers provided a satisfactory interest.

Paranitrophenol. — Transactions routine. Nothing new occured in the prices.

Paranitrotoluene. — Steady to firm price tone. Trading steady.

Phthalic, Anhydride.—One seller accepting contracts at current levels for 1941, subject to quarterly adjustment. Shipments moved steadily.

R, Salt.—Market continued routine, and prices were without change.

Schaeffer's Salt.—Business was moderate, and prices firm.

Thiocarbanilide.—Spot and contract purchases were steady. Prices unchanged.

Coaltar Colors

A steady demand prevailed in the market for various coaltar colors last week. Operations in the textile industry were maintianed at favorable levels, and interest was satisfactory from this important channel. Other consumers exerted moderate call to keep position of the market firm. A good inquiry for export was still prevalent. September exports totaled 981,506 pounds, valued at $960,759, which the bulk went to the United Kingdom, Canada, Mexico and British India.

Twelve National Park colors featured the collection of 1941 Spring woolen shades issued by the Textile Color Card Association. Blending into this natural color symphony are yellowstone gold, crater blue, acadia mauve, Rocky Mountain blue, golden earth, Yosemite green, waterfall blue, timber rose, smoky green, canyon rose, limestone beige and redwood tan. Of importance in the basic color movement is the patriotic blue family. Significant in the line up of new spring colors is the beige to brown group, headed by colony brown. A promising new color note for Spring is sounded in the softly grayed shades of reseda green and greenglass.

Reilly Tar Shipments Not Halted by Newark Fire

Two of the seven buildings of the Reilly Tar & Chemical Company plant, Newark, were destroyed, and one other was damaged by a fire that raged for two hours November 5. One employee suffered minor injuries. Officials of the company, who estimated damage at from $25,000 upward, stated that stock in warehouse and supplies from other plants would allow shipments to be made without interruption.

The fire broke out in the naphthalene flaking room of one building and, fed by highly inflammable quantities of naphthalene, quickly spread to the other buildings. The blaze was believed started when a workman's shovel scraped a radiator, thus producing a spark that ignited fumes in the shop.

Firefighting efforts were concentrated to a great extent on preventive spreading of the flames to numerous tanks on the grounds containing thousands of gallons of combustible tar oil. Employees of the nearby American Oil Company, the Gulf Corporation, the Texas Oil Company and other fuel concerns also turned out with firefighting apparatus to prevent the menace from spreading to their plants.

J & L LIGHT OIL DISTILLATES
Commercially Pure Benzol
90% Benzol • CXP Benzol
XYLOLS (Solvent Naphtha)
Reagent Benzol • Pure Toluol
Sulphate of Ammonia
JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION
PITTSBURGH PENNSYLVANIA

REPUBLIC AMMONIUM SULPHATE
REPUBLIC STEEL
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
ALSO
BENZOLS
1° — 2° — 90% - Motor
TOLUOLS
Nitration-Commercial
XYLOLS
3° — 5° — 10° — Commercial
CRUDE NAPHTHALENE • SOLVENT NAPHTHA
Specify Niles Steel Containers for your Packaged Items
REPUBLIC STEEL
CORPORATION
General Offices • Cleveland, Ohio
BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES
Shipping Points: Cleveland, Ohio • Warren, Ohio • Youngstown, Ohio
Canton, Ohio • Massillon, Ohio • Gadsden, Alabama • Birmingham, Alabama

What You Can Use

Guide to Materials That Are Suitable for Various Purposes in Chemical Converting, Compounding, and Processing Industries

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Three-hundred-fifty-first Instalment

Perfumes

Fixatives (Synthetic) in Perfumes

(Continued from November 4 issue)

Dibutyl phthalate
Diethyl succinate
Di-isobutyl phthalate
Dimethylhydroquinone
Druofix F.B.
Emuscal
Ethyl cinnamate
Ethyl myristinate
Ethyl phthalate
Exaltolide Naef
Fixative A
Fixative otto Parento
Fixatol
Glyco ester
Glycol phthalate
Heliotropin
Hydroxycitronellal
Iralol
Iselaromes
Isoamyl cinnamate
Isobutyl benzoate
Isobutyl cinnamate
Methyl cinnamate
Methyl ether of mono-nitrodibromobutyl-metacresol (synthetic ambergris)
Methylcellosolve
Methylindol
Methylionone
Methyliovional
Methylphenylbenzyl oxide
Methylnaphthyl ketone
Methylvanillin
Mixed methyl esters
Moskene
Orrisresinol
Naphthol ethers
Paracresol methylether
Paracresol phenylacetate
Paramethylhydrocinnamic aldehyde
Phenylacetic acid
Phenylalphanaphthyl ketone
Phenylethyl benzoate
Phenylethyl cinnamate
Phenylethyl phenylacetate
Phenylethyldimethyl carbinol
Phenylpropyl cinnamate
Phenylvinylethylene-methyl ketone
Safrol
Santalol
Scatol
Styreol
Styrone
Terpinyl cinnamate
Tetrahydroparamethyl-quinolin
Tincture perse
Trinitroisobutyl-xylene (synthetic musk)
Vanillin

Fixatives for Specific Perfume Odors

For acacia—
Bois de rose
Civet
Hydroxycitronnelal
Musks
Myrrh
Peru balsam
Tolu balsam
Vanillin

For broom—
Musks
Olibanum
Paracresol methyl-ether
Sumbul
Vetiver

For carnation—
Ambergris
Benzoin
Benzylisoeugenol
Betanaphthol ethers
Clarysage
Colognes
Ethyl cinnamate
Musks

For corylopsis—
Ambrette
Bois de rose
Civet
Orris
Roseophyx
Vanillin
Violettophyx

For fern—
Benzylisoeugenol
Coumarin
Dimethylhydroqui-none
Malefern
Oakmoss resin
Vanillin

For heather—
Benzoin
Elemi
Olibanum

For heliotrope—
Benzoin
Heliotropin
Peru balsam
Tolu balsam

For honeysuckle—
Bois de rose
Hydroxycitronellal
Mastic
Olibanum
Tolu balsam
Vanillin

For hyacinth—
Benzoin
Bois de rose
Cinnamic alcohol
Costus
Labdanum
Musks
Storax

For jasmin—
Civet
Costus
Hydroxycitronellal
Indol
Jasmaphyx
Peru balsam
Styrone
Tolu balsam

For jonquille—
Basil
Benzoin
Bois de rose
Patchouli
Vanillin

For lavender
Liquidoinbar
Mastic
Musk
Storax

For lilac
Ambergris
Benzoin
Bois de rose
Hydroxycitronellal
Peru balsam
Tolu balsam
Vanillin

For magnolia—
Amber
Benzylideneacetone
Benzylisoeugenol
Civet
Mastic
Musk
Peru balsam
Storax

For minosa—
Cinnamic alcohol
Mastic
Musks
Peru balsam
Tolu balsam
Violettophyx

For narcissus—
Benzoin
Costus
Labdanum
Musks
Paracresyl phenyl-acetate

For new-mown hay—
Clary sage
Coumarin
Dimethylhydro-quinone
Diphenyl oxide
Diphenylmethane
Oakmoss
Thuja

For orangeflower—
Benzoin
Indol
Isobutyl benzoate
Mastic
Methylnaphthyl ketone
Musks
Olibanum
Peru balsam
Tolu balsam

For orchid—
Benzoin
Coumarin
Musk
Oakmoss
Peru balsam
Phenylacetic acid
Vanillin
Ylang-ylang

For rose—
Bois de rose
Hydroxycitronellal
Patchouli
Roseophyx
Santol
Storax
Vetivert

For sweetpea—
Benzyldeneacetone
Heliotropin
Hydroxycitronellal
Isobutyl phenylacetate
Mastic
Musks
Peru balsam
Tolu balsam

For tuberose—
Isobutyl benzoate
Peru balsam

For violet—
Ambrette
Benzylsoeugenol
Costus
Orris oleoresin
Vanillin
Violettophyx
Ylang-ylang

Modifiers or Intensifiers of Perfume Odors

Allyl salicylate
Anthoxin
Indole
Methylheptyne carbonate
Methylnonylacetaldehyde
Paraisopropylalpha-methylhydrocinnamic aldehyde
Skatole
Tetrahydroparamethyl-quinolin

Odorants (Synthetic) for Perfumes

Acetaldehyde
Acetate No. 10, 12
Acetic ether
Acetoin
Acetophenone
Acetylmethyl carbinol
Aldehyde C_{14} gamma-undecalactone (peach)
Aldehyde C_{16} ethylmethylphenylglycidate (strawberry)
Aldehyde C_{18} (cocoa)
Aldehyde C_{20} (raspberry)
Allyl isothiocyanate (mustard)
Allylmethoxyoxybenzene
Allylpulegone (cedarwood)
Alpha-amylcinnamic aldehyde
Amyl acetate
Amyl cinnamate
Amyl ester of benzoic acid
Amyl ester of cinnamic acid
Amyl ester of phenylacetic acid
Amyl formate
Amyl isovalerate
Amyl laurinate

(To be continued)

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Pig Lead and Car Lot Prices of Lead Oxides Advanced Fractionally —Most Raw Materials in Good Call — Casein, Bone Glues Strong — Rosin Generally Firm

The firm tendency in pig lead that had been noted for several previous weeks was translated into higher prices during the peried under review, when prominent sellers marked up the quotation on Wednesday and again on Friday. Despite the advance, demand for the metal remained heavy, with December bookings getting much attention. In sympathy with the metal rise, producers of lead oxides advanced quotations on both carload lots and smaller quantities.

The holiday during the week slowed the markets for most paint materials, but in general movement was satisfactory. Dry colors were in good call and there remained a heavy demand for titaniums and zinc oxides. Varnish gums were firm and most synthetic resins were moving well. Glues were strong. Casein was showing rising tendencies, with a good demand and a subnormal production. Methylcellulose was reduced.

Turpentine reacted fractionally early in the week but the undertone of the market apparently remained firm. Further advances occurred in some grades of rosin. Business was quieter, but there was no pressure of offerings in the absence of any increase in primary receipts. Announcement was received from Washington that the 1941 naval stores conservation plan for the 1941 season has been approved.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Pig lead prices were advanced $3 per ton, or 15 points per pound on Wednesday, as exceptionally heavy demand continued. This was the first change since October 16, when an increase of ¼c. per pound was made. Consumer inquiry remained unabated following the rise and another 15-point increase was posted on Friday. At the end of the period prices were 5.80c. to 5.85c. per pound at New York and 5.65c. at East St. Louis. Business was about evenly divided between November and December shipments. Actvity in the market for slab zinc was light, with prices holding firmly. Supply was light and demand was slightly in excess of offerings.

Lead. — Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from November 2 to November 8, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Pigs		
	Per pound		Spot. London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0550@.0555	$0.0535	.. * .. ..
Monday	.0550@.0555	.0535	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.....@.....†	.....	.. .. ..
Wedn'sd'y.	0565@.0570	.0550	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0565@.0570	.0550	.. .. ..
Friday	.0580@.0585	.0565	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.
† Holiday.

Zinc. — Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from November 2 to November 8, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Slabs		
	Per pound		Spot. London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0765	$0.0725	.. * .. ..
Monday	.0765	.0725	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.....†	.....	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0765	.0725	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0765	.0725	.. .. ..
Friday	.0765	.0725	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.
† Holiday.

Price Changes

Advanced

Lead, oxides, c.l., 30 points per lb.
l.c.l., ¼c. per lb.
pig, 30 points per lb.
Rosin, gum, 2 to 7c. per 100 lbs.

Reduced

Methylcellulose, 15c. per lb.
Turpentine, gum, ¼c. per gal.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
126.8	126.8	126.2	131.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Pigments

Antimony White.—Fair movement. Offerings light. Price firm.

Flake White.—Routine call. Price steady.

Litharge.—Carload lots were advanced 30 points per pound and less carloads were increased ¼c. The car lot schedule was 7.55c. per pound delivered to the South and West and 7.30c. delivered to other points. The delivered price of five tons to carloads was 7¾c. to 8½c. per pound and smaller lots were quoted at 8¼c. to 9c.

Lithopone.—Satisfactory call for supplies. Prices steady. Exports from the United States during September totaled 920,597 pounds, valued at $36,184.

Metronite Pigment. — Moderately good movement. Price steady.

Orange Mineral.—Advanced ½c. per pound to 11¼c. to 12c. per pound for five tons or more and 11¾c. to 12½c. per pound for smaller lots.

Red Lead.—Car lots were advanced 30 points per pound and smaller quantities were increased ¼c. The 95 percent material was quoted at 8.30c. to 8.55c. per pound for car lots, 8¾c. to 9½c. per pound for five tons to car lots, and 9¼c. to 10c. per pound for smaller quantities. The 97 percent grade was listed at 8.55c. to 8.80c. per pound for car lots, 9c. to 9¾c. per pound for five tons to car lots and 9½c. to 10¼c. per pound for smaller quantities. The 98 percent was listed at 8.80c. to 9.05c. per pound for car lots, 9¼c. to 10c. per pound for five tons or more and 9¾c. to 10½c. per pound for smaller quantities.

Titanium Pigments.—Movement to consumers steady and in good volume. Prices firm and unchanged. September exports of the dioxide and pigments totaled 574,502 pounds, valued at $49,747.

White Lead.—Fairly good call on heels of advance two weeks ago. New prices steady. September exports of the dry white lead were 150,533 pounds valued at $9,346. Exports of white lead-in-oil were 205,776 pounds, valued at $23,306.

Zinc Oxides.—Buying interest remained high and shipments were in large volume. Prices were steady and unrevised. United States exports during September totaled 497,597 pounds, valued at $38,715. Imports were 7,500 pounds, valued at $670.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

EXCELLENT MISCIBILITY WITH OILS & VARNISHES
LIGHT IN COLOR (IDEAL FOR WHITES)
EASY BRUSHING & GOOD LEVELING
VERY GOOD GLOSS & COLOR RETENTION
ENTIRELY SOLUBLE IN MINERAL SPIRITS & COAL-TAR SOLVENTS
NEUTRAL WITH BASIC PIGMENTS

PARAMET SYNTHETIC RESINS

ACID VALUE 3-4: VISCOSITY Z_1—Z_2
60% SOLIDS—40% MINERAL SPIRITS

SAMPLE AND PERTINENT DATA ARE YOURS FOR THE ASKING.

PARAMET CHEMICAL CORPORATION
MANUFACTURERS OF SYNTHETIC RESINS
44TH AVENUE AND 10TH STREET • LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

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FOR CASEIN PAINTS

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Controlled Particle-Size
High Opacity
Uniform Tinting Strength

•

Clays of Exceptionally White Color

•

GEORGIA KAOLIN CO.
FOUNDED 1901
230 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.
Main Office: ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Normal business reported. Prices firm and unchanged.

Asphaltum.—Trade remained at previous level. Demand fair. Price steady.

Barytes.—Normal. Shipments regular and in satisfactory volmue. Price firm and unchanged. September imports were 563 tons, valued at $3,484. All tonnage came from Cuba.

Bentonite.—Conservative movement into consumption. New business small. Price firm.

Blanc Fixe.—Moderately good demand on contract. Inquiries irregular. Price firm.

Chalk.—Routine and firm.

Charcoal.—Movement of softwood material steady. Contract call fairly good. Prices firm and unrevised.

China Clay. — Suppliers recorded fairly large sales last week. Shipments were normal. Price firm.

Diatomaceous Earth.—Slight broadening of interest reported. Buyers more active. Prices firm and unchanged.

Feldspar. — Fair buying reported. Price steady.

Fullers Earth.—Offerings attracting fair interest. Price unchanged.

Graphite.—Movement into consumption normal and regular. New business fair. Prices firm and unrevised.

Marble Flour.—Conservative buying reported. Shipments lighter. Price firm.

Mica.—Consumers showing good interest in offerings. Inquiries more numerous. No changes in listed prices.

Talc.—Normal trade. Firm.

Tripoli.—Little of new interest. Movement at level of previous week. Price steady.

Whiting.—Fairly good call at stable price level. September imports totaled 302,653 tons, valued at $1,768.

Woodflour.—Domestic grades moving fairly well. Prices steady. Imported material unavailable.

Naval Stores

A generally steady or firm tone prevailed in Southern and local markets for naval stores last week, although quieter conditions ruled so far as new business was concerned, the recent sharp advance in prices making some consumers and dealers disposed to curtail purchases for a time and await further developments in political affairs here and abroad as well as in the general business situation in this country. Price movements were narrower. Sales of trupentine were recorded at Savannah at fractionally lower prices early in the week, but the undertone of the market there was still regarded as firm. Rosin prices continued to display an upward trend at times but changes were generally within comparatively small limits.

The movement of rosin and turpentine into consuming channels was reported as steady despite the slowing down of new business, which was remeasure to a desire on the part of garded by some as likely to prove only temporary and as due in some buyers to await the possible effects of the recent upward movement of prices, some being disposed to look for an increase in marketing. The receipts continued comparatively light or moderate last week, however, and there was no pressure of offerings in Southern markets. The government continued to make deliveries of rosin from the supplies acquired through loans to producers, but remained out of the market as a seller of turpentine.

It was announced from Washington early in the week that the conservation program for the 1941 season has been officially approved and that participation in the plan is open to producers of gum rosin and turpentine in the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. Payments may be earned by working only the larger trees and protecting the growth of pines by accepted conservation methods. Payments are to range from 1¼ cents per face to 5 cents per face, the maximum applying to all faces on small trees required to be taken out of operation. Protective measures include the provision that producers not work trees under nine inches in diameter and that only one face be worked during the 1941 season on trees less than 14 inches in diameter at breast height. No payment will be made for faces measuring more than 90 inches in height at the beginning of the 1941 season whether these are worked or removed from operation. On the basis of participation by naval stores farmers representing 80 percent of the total production, payments are expected to total approximately $1,500,000 for the 1941 season.

Turpentine. — Business here was quieter last week, the recent advance in prices making some consumers and dealers disposed to curtail purchases pending further developments in the situation. The primary market had a reactionary tendency at one time but the undertone was still regarded as firm.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 8.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons—Cents.	Sales.	Barrels—Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Saturday*	...	...	...	...	...
Monday	32½	12,450	56	164	11,026
Tuesday*	...	...	...	...	...
Wednesday	32½	10,350	431	81	11,378
Thursday	32½	8,500	177	...	11,553
Friday	32½	600	222	104	11,671

* No trading.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 6.—Turpentine stocks, 20,936 barrels.

PENSACOLA, Nov. 2. — Turpentine. stocks, 10,349 barrels.

Chicago—Nov. 8

The turpentine market is firm. Buyers are taking their full requirements, it appears. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—Five-drum lots, 45c. per pound; five wood barrels, 50c.; single drums, 48c.; single barrels, 53c.

Rosin.—Price movements were within narrower limits last week but the market apparently retained a firm tone despite some slowing down of business, orders being received in a smaller volume. Receipts in the South were moderate and there was no pressure of offerings.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 8.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— *Sat.	Mon.	*Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$1.80	...	$1.82	$1.82	$1.82
D	...	1.83	...	1.84	1.85	1.85
E	...	1.87	...	1.89	1.89	1.87
F	...	1.87	...	1.89	1.87	1.87
G	...	1.84	...	1.84	1.87	1.87
H	...	1.84	...	1.86	1.87	1.87
I	...	1.85	...	1.87	1.90	1.90
K	...	1.96	...	1.98	2.00	2.00
M	...	2.01	...	2.02	2.05	2.07
N	...	2.06	...	2.07	2.09	2.10
WG	...	2.45	...	2.47	2.50	2.45
WW	...	2.75	...	2.75	2.75	2.75
X	...	2.75	...	2.75	2.75	2.75
	Barrels—					
Sales	...	247	...	494	231	239
Receipts	...	1,208	...	2,184	381	471
Shipts.	...	745	...	1,752	231	289
Stocks	...	...	...	...	...	159,940

* No trading.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 6.—Rosin stocks, 318,520 barrels.

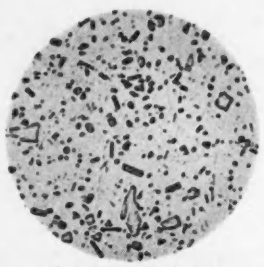
PENSACOLA, Nov. 2.—Rosin stocks, 52,511 barrels.

Chicago—Nov. 8

A stronger tone has taken possession of the rosin market recently, with prices tending strongly upward. However, market activity continues rather restrained. Ruling prices at the close of business last night in five-drum lots were:—B grade, $3.12 per lot of 100 pounds, net;

Whether You Want . . .

Nodular Particles or Acicular . . .



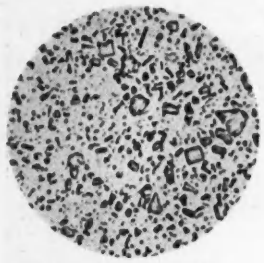
Horse Head XX-50

Horse Head XX-601

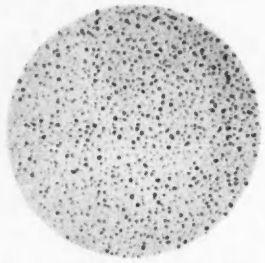
PARTICLE SHAPE

Some paint formulators will find one type suited to their service requirements. Others will wish to have both types. Whichever type you choose, remember that both Horse Head XX-50 and XX-601 zinc oxides were developed especially for increased durability in exterior paints.

Low Reactivity or High . . .



Horse Head XX-505

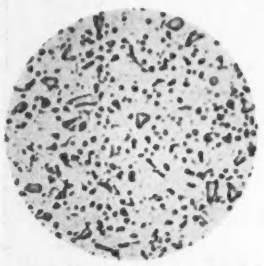


Kadox Black Label—15

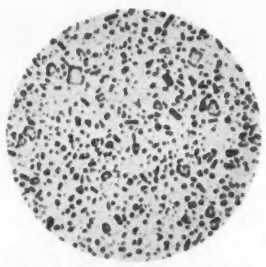
REACTIVITY

Here's a chance to find out the range of zinc oxide reactivity. Try Horse Head XX-505 in vehicles too reactive for the usual type of zinc oxide. Then, try Kadox for hardening slow drying paints, or in certain alkyd vehicles and lacquers where you want extra reactivity.

Blended or Cofumed Oxide . . .



Lehigh—61 (35% Leaded)



Lehigh—6 (35% Leaded)

LEADED ZINC OXIDE

Leaded zinc oxides are produced by blending and by co-fuming. Which type you choose will depend upon your requirements for color and brightness, oil absorption, particle size and shape. Ask a New Jersey Zinc Company representative for further details.

Whatever Type of ZINC OXIDE You Want . . .

One Company Has All Types

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The New Jersey Zinc Co., 160 Front St., New York

G grade, $3.16; M grade, $3.22; W.W. grade, $4.05.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Prices maintained. Tone firm. Business fairly active.

Pitch.—Demand fair. Spot stocks comparatively light.

Rosin Oil.—Firm with raw material. Fair movement of moderate lots.

Tar.—Selling schedules held at former levels. Steady demand.

Driers

Stearates and palmitates markets were experiencing a slight slackening during the period under review. Demand was still satisfactory but was not regarded as heavy as in the past several weeks. Shipments were regular but were in smaller lots. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Dry Colors

Alkali Blue.—Good call for contract material. New business small. Price firm.

Bone Black. — Normal trade reported. Prices steady.

Carbon Black.—Satisfactory movement to Akron tire manufacturers. Other industrial users fairly active in purchasing. Prices firm and unchanged. September exports from the United States totaled 10,280,589 pounds, valued at $452,535.

Carmine No. 40.—Buying less conservative. Pick-up in volume of shipments moderate. Price firm.

Chrome Colors.—Satisfactory movement into the hands of consumers. Prices firm.

Iron Oxides.—Fair demand. Prices steady. Imports of natural iron oxides during September totaled 752,034 pounds, valued at $14,575. Imports of the synthetic totaled 283,276 pounds, valued at $15,170.

Lamp Black.—Fairly good call reported. Prices firm and unchanged. Exports during September were 133,388 pounds, valued at $10,629.

Mercuric Oxides.—Slight pick-up reported, but increased demand was for small-sized lots only. Prices unchanged.

Ocher.—Market less routine. More buying interest. Prices firm. The United States imported 57,790 pounds of crude ocher during September and 13,115 pounds of washed or ground material. Values were $677 and $157, respectively.

Sienna.—Supplies somewhat tight. Offerings curtailed. Demand fair. Prices firm and unchanged.

Ultramarine Blue. — Contract shipments regular and in good volume. Inquiries fair. United States imports during September were 5,412 pounds, valued at $1,213.

Umbers.—Market holding to good levels. Satisfactory demand. Prices unchanged. September imports into this country were 8,670 pounds, valued at $199.

Vermilion.—Slightly better interest. Prices firm.

Lacquer Materials

A substantial reduction in prices for methylcellulose provided the outstanding development in the market for lacquer materials and solvents last week. Aside from this, quotations for other materials were maintained at firm levels. It was too early for release of next year's contract prices, although some announcements were expected soon. Business continued to hold steady. Spot and contract buying was quite satisfactory in practically all important materials. A good export inquiry prevailed for acetone, butyl alcohol and butyl acetate.

Acetone.—Buying held at favorable levels. No change occurred in the prices, and tone was firm. September exports 1,463,883 pounds, valued at $108,682, of which 777,317 pounds went

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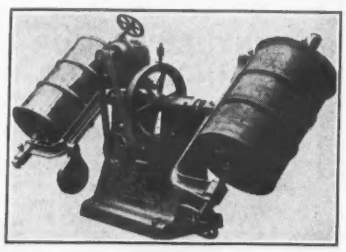

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to the United Kingdom and 416,956 pounds to Japan.

Amyl Acetate.—Business moderate. Prices steady to firm. September exports 22,219 pounds, valued at $3,167.

Butyl Acetate.—Steady movement of normal and secondary. Prices firm and unchanged. September exports 209,509 pounds, valued at $17,310.

Butyl Alcohol.—Demand moderately active. Prices continued firm. September exports 493,193 pounds, valued at $37,042.

Cellulose Acetate. — Withdrawals steady. Prices displayed no change.

Diamyl Phthalate.—Market retained its firmness, and shipments were routine.

Ethyl Acetate. — Consumers made satisfactory replacements against contracts. Prices remain firm.

Ethyleneglycol.—Spot and contracts buying good. Prices firm.

Isopropyl Acetate.—The call was steady, and prices were well sustained.

Methylcellulose. — Prices lowered 15c. per pound. Prices follow: Car lots, 47c. per pound; 2,000 pounds or more 50c. per pound; 100 to 1,999 pounds, 55c. per pound and one to 99 pounds, 60c. per pound.

Tricresyl Phosphate.—Interest fairly steady. No change disclosed in the prices, and tone of market was steady to firm.

Shellac

Prices on shellac in Calcutta advanced last week. According to some agents of shippers in that market, the advance was as much as 1¼c. per pound but others had prices that, while higher than previous cables, were still short of the maximum rise suggested. The market at the source was called strong and importers felt that higher quotations for spot goods would be forced by a continued increase in replacement costs. Late in the period reviewed, the replacement cost was not much under the spot price for T. N., shellac. Demand was very good. Consumption in this country has been running ahead of that a year ago. According to the latest figures of the Department of Commerce, importations of all kinds of shellac, excepting bleached shellac, during the period January-August, 1940, totaled 35,395,245 pounds, comparing with 32,649,452 pounds in the corresponding period of 1939. The totals divided as follows:—Seedlac (used for bleaching), 1940, 12,538,439 pounds; 1939, 12,648,997 pounds. Other kinds of shellac, 1940, 22,856,806 pounds; 1939, 17,000,457 pounds.

Synthetic Resins

Movement of most of these materials was satisfactory during the week. Shipments were somewhat smaller, but this was due mainly to the election interlude. Ester gum demand was fair and inquiries were more numerous. All prices were steady and unchanged. United States exports of synthetic gums and resins in powder, flake or liquid form during September totaled 852,368 pounds valued at $195,589.

Varnish Gums

Copals.—Market holding fairly well, with a small decrease in volume of shipments. Prices firm and unchanged. September imports into this country were 4,597,888 pounds, valued at $249,662.

Dammars.—Firm and unchanged. Demand fair. A total of 2,704,158 pounds, valued at $148,891, entered this country during September.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Demand was fairly active. Prices of the domestic grades were strong and were evidencing rising tendencies. Production was still below normal, primarily due to better conditions in markets for other milk products.

Glues.—Demand heady. Supplies beginning to tighten. Bone glues strong and hide glues firm.

Moore Gives N. E. Talk On Paint Merchandising

Boston, Nov. 4, 1940

Dr. Robert J. Moore, development engineer for the Bakelite Corporation, New York, was the guest lecturer in the third meeting of the course on "Modern Paint Practice & Merchandising," sponsored by the New England Paint and Varnish Production Club. The course is being given at the Franklin Union Technical Institute under the auspices of the division of university extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education.

Discussing "Exterior Painting of Metal Structure," Dr. Moore said the three most important requisites of an anticorrosive primer were moisture, chemical resistance and rust inhibition. Lack of inhibition is at present costing the country millions of dollars annually, he said. An outline of synthetic resins and their contribution to the partial solution to the problem was presented.

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PURE CHROMIUM OXIDES
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Mold-Resisting Paint Tests

—*Continued from page* 5

film. In other words, by this method the mold-resistant properties of the original paint as well as of the paint films subjected to weathering, both natural and artificial, can be tested at any particular stage of the breakdown.

The grafting method of seeding has also been found applicable for testing the mold-resistance of canvas, awnings, and other materials, and for seeding with molds other than the one recommended for paint-testing. Consistent results could not be obtained by seeding with spores, and that method was finally abandoned in favor of the present "grafting" procedure.

It is generally agreed that under favorable conditions a luxuriant mold growth readily develops on slow-drying long-oil (low in pigment) paints made up with impure oils containing mucilaginous and nitrogenous matter, which on drying give a soft, moisture-containing film.

The new procedure is in contrast to the previous widely used method of field exposure in the Southeast Coastal States, usually Florida. The chief disadvantage of the field test for the preliminary evaluation and comparison of paint preservatives, besides its slowness, is the lack of uniformity in the natural weather conditions, not only throughout the year, but between the same seasons of different years. It is also difficult to compare data obtained in different localities, for there is no such thing as "standard weather." To minimize weather variability and to remove the possibility of misleading results, field tests to be conclusive require repetition for several seasons.

A good laboratory method carried out under standardized conditions has a great advantage over the field exposure method for all preliminary or routine testing. It is not only independent of the season and can be started whenever desired, but since all conditions can be reproduced exactly for every test, results obtained at different times are comparable to each other.

The mold now used in paint testing work by the new method is No. 29, a rapid-growing *Aspergillus* forming dark-brown spores. It was originally isolated two years ago from a molded paint and selected for the paint-testing work from a group of thirty-five molds because of its exceptionally abundant and vigorous growth on oil paints and its high resistance to toxicants. This choice is also supported by the fact that most of the molds reported as growing on oil paints in nature belong primarily to either *Aspergillus* or *Penicillium* genera.

Besides the advantage of standardization of the procedure, the laboratory method of testing mold-resistant properties of paints can be made to include and to intensify the principal factors favoring molding of paints under the conditions of actual service namely, heavy seeding with selected molds found to grow well on paints, high humidity, warmth, and darkness.

Titanium Pigment Expanding Sayreville Plant Facilities

The Titanium Pigment Corporation, this city, is expanding production facilities at its Sayreville, N. J., plant. Output will be increased approximately one-third when the program is completed in May, 1941. Under construction are a 200-ton daily acid plant and an unloading dock and tower capable of handling ocean-going vessels up to 500 feet long and requiring a 25-foot draft.

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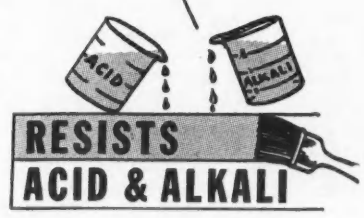

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Naval Stores Output Plan for 1941 Approved

—*Continued from page* 3

season on trees less than 14 inches in diameter at breast height. No payment will be made for faces measuring more than 90 inches in height at the beginning of the 1941 season, whether these are worked or removed from operation. The program utilizes practices based upon research and experiments carried on for years by the Forest Service, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, and other Department of Agriculture agencies.

The naval stores conservation program was inaugurated in 1936 and a program has been in effect each year since. Provisions of the 1941 program were developed in conferences of representatives of the American Turpentine Farmers Association, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Forest Service. The administration of the program will be in charge of the Forest Service.

On the basis of participation by naval stores farmers representing 80 percent of the total production, payments are expected to total approximately $1,500,000 for the 1941 program. This same sum was available for the 1940 program, and actual disbursements were $1,300,000.

Balto. Paint Salesmen Name Stout President

Baltimore, Nov. 4, 1940

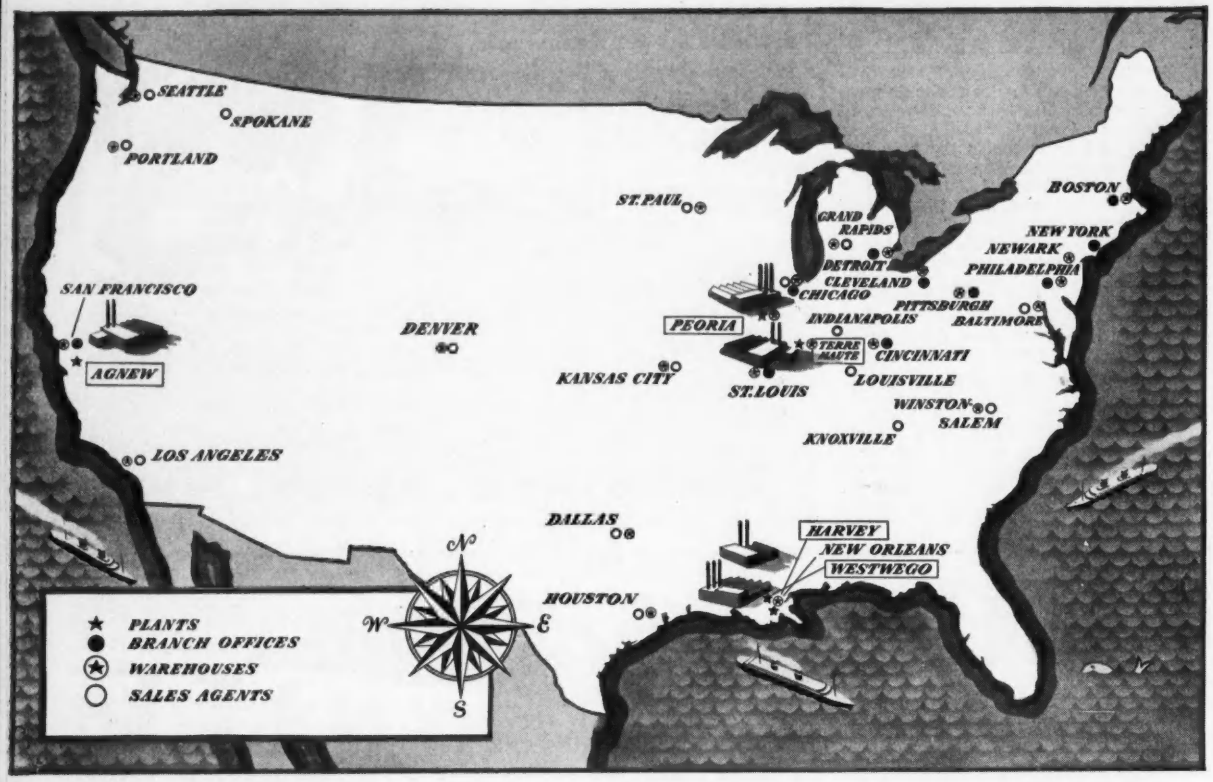
Allan B. Stout, of the H. B. Davis Paint Company, has been elected president of the Baltimore Paint Salesmen's Club. Other officers named were:—Vice-presidents, Henry T. Schreyer, of John Louis Bros. & Co., and Russell L. Mannette, of the Behr-Manning Corporation; secretary, Ralph Miller, of the Eagle Picher Lead Company; treasurer, William L. Muir, jr., of the Hirshberg Paint Company, and sergeant-at-arms, Ernest Y. Pyne, of the Schwarz-Cornier Company. New directors are William A. Richardson and William D. Gerber, both of the Chesapeake Asphalt Company; Edward Cornier, of the Schwarz-Cornier Company, and Fred Neesemann, of the Fred Neesemann Company.

N.Y. Paint Clubs Plans Xmas Party for Dec. 12

The sixth annual Christmas party of the New York Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association will be held December 12 with members of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club in attendance. The hotel at which the party will be held is as yet not chosen.

McDow Named Eastern Agent For Anchor Cap & Closure Corp.

C. B. McDow, for the past eleven years Eastern district sales manager for the Phoenix Metal Cap Company, Chicago, has been appointed Eastern home office representative for the Anchor Cap & Closure Corporation, Lancaster, Ohio. He will have his headquarters at the Long Island city, N. Y., plant.



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Metal Sash Putty Changes Proposed

OPD Washington Bureau November 6, 1940

Revision is proposed of Federal specification TT-P-781 for putty for metal sash. A draft of a new specification is being distributed for preliminary comments and suggestions. These are desired by December 6 in order that the matter may be laid before the National Bureau of Standards committee.

Interested parties may get copies of the proposed specification from E. F. Hickson, chairman, Technical Committee on Paint, Federal Specifications Executive Committee, 417 Chemistry building, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

Buffalo Paint Club Changes November Meeting Date

Buffalo, Nov. 4, 1940.

The monthly meeting of the Buffalo Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, at which Harry T. O'Connor, local head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, will be guest speaker, has been postponed from November 8 until November 15. The switch was due to conflict with the meeting of the Paint & Varnish Production Club, to which members of the Paint Club have been invited to view a moving picture of South American paint and varnish plants.

Dr. Bartow Gets Research Post with Johns-Manville

Dr. Edward Bartow, professor emeritus of chemistry and chemical engineering at the University of Iowa, has taken a year's leave of absence to be chemical consultant at the research laboratories of Johns-Manville Corporation, Manville, N. J. Dr. Bartow is former president of the American Chemical Society and president of the American Water Works Association.

U. S. Plywood Buys Two Veneer Companies

United States Plywood Corporation, this city, has purchased all the stocks of Algoma Plywood & Veneer Co., Algoma, Wis., and Hamilton Veneer Company, Orangeburg, S. C., and will operate them as wholly-owned subsidiaries. Amount involved was about $900,000. N. A. McKenna has been elected a vice-president and a member of the directorate of the United States Plywood Corporation.

Foreign Trade Openings

Correspondence in regard to any of the following trade openings should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., or to any district office or cooperative office of the bureau, and not to this publication. When writing give the number of the item:—

Acetic Acid:—Padang, Sumatra; purchase (434).

Alum:—Padang, Sumatra; purchase (434).

Ammonia Bicarbonate:—Padang, Sumatra; purchase (434).

Bismuth Salts:—Granada, Spain; purchase (444).

Borax:—Padang, Sumatra; purchase (434).

Camphor:—Granada, Spain; purchase (444).

Citric Acid:—Granada, Spain; purchase (444).

Copper Sulphate:—Padang, Sumatra; purchase (434).

Formalin:—Padang, Sumatra; purchase (434).

Formic Acid:—Padang, Sumatra; purchase (434).

Gum Arabic:—Granada, Spain; purchase (444).

Iodine:—Granada, Spain; purchase (444).

Menthol:—Granada, Spain; purchase (444).

Menthol Salicylate:—Granada, Spain; purchase (444).

Potash Iodide:—Granada, Spain; purchase (444).

Quinine Salts:—Granada, Spain; purchase (444).

Salicylic Acid:—Granada, Spain, purchase (44).

Soap-Bark:—Granada, Spain; purchase (444).

Soda, Caustic:—Padang, Sumatra; purchase (434).

Vanillin:—Granada, Spain; purchase (444).

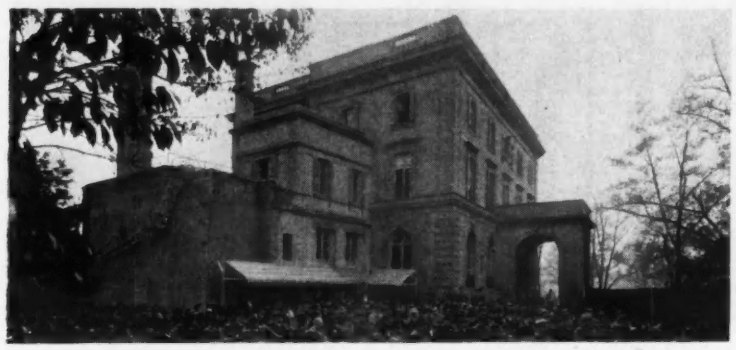
Zinc Oxide:—Padang, Sumatra: purchase (434).

N.P.V.L.A. Building Dedicated to Gregg

—Continued from page 3

ested in the laboratory, and at that time talked enthusiastically of the possibility that one day the laboratory might be the nucleus around which all association activities would be concentrated. When Mr. Gregg died in 1927 a move permanently to recognize his service rapidly took the form of the purchase and enlargement of the laboratory, and this was accomplished, the first dedication taking place October 16, 1929. Mr. Trigg, in giving this history, paid marked tribute to the work of Charles J. Roh in originating and carrying through the plan.

Mr. Trigg concluded his address with a description of the new property and its historic record, many distinguished people having occupied it at one time or another.



Dedicatory Assemblage at Norris B. Gregg Memorial

Fletcher W. Rockwell, president of the National Lead Company, spoke of his long association with Mr. Gregg, and of the fitness of the action of the association in dedicating "a beautiful monument to one whose life was devoted to the industry and who worked so unselfishly and tirelessly for its development."

Unity a Need

James W. Young, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, representing Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce, at the ceremony, traced the growth of the paint industry from the days of the first census in 1849, when $77,000 was the total value of the products, and also commented on the development of trade associations as an instrumentality of democracy and a force in national life. The trade association, he said, answered a great need for it was the means of combining integration with freedom in a business democracy. He continued:—

Integration is needed in business if an industry as a whole is to work for the welfare of society as a whole. There is work to be done which only an industry as a whole can do—research work on the common problems of an industry, educational work within and without an industry. In your association you have made notable contributions to such work because you have furnished the strong integrating instrument which was and is necessary.

But if we are to maintain industrial democracy the forces of integration must be balanced with forces of freedom. For freedom of the individual units of business is needed if we are to get the social benefits of initiative, enterprise and competition. Like every rightly conducted trade association, you have never lost sight of this fact. In this process of securing the integration of business for social ends, while maintaining the benefits of free competition in business, your National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has long played a leading part.

But I venture to suggest that the usefulness of the trade association in the past in securing these ends is as nothing compared to what its usefulness will be in the future.

There was a time in the past when we used to think of a trade association as something of an industry's old men's home. Today, in contrast, I would view it as one of the challenging jobs for the best minds in industry. If I were advising young men on their careers, I would most certainly direct their attention today to the trade association field.

The reason is simple: whether we like it or not, we are faced with the need for a new type of integration, namely, the integration of government and business.

All of our older concepts of our economic order are being challenged. Over large areas of the earth these concepts have been wiped out and replaced by new ones which are alien to our ways. We can not meet these challenges by standing still. In our own Yankee way we must invent our own democratic means of securing the new integration we need with the old freedoms which we are determined to maintain. It is my profound conviction that in this process the trade association will be called upon to play a leading part.

Business and Government

As in so many other things, your association was among the first to see the growing necessity for instruments of liaison between business and government. As part of that insight I am happy to recall the part you played and the initiative you took for the establishment in our Federal government of a Department of Commerce. You promoted it and fought vigorously for it until it came to be. I owe you, therefore, a personal as well as an official tribute. Who knows whether I should have had a job were it not for you?

The days at hand and ahead of us are critical ones. Teamwork between the instrumentalities of business and government will be essential to our salvation. In your industry, because of this splendid association which you have created, we in government know where to turn. In government, in the Department of Commerce which you helped create, we hope you know where to turn. We have long worked together, with a common good will. We look forward to meeting the new problems of a new day in the same spirit.

Mr. President, in behalf of the Honorable Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, I extend to you, to your association, and to your industry a salute for your accomplishments, a tribute for securing a home so worthy of your organization, and a bouquet of good wishes for a long life of usefulness in it.

Italian Cryolite Output Estimated at 4,000 Tons

Production capacity of synthetic cryolite in Italy has been estimated at least 4,000 tons annually, sufficient for the needs of the domestic aluminum industry. Capacity of the new synthetic cryolite plant of the Montecatini Company at Port Maghera, Venice, is placed at 1,000 to 1,200 tons annually. The output will be raised to 3,000 tons annually upon completion of extensions now under way. Primary raw material is the fluosilicic acid recovered at the Port of Marghera superphosphate plant and soda silicofluoride delivered to the plant by other Montecatini superphosphate plants.

U. S. Leather Company has leased the Marlinton tannery at Kinwood, W. Va., to the International Shoe Co.

OPD Forum

Paints for Awnings

—Continued from page 4

new sources of business. While we obtain our materials—mostly makeshifts to a sense of the word—from your various industries, there is the need for specialized products. We are in a field large enough to warrant them. There is an opportunity, which can be opened only through a genuine attempt to give us special products for this field. An effort should be made to determine what we need, what problems we have, and to keep us informed of new developments, not in coating wood, iron, and the rest, but in those for our own purpose.

In considering the amount of paint we use, all together about 300,000 gallons last year, it might be thought a small amount. Still, there is room for considerable improvement through use of "tailor-made" raw materials if we could get them. They must and should be given the same painstaking study and tests for the development of any paint intended for a definite function be it that of protecting a house, bridge, or ship's bottom. In our case it is the job, with your help, to protect in a decorative way, the merchandise displayed in millions of store windows, the drapes and rugs in as many homes in both good and bad weather. The home is made more comfortable in hot weather through temperatures lowered by awnings, thus assisting air conditioning.

In all these cases it is our belief that paint is playing a rule as important as that in any other use to which it might be put.

Chicago, BOUTON FOSTER COMPANY,
November 4, 1940. M. H. Bouton.

Copal Designations

—Continued from page 4

ed or classified Philippine or Manila gum copal.

Since the names, "Philippine" and "Manila," have been used considerably already, we feel we should continue to use both names, but these two names shall be considered to mean the same and identical gum copal. So therefore, when we use the designation, "Philippine gum copal," we also mean Manila gum copal, and vice versa. These two names or designations shall stand for exactly the same and identical thing.

These names however are general terms. Gum copal is a graded material and certain distinguishing marks or names are necessary to identify each of the graded products. For our purposes, we are using the following standard grading or classification:—

No. 2—White, big pieces about 1-cubic-inch sizes. If small quantity only, No. 2 is put together with No. 4-A.

No. 4-A—About crystal-white, small pieces.

No. 4-AA—Ivory white, smaller sizes than No. 2, but about the same sizes as No. 4-A.

No. 4-B—Pale white, looking apparently fresh gum, big pieces about the sizes of No. 2 but more or less roundish at its corners and edges.

No. 5-A—About shiny pale white, bigger pieces but cleaner and brighter than No. 5-B.

No. 5-B—Darker, a mixture of small and bigger pieces, but frequently all bigger pieces only.

No. 6-A—White, very small pieces as if broken crystals.

No. 6-B—Pale white, very small pieces and little bit paler than No. 6-A.

No. 7—Powder or dust.

These are the standard grading being used here by the leading collectors of gum copal. Occasionally, we prefix these names with local symbols such as "Adna," "Dora," etc., to symbolize our union of the big producers of gum copal including ourselves from whom you can receive a continuous supply of good quality copal. These symbols, however, are not important and they can be omitted.

Some exporters have been using "Philippines" and "Manila" as names for copals exported from this country with different meanings and prices. There is no basis for these conflicting names. There are only three provinces in the Philippines where good copal is produced. These provinces are Palawan, Tayabas, and Camarines Sur. Some people classify copal from Palawam as the best, Taybas as second, and Camarines Sur as third. But in our tests as well as tests made by government chemists and chemists of importers, there are no differences among the three. The differences consist in the manner of collecting or tapping the Almaciga tree, cleaning, sorting, and classifying the gum. The only purpose served by these conflicting names is confusion. These conflicting names are never used in the Philippines; the names used here are either the names of the provinces and towns from where the copal comes or the name of the person who owns the forest concession.

There is no valid reason for use of conflicting names. There is only one kind of exportable gum here; that is the Philippine gum copal exported from Manila. The exportable gum copal is the good quality gum copal which is spirit-soluble and can be used by the buyers for purposes intended by them.

Manila, P. I. L. N. JAVINEZ & Co.
October 7, 1940.

So. States Cooperative Re-Elects Harry President

Baltimore, Nov. 4, 1940

Total sales of the Southern States Cooperative for the fiscal year ended June 30 were $14,793,314, compared with $12,813,963 in the previous twelve months, it was reported at the annual meeting held here. Net earnings amounted to $602,177 at the end of June, against $440,534 in the similar period of 1938-39. B. P. Cocke of Williamsburg, Va., was elected vice-president of the cooperative and George J. Jackson of Richmond was elected secretary. D. G. Harry of Pylesville, Md., president, and O. E. Zacharias, jr. of Richmond, comptroller, were both reelected.

Galvanizers to Meet In Baltimore Nov. 14

The Galvanizers Committee, sponsored by the American Zinc Institute, this city, will hold its Fall meeting November 14-15 at the Lord Baltimore hotel, Baltimore. More than sixty metallurgists and operating men from the galvanizing shops of the steel industry are expected to attend.

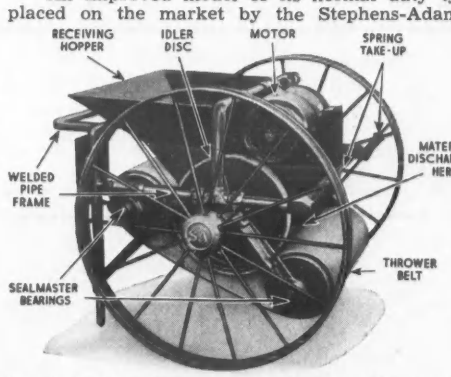
The opening day the group will be the luncheon guests of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Sparrow Point and following that will make a tour of the plant. S. J. Cort, general manager of the Sparrow Point plant, will be the guest speaker at the dinner to be held in the hotel that evening.

Technical sessions are scheduled for the second day, which will be open to members only. John C. Redmond and D. A. Russell, of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, will speak at the morning session, and F. R. Morral and W. E. Buck, of the Continental Steel Corporation, will address the afternoon meeting. Round table discussions of special topics relating to common problems in galvanizing practice will follow both sessions.

Casper Smith, president of the Smith Color & Chemical Company, importer, exporter and manufacturer of chemical colors and pigment fillers, Brooklyn, was expected to return to his desk today. Mr. Smith recently underwent a major operation.

Stephens-Adamson Company Offers Improved Loader

An improved model of its normal duty type loader and piler has been placed on the market by the Stephens-Adamson Manufacturing Company. Most important of the improvements in the new design is the use of permanently sealed, self-aligning, prelubricated ball bearing units to support moving parts. Other features are a new, simplified means of adjusting the alignment of the thrower belt, and the adoption of a streamlined pipe framework for the machine. Complete information on the new S-A loader, which is pictured herewith, may be obtained by addressing the Stephens-Adamson Manufacturing Company, of Aurora, Ill., mentioning the REPORTER.



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. . the original naphthenate type Driers . . are manufactured in California from acids produced wholly within the United States, and thus are secure against the tides of foreign conflict.

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National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association

Fifty-second Annual Meeting

Washington: October 30 to November 1, 1940

The Norris B. Gregg Memorial, new headquarters of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association at 1500 Rhode Island avenue in Washington, was dedicated at the opening ceremony of the fifty-second annual convention of the association in that city October 30 to November 1. As conclusions from the meeting as a whole these important industry facts stand out:

National defense program will mean a huge volume of orders not alone in industrial sales but to the trade sales division as well and, in turn, the scientific and technical services of the paint industry will be of incalculable benefit to the army, navy, air, and other defense undertakings.

Ernest T. Trigg
N.P.V.L.A. President

The situation with regard to raw material supplies and attendant price levels is far more satisfactory than at the outbreak of and in the course of World War I.

American business generally has learned to look with caution on spiralling prices and up to the present there is no disagreement between those who seek a legitimate profit and those who have set themselves as price guardians.

In the industrial paint sales field, the matter of unfair competition is greatly improving through association enterprise.

In the paint trade sales division, styling with paint and time payment selling still are available as splendid sales tools, while the association's new dealer-clerk training course holds forth as an excellent method of increasing sales.

The industry's advertising campaign, authorized as a subject for study last year, will shortly be presented to the industry for approval and support, following the unanimous judgment of the committee that no time should be lost in launching this promotional undertaking.

The convention sessions, held under the direction of President Ernest T. Trigg, who continues in office, and several division chairmen, followed those of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs and brought out an attendance which overflowed the Mayflower, the headquarters hotel, into half a dozen other capital hotels. An excellent entertainment program was given.

President's Address

President Ernest T. Trigg in his annual address entitled "Our House in Order" dwelt at length on the present and future huge paint requirements of the national defense program and on the intensive technical and practical services which the industry is placing at the disposal of the defense commission, the war, navy and other governmental departments. The effect of war conditions in other countries on raw materials and drying oils was also discussed. Mr. Trigg said:

National Defense

Anticipating another war in Europe by a day, your association under date of August 31, 1939, formally offered the services of this industry to the President of the United States. Subsequently upon creation of the national defense advisory commission our services were again formally offered to it under date of June 3, 1940. These offers were promptly acknowledged, and accepted, and your association is actively engaged in cooperating with the commission and with all departments of the government including the war and navy and their auxiliaries. Practically all of the time of the scientific section under Dr. Gardner's continued splendid leadership is being devoted to governmental purposes of a technical nature having to do with different types of materials required, camouflage work, etc. Much of this is of a confidential nature.

Within the last few weeks, and at the suggestion of M. Rea Paul, we have presented to the national defense advisory commission a comprehensive plan leading to the protection of structures in which war-essential materials are manufactured or housed. The plan included suggestions for a topographical survey of certain portions of the United States to determine character of surroundings in which such plants are or could be located, the object being to render such structures difficult of idenification through enemy aerial observation. This survey, together with other necessary studies that were outlined, should, we believe, if undertaken, result in the preparation of definite and well-understood plans which could be put into effect on practically a moment's notice and change the appearance of locations over night. While it is hoped and believed that there will never be the necessity for this, it is our thought that it is one part of future national defense which should be completed promptly in order to be prepared for any eventuality. Should a situation develop requiring definite appearance changes then, and not until then, would there be need for vast quantities of the products of our industry. The suggestion as now made to the national defense advisory commission is purely from the standpoint of national defense and the possibility of it resulting in the need of our products for black-out and other purposes is remote, but nevertheless should, we believe, be in preparation.

Paint requirements, due to the defense program, are huge and will continue to be, both so far as industriel finishes and trade sales goods are concerned. Finishing materials for land, sea and air forces are already in substantial demand, and this demand will increase. New housing to provide facilities for workers on government requirements in private, as well as government plants, for an increased regular army for the national guard and for men in training is under way and will be pushed to completion on a very large scale as rapidly as possible. Through our weekly letter, which goes to all members of the association, you are kept constantly posted with regard to the totals of such business placed, and each week we offer to send to any member on request details of contracts let covering materials and construction. In this manner your association is making available current detailed information which is of immediate importance to every manufacturer. Attention is again called to the fact that most of the paint requirements for munitions and defense equipment, as well as for housing, will under present plans be ordered by the contractor whose business must be solicited at his own headquarters; and that such purchases in the main will be based on government specifications. Our scientific section is thoroughly familiar with all government specifications, and will be glad to advise members regarding them.

We have endeavored to get some approximate figures as to the amount of paint materials which will be required in the government defense program, but it is practically impossible to do so. The picture is changing and growing constantly, and any figures that might be presented at this time would not be much more than a guess. The latest estimate of the housing coordinator of the defense advisory commission is that two hundred thousand housing units will be required, but there are likely to be substantially more.

The problem facing America today is quite different than the one from 1916 to 1918, when the job was one of equipping and sending an army to France. Our job today is to build defenses, mobile and stationary ones, land, sea and air, with adequate transportation facilities together with housing for workers and soldiers, regular and in training, right here in our own country. A recent statement by Edwin B. George in Dun's Review (October, 1940) visualizes the job as follows:—

"The quick spending of several billions on 700,000 different kinds of articles must inevitably bring a train of economic consequences; the new customer who is entering the markets has also the privilege of prior delivery, the power and need to summon new products from 10,000 plants, and the alternative of seeking competitive bids or negotiating contracts."

Let me assure you that your national association, in each department, is actively cooperating in the solution of all problems of national defense so far as paint requirements are concerned, and nothing which it is possible for your association to do in this situation is being overlooked. Let me remind you, however, that your national organization cannot think of everything that might or should be done, and we must depend upon the members of the industry to give us the benefit of their thoughts and problems from time to time in order that we may most completely serve their needs and the needs of the nation.

Raw Materials

We all realize how different conditions are today physically and psychologically from those existing twenty-five years ago, when the first war in Europe was started. The attitude of business men tempered as it largely is by the experience of the last war and its aftermath is more sane. We all have a better understanding of the effect of what we do now on the adustment period to follow.

In Cleveland on June 2, 1916, at a meeting of the then-existing Paint Manufacturers' Association and at the request of its president, I briefly reviewed the raw material field as it applied to some of our principal pigments. I then presented figures showing large increases in the cost of most of our important pigments, which had occurred since 1914. These increases ranged from 600 percent in the cost of para concentrate, 275 percent in French process zincs, 200 percent in lithopone, down to 30 percent in ochres. There has been no advance of consequence in any of these items during the twelve months the new war has been on in Europe and the Far East. In fact there has been a decrease in the

N.P.V.L.A. Officers for 1940-41

President (elected last year for three-year term), Ernest T. Trigg, Washington.

Vice-president, Carl J. Schumann, Hilo Varnish Corporation, Brooklyn.

Treasurer, S. R. Matlack, George D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia.

Zone Vice-presidents:—

New England, Harry Hall, jr., Boston Varnish Co., Everett, Mass.

Eastern, William H. Jarden, jr., McCloskey Varnish Company, Philadelphia.

Southern, A. P. Mills, DeSoto Paint & Varnish Company, Memphis, Tenn.

Central, W. A. Alpers, Cleveland Paint & Color Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Western, H. S. Margetts, W. B. Fuller & Company, San Francisco.

Vice-president representing the wholesale division, Harry W. Constant, United Sash & Door Company, Wichita, Kans.

Executive committee:—Norman W. Kelley, Southern Varnish Corporation, Roanoke, Va.; Fletcher W. Rockwell, National Lead Company, New York; Frank L. Sulzberger, Enterprise Paint Manufacturing Company, Chicago; Horace S. Felton, Felton, Sibley & Company, Philadelphia; W. H. Gerke, Sargent-Gerke Company, Indianapolis; J. G. Penniman, Wesco Waterpaints, Inc., East Boston, Mass.

Secretary, Reuel W. Elton, Washington.

The New Vice-President

Carl J. Schumann, the newly elected vice-president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, is president of the Hilo Varnish Corporation, Brooklyn, which was founded by his father. He has been connected with the company for thirty-four years.

Mr. Schumann was born in Brooklyn June 30, 1882, the son of John H. and Emma (Deck) Schumann. When he had completed the public school course in his native city he entered Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, from which he was graduated in 1902 with the degree of civil engineer. He remained at Rensselaer for another year as instructor in mathematics and surveying. For the next three years he was with the United Engineering & Contracting Company, New York, working in the latter city and in Milwaukee. He joined his father in the varnish-making business in 1906.

In the Hilo production organization Mr. Schumann was successively engineer, assistant to factory superintendent, and superintendent of the color department. Later he went on the other side of the business and was manager of sales and advertising. He also held the office of secretary of the corporation. He has had an active interest in advertising, as well as in the affairs of his industry, and has been a president of the Association of National Advertisers and was a president of the National Varnish Manufacturers' Association, also of the Rensselaer Society of Engineers. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and he belongs to several country clubs because of his interest in golf. He also interests himself in gardening and motoring. Mr. Schumann and Miss Mary Agatha Griffin were married January 8, 1908. They have one son and four daughters. One of the daughters is married; the son is a Hilo production man. The family home is at 572 Fourth street, Brooklyn.

Carl J. Schumann
New N.P.V.L.A. Vice-President

Carbon Gas Blacks

KOSMOVAR
Specially prepared for the highest grade lacquers

KOSMOLAK
For high grade lacquers and enamels

KOSMOS F4. DIXIE PERFECTO
For lacquers and enamels

DIXIE SPECIAL NO. 102
For use in intermediate grades

KOSMOS BB
For industrial purposes

KOSMOS 3 X B
DIXIE 5, KOSMOS 2
Superior commercial grades

UNITED CARBON COMPANY
Charleston, W. Virginia

cost of some of the products reported on in 1916.

In these uncertain times it is important that we should know all we can with regard to our continued ability to get the raw materials required, and the possible price trend.

[Mr. Trigg then quoted from letters from leaders of the industry who, making allowances for possible changes in conditions which could not now be foreseen, stated that there will be an adequate lead supply with a strong market for it; that manufacturers will be able to get their full requirements of all kinds of zinc pigments with no extraordinary price increases; that titanium pigment prices should not increase if conditions are maintained as at present; that production of chemical pigment colors should continue at the present rate for the next year or two, because of available supplies now in this country, and prices should not be subject to any particular change unless something cataclysmic occurs; and that the supply of containers will be ample with price levels holding fairly close to existing ones.]

Drying Oils

The question of drying oils continues to be of greatest importance to this industry, and it is possible that with the continuation of the war in Europe, and particularly in the Far East, there may be some embarrassment so far as supplies are concerned, particularly tung oil. It is fortunate that Mr. Ren, executive vice-president of the Universal Trading Corporation, is on our program this afternoon, when he will talk to us on the subject of "China and Tung Oil," and I shall not go into that subject further because he is in position to talk to you regarding it, first hand.

I am reliably informed that there is a possibility of a crop approaching 10,000,000 pounds of American tung oil being produced this year.

In view of the potential supply and price situation with respect to tung oil, the use of substitute drying oils has increased rapidly and continues to do so.

Dehydrated castor oil is being made by several processors in America. It is being widely used by most varnish manufacturers. It is usually blended with tung oil or other quick drying oil. People have learned how to use it, and the usage in the future will be greater than at present.

Oiticica oil has become more or less standard in the industry, and is used in moderate amounts in many types of varnishes, with linseed oil or dehydrated castor oil, and sometimes with tung oil.

Soybean oil is now being processed by distillation methods and by selective solvent treatment so that the better drying parts will be removed for use in paint. These processes, while at present on a small scale, will some day no doubt be represented on a very large scale.

Similarly, fish oils are being distilled or treated by selective solvent methods so that the more rapid drying portions of the fish oil will be removed for use in paint and varnish products. These oils are treated by various refining and bodying processes to produce products which are rapidly coming into the industry as components of the oil portion of certain types of varnish finishes. It is believed that their use will continue to grow and that they will serve a well-defined purpose.

It seems desirable to record some statistical information with respect to drying oils.

Changes in price for the period from July, 1939, to October, 1940, of certain principal oils of interest to our industry are as follows:—

Raw linseed oil	7% decrease
Perilla oil	60% increase
Refined soybean oil	9% decrease
Tung oil	22% increase
Oiticica oil	31% increase
Castor oil, No. 3	20% increase
Menhaden fish oil, refined	5% decrease

I am glad to include in this report to you today last-minute statements:—

From Howard Kellogg, president, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.—

"The defense program of the United States itself will not require more linseed oil than the product of one or two millions of bushels of flaxseed annually. However, business may be so stimulated by the program that indirectly more than this quantity may be needed. Normal domestic use requires about thirty million bushels annually, and this quantity was grown domestically this season; hence extra requirements will be met by importations from Argentina. In my opinion, the price level for linseed oil during 1941 will depend firstly upon whether Argentina supports the price of her next crop of linseed, and secondly, the price at which Argentina supports it. We have no advance information on these two points."

From Martin F. Austin, W. R. Grace & Co.:—

"With respect to Oiticica oil, Brazil's sheer size, its extreme climatic changes and undeveloped facilities makes crop forecasting undependable guesswork. Reports indicate full crop oiticica nuts now maturing and current prices will stimulate careful harvesting if rainy season does not interfere. There is increased crushing capacity available for larger production of oiticica oil in this and succeeding years. Current prices are attractive to buyers as compared with wood oil; but, like wood oil, oiticica oil must contend with competition from lower prices on newly developed substitutes. Brazilian producers will probably recognize this situation and eventually meet it.

"So far as castor beans are concerned, a very large crop produced is now being marketed at prices not too profitable for farmers and growers considering cost of transportation to exporting points. War conditions have concentrated some new buying in Brazil that would ordinarily go to India, offsetting to some extent Brazil's loss of export markets in other directions. A good supply is in sight for this year, probably fully equal to demand, with suppliers clamoring for more

S. R. Matlack
N.P.V.L.A. Treasurer

remunerative prices. Present prices are low enough to stimulate consumption, but might not encourage production."

There has been a substantial increase in the production of flaxseed in the United States. The ten-year average, 1928 to 1937, inclusive, was 11,943,000 bushels. The production in 1938 was 8,152,000 bushels; in 1939, 20,330,000 bushels; in 1940 (estimate), 30,662,000 bushels.

The annual production in the Argentine averaged for the five years 1933 to 1937, 68,047,000 bushels; for the 1938-39 year, 55,510,000 bushels; and for the 1939-40 year is estimated at 60,000,000 bushels.

The factory consumption of drying oils by the paint industry for the years 1936-39, inclusive, and the factory consumption for the first six months of 1939 and 1940 for all industries has been as follows:—

		Pounds.
Linseed	1936	233,340,000
	1937	267,184,000
	1938	216,568,000
	1939	246,965,000
1939 (6 mos. all industries)		168,380,000
1940 (6 mos. all industries)		184,503,000
Oiticica	1936	2,892,000
	1937	3,631,000
	1938	5,301,000
	1939	18,867,000
Soybean*	1936	14,471,000
	1937	16,143,000
	1938	15,183,000
	1939	21,720,000
Perilla	1936	87,603,000
	1937	28,971,000
	1938	32,773,000
	1939	38,265,000
1939 (6 mos. all industries)		19,805,937
1940 (6 mos. all industries)		13,753,136
Tung	1936	105,663,000
	1937	133,510,000
	1938	81,190,000
	1939	95,112,000
1939 (6 mos. all industries)		51,804,515
1940 (6 mos. all industries)		29,852,405
Castor	1936	3,766,000
	1937	6,455,000
	1938	5,283,000
	1939	11,439,000
1939 (12 mos. all industries)		41,000,000
1939 (6 mos. all industries)		17,494,000
1940 (6 mos. all industries)		25,542,000
Fish†	1936	23,166,000
	1937	27,277,000
	1938	15,679,000
	1939	24,981,000

These figures show a very substantial 1939 increase over 1938 in each of these oils as used by our industry.

The comparison for the first six months of 1939 against 1940 covering consumption by all industries shows a substantial increase in the use of linseed and castor oils. Unfortunately, we were not able to include in these figures, all of which have been obtained from government sources, comparative information for the first six months of 1939 and 1940 covering oiticica, soybean and fish oils, as they were not available. The consumption of perilla oil by all industries for the first six months of this year against last has decreased, as is also the case with tung oil. The decreased consumption of perilla oil is, of course, due to the shortage in the crop of perilla seed, and it is possible that this will be corrected another year.

* These figures show trend; consumption by paint industry is less than 10 percent of total, which is increasing rapidly (141,652,000 pounds in first six months 1939 and 179,111,000 pounds in first six months 1940).

† About 10 percent of total consumption (222,006,000 pounds in 1939—92,570,000 pounds in first six months: 83,809,000 pounds in first six months of 1940).

Let me take this opportunity to congratulate the flax development committee of the Flax Institute for the excellent work which they have done in increasing the production of flaxseed in this country: The estimated production for this year equals the total flax crushed in 1939, namely, 30,078,000 bushels. Your association has been cooperating in this work, and it would seem that our continued cooperation and support should be given to the flax development committee's activities.

Proposed Advertising Campaign

At our 1939 convention in San Francisco the development of an institutional advertising campaign for the benefit of the entire industry was authorized. In accordance with the resolution adopted a well-balanced committee has been appointed consisting of the following:—DeLancey Kountze, chairman, Devoe & Raynolds Company; C. F. Beatty, Socony Paint Products Company; A. R. DeVos, Breinig Brothers, Inc.; C. W. Eastwood, U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Company; M. L. Havey, New Jersey Zinc Company; Carl Iddings, Muralo Company; E. D. Peck,

W. H. Jarden, jr.
N.P.V.L.A. Eastern Vice-President

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; F. W. Rockwell, National Lead Company, and Carl J. Schumann, Hilo Varnish Corporation.

This committee has given the subject very careful consideration. It is its unanimous judgment that we should proceed promptly to raise the funds for this campaign. The committee feels that regardless of the conditions in Europe and the Far East, all American industries, including ours, must continue their own constructive development work unabated with full confidence in the future security of America, and of our institutions and of our form of government. It will interest you to have your attention called to the fact that the proposal to start our former institutional advertising campaign which was carried on under the name of "Save the Surface and You Save All" was presented to the Paint Manufacturers' Association at its annual meeting in New York in 1916 after Europe had been at war for two years. That convention unanimously approved of the proposal and plans were shortly thereafter completed and the funds raised prior to the conclusion of the war in Europe and during the time when we as a nation were participants in that war.

Surely we in this country with our vast resources located as we are so far from the devastating things that are happening in Europe and Asia and with a united determined spirit on the part of all of our people, cannot fail to have the confidence and foresight to further build and develop a great unsold market for the use of our products through a united effort addressed directly to the public. Such effort confined to the one big job of increasing consumer acceptance and use of our products will result in the permanent benefit of the property owners themselves as well as to the members of this industry. An old established institute in England is the British Colour Council, 28 Sackville Street, London. Notwithstanding England's plight, fighting as it is with its back to the wall, the British Colour Council is continuing its activities. A recent statement from them say:—

"The British Colour Council in wartime as in peace will continue to give authoritative fashion information of a practical nature."

The committee requests that I advise you that the details of a plan will be presented shortly to all interested members of the industry for their approval and support.

Business Conditions

The statistics gathered monthly by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, show that the total volume of our industry for the first eight months of this fiscal year (these are the latest figures available), that is to September 1, show an increase for the industry as a whole of 5.7 percent. Trade sales increase is 2.9 percent and industrial sales, 12.7 percent. The national defense program, including as it does large volume of equipment and housing, together with a general improvement in buying power of individuals warrants the assumption that the volume of business in our industry will continue to increase through the coming year. There are, of course, increases in expense of doing business and further increases may take place. It is impossible to discuss in any detailed way the effect on profits because of the new taxes which have been established by Congress. The indications are that further tax increases may later be found necessary.

These are days of emergencies. We live and work and think under high pressure and uppermost in the minds of all of us is the problem of our national defense.

Future readjustments will be inevitable and so it seems fitting to suggest that we take the time each day to weigh our decisions and our policies in the light of their effect on the conditions we will face tomorrow.

The Association

[In the course of his address Mr. Trigg reported a membership increase for the seventh consecutive year, told of the establishment of a new department known as the technical field service under the direction of George H. Priest, Jr., urged continued cooperation of all association members with the legislative committee, commented on the varied and exacting duties of the headquarters staff and committees, and in conclusion said.]

It is a source of real satisfaction to me to tell you that your "house is in order" so far as your National Association is concerned. It is dealing with the industry's problems in a constructive and, in the main, a successful manner and is well equipped and prepared to continue doing so subject only to the continuation of the splendid cooperation from the members of the industry themselves, of which we are confident.

Today America is confronted with the most stupendous problem of national defense in its history. As Americans, and as leaders of our industry we have responsibilities which perhaps are not yet fully realized. We know that we have the responsibility—which is also the privilege—of preparing our industry promptly and efficiently to respond to the needs of our armed forces. We must, and we will accept that responsibility willingly. If this entails sacrifice, the sacrifice will be made cheerfully. We will contribute both our individual and our united efforts, as we have done before, to insure the safety, the stability and security of this country and all that it stands for.

Treasurer's Report

Treasurer S. R. Matlack reported the following disbursements during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1940:—

Administration	$41,249.63
Scientific section	48,960.42
Clean up and paint up	17,667.96
Save the surface	16,538.75
Industrial sales	11,856.08
Unfair competition	13,613.06
Traffic bureau	5,034.44
Wholesale division	2,893.39
Trademark bureau	4,318.63
Legislative and legal	10,829.11
Publicity and publications	9,531.48
Trade sales	10,812.25
Traffic bureau	5,034.44
Cooperation with government and other public agencies	10,574.63
Technical field service	936.42
Total	$214,594.67

Economic Consequences

Edwin B. George, economist for Dun & Bradstreet and for several years a welcome speaker at the paint industry meetings, discussed the economic consequences of national defense. His address follows:—

Among many self-evident truths supporting our rearmament program, two stand out, not merely one. First, in a world of violence, a nation with our stake in life would be a little queer if it didn't take steps to protect it. Second, no country can throw fifteen to twenty billion dollars into miscellaneous, unpro-

ductive activities without something happening to its financial structure, its standard of living, and even its many political indulgences which perhaps, just conceivably, it would never relinquish except in the purifying heat of crisis.

A simple way of fusing many of the consideration is to say that every one wants to avoid the errors of the last year. After all, national morale has got to be a big part of whatever defense equipment we wind up with. We want diffusion of war business to the extent desirable and practical. We want to avoid the crowding of new factories and populations into already congested cities and areas with its consequent pile-up and choke-up to the detriment of the main drive. We want as little as possible of excess capacity left in our industries after the need for it disappears. We shrink from the stimulation of artificial standards of living, the retreat from which after the last war is still a memory of suffering.

And, too, we want no more such dislocation as resulted from the driving and luring of labor from section to section throughout the country in response to the most attractive offers of the moment. We already have an abundance of ghost towns, held crazily together by a populace reduced to the same level of futility as its weed-choked streets and gardens. We want no wholesale migrations of colored people from the South to the North, there to languish after the drums are quiet again. It is part of the responsibility of modern war making to plan for rehabilitation—even in the midst of horror and death, England is actually finding the time to fight off post-war inflation. If we are capable of learning from experience, we may be able to keep this final and major task at least within reasonable bounds.

From the sweep of economic results we do not want, it is evident that the number of people likely to be drawn into military service can be actually insignificant besides those being affected by Washington's current "business" decisions. Let that be understood through all that I'm about to say.

In the beginning the general cry throughout English official circles was that this time there were to be no such false slogans as "business as usual." All energies and resources were to be concentrated on the conduct of the war. There was to be no waste. And yet, during the first eight months of war there were still 1,300,000 unemployed in England while many of those employed were working overtime. At least part of the reason, of course, lay in the lack of fitness of this residual labor supply for specialized tasks. Yet even from such eminent authorities as Prof. A. C. Pigou of Kings College, Cambridge, came warnings that it was possible for the diversion of peace-time resources and men to be too abrupt. He was so daring as to suggest that the slogan "business as usual" which was current at the beginning of the last war was not wholly foolish.

Importance of Labor

Perhaps at no point are the social implications of the changes that must be made more apparent than in the field of labor—labor as a national resource, not as a political force.

So far there is no general claim that wages and hours are obstructing the defense program. I mean that in the limited sense that contractors can always pay overtime if necessary, and the Government, in its turn is willing to meet the cost of preserving what it regards as its social standards. But despite words and attitudes for the record, many observers believe in their hearts that intelligent and selective relaxation of some of our labor laws can hardly be avoided if we get into a really expanded program, that is one in terms of an army of four million rather than its million men.

The laws themselves are naturally arbitrary, and if they have precise and purely beneficial relationships to situations in real life they are partly lucky. At any rate they were not designed to get us out of any unpredictable crisis.

But actually more lasting in its effects will be the actual disposition that is made of the available labor supply in manning the industrial front. This problem ties in with that of making maximum use of our resources.

Industrial capacity is usually spoken of in terms of rigid figures, whereas in fact, it has consistencies ranging from the expansion co-efficiency of steel to that of chewing gum. In continuous process industries it is probable that 90 percent of the plants run normally but one shift a day or perhaps as few as five shifts a week. In such instances it is obvious that work shifts can be doubled or tripled and the work week lengthened. This sounds very brisk and business-like, but just the same it poses an economic conundrum. It avoids the necessity of expanding plant capacity, that's true, but sometimes might be at the expense of importing labor from other parts of the country. The answer in most of the bottleneck cases would probably have to be that the labor be imported and housing for it be provided on as scientific a basis as possible.

But often with careful planning, the solution need not be so severe. By way of random example, work does not always have to be divided horizontally. Parts can be contracted out to other manufacturers; obsolete equipment can be snatched from the scrap heap, and new life breathed into old plants; mechanical facilities employed in a lax industry can sometimes be converted to currently urgent purposes and can be operated by the regular crew. Apparently diverse industries can lend each other a practical helping hand, as even now the printing press industry among others is helping the hardpressed machine tool industry. Most of this is obviously in the interest of speed as well.

One concern at the moment is to make our new industrial up-serge provide reemployment to the extent practically possible. There are limits, of course. From no quarter is there a contention that goods needed tomorrow morning be held up until lathe operators can be trained for a new plant on Huckleberry Ridge if capacity of any kind is available elsewhere.

But generally speaking it is not necessarily a triumph of efficiency for captains of industry to bark swift orders calculated to set triple shifts humming in an already overcrowded steel or textile city, nor a triumph of democracy for defenders of the people to go about chanting that there will be no relaxation of social standards. The words don't mean anything. The truth will seldom run to absolutes. Sometimes the efficiency of triple shifts will be too expensive socially. And sometimes a blind adherence to social standards that are, after all, only personal opinions elevated into laws, could cause material damage to the public interest.

New plant construction obviously ties in with many of the problems cited. The present army program may call for the expenditure of a billion dollars or more for this purpose.

The army and navy's own strategic area is 250 miles from the seacoast and 200 miles from the northern and southern boundaries. The location of a new powder plant at Charleston, Ind., was dictated by the availability of raw materials, water power, and proximity to a shell casing plant. So it will be in many other instances. But after military exactions, unemployment statistics may be expected to influence many of the decisions.

Contractual Procedure

One of the first shortcuts supplied by Congress for use in desirable instances was to supplant the old method of competitive bidding with new-style negotiated contracts. Major argument for the change is that competitive bidding, while it sounds fine, has all the cumbersomeness usually associated with democratic efforts to protect the people's petty cash, and the disadvantages that cumbersomeness does not always insure true economy and sometimes slows up legitimate business in the protective process.

The existence of a power does no mean that it will be used on every possible occasion. As a matter of fact, most of the war business placed thus far has been through old-fashioned competitive bidding. Let it be understood at the outset that Congress' primary purpose in sanctioning negotiated contracts was to make military procurement more efficient.

As another casual example, there will have to be incessant compromise between engineering designs and the practical capabilities of available machine-tool equipment. Buyers do not relish undertaking such tasks without license to follow their nose rather than the fine Biblical print and cadence of a few tons of official regulations.

The new condition created is that prices and rules are no longer bars to easy movement. When, because of low

Bramley Machinery Corporation

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You are now welcome to visit our PERMANENT EXHIBIT at our headquarters, 15 PARK ROW, NEW YORK CITY.

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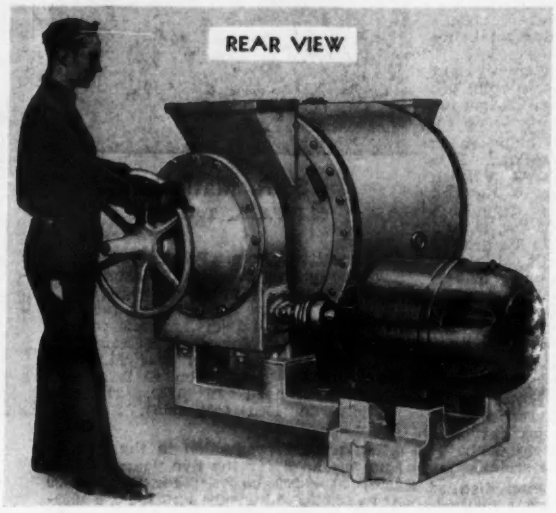
QUALITY
DELIVERY



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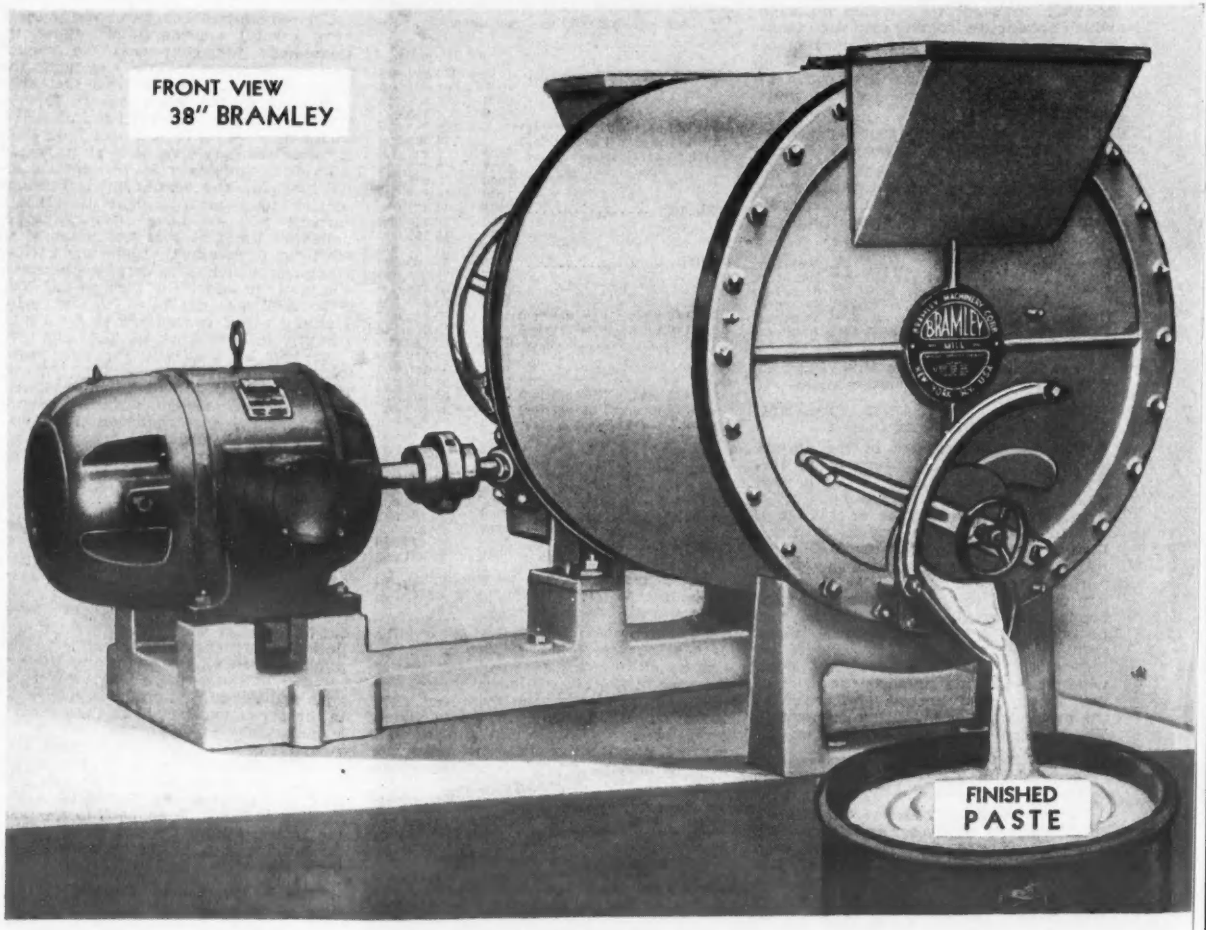
OPERATOR'S ATTENTION REQUIRED ONLY TO LOAD AND UNLOAD MILL — A FEW MINUTES



prices or unnecessarily narrow specifications, orders begin to flow too heavily toward one manufacturer or area, the government's business managers can turn elsewhere. As a first result, congestion at the affected points is lessened. And, in making the shift, management can look at the relative usefulness of serviceable capacity in other plants, at the relative loads of unemployment borne by their communities, at the numbers of new employees (as determined by the type of their equipment and the proficiency level of idle labor) they would be likely to take on, and such other flesh-and-blood factors as immediately available knowledge might suggest. It can look for possibilities of working war business into the slack period of industries with highly seasonal demand. Often the authorities may do no more than look. A law does not command what it refuses to forbid, and exigencies not even dreamed of in abstract analyses like this may ultimately have no trouble at all in looming bigger than stastics. All that the public had a right to ask of servants on whom it places such heavy burdens is not to lose track of the idea.

To summarize, the way some of the people in the commission think of it is that they have gotten away from the tyranny of low prices, except to the extent that the public interest seems to be better served by submitting to it. . . The partial replacement of competitive bidding by negotiated contracts,—so far the bulk of the awards has still been competitive,—does not mean that sellers and buyers may now expect to live to a serene and untroubled old age, nor that the economic results will all be good. There may be both internal and external difficulties.

1. An automatic system is now being replaced by a discretionary one, and where there is discretion, there will be differences of opinion.

2. Any one who has lived in the atmosphere of government knows that "discretionary power in the spending of money" is a fancy name for trouble. When awards have to go to low bidders there is not much occasion to interfere with an officer's discharge of his duty. When he is authorized to use his judgment, he is apt to be smothered with advice, ranging in character from information to threats. This exposure to pressure was one of the elementary reasons for competitive bidding.

The political angle is only illustrative. Industrialists are indispensable to the rearmament effort, but whatever their high-mindedness there will always be critics ready and willing to believe that their presence on the spot bestows a disproportionate amount of influence. Labor's representatives in the defense effort are among the best in the field, but other things being equal, it would be regarded as only natural for them to prefer that government business go to organized plants. Any such attempts are bound to raise dangerous controversies at a time when we can't afford them.

The main hazard is from the swinging onto the commission of group, bloc, and area pressures that have been so influential in the democratic way of life, particularly in recent years. While there has been nothing like a complete abandonment of competitive bidding in favor of free bargaining, enough has happened to let us see the major opposing considerations. They are buying flexibility in the interests of full utilization of resources on the one hand, versus exposure to uneconomic pressures and prejudices.

Prices Watched

The commission has prepared itself to watch prices. One of our great political and psychological inheritances from the last war was a widespread conviction that it made industry rich. Industry never shared this feeling and, in fact, was often able to offer impressive demonstrations to the contrary. But at least it is true that normal business relationships went out of joint with the times, and that whatever their ultimate fate, we had a dandy crop of high prices, high wages and paper profits. Some of the results were political denunciation, congressional investigations, strictures on the Bureau of Internal Revenue for its methods of auditing and laws; and now some brand-new price control agencies.

So far the actions taken to prevent prices from exploding have fallen into three compartments. There have been a lot of laws, beginning noticeably with the Vinson-Trammell act and culminating in the Walsh-Vinson act. The profit limitations running through this little family of statutes, however, were virtually washed under by the omnibus excess profit tax. Certain fee limitations survived which are also subject to the excess profit tax, but are applied in concrete terms for the most part to special types of products and situations. The second compartment is presided over by the new consumer's division of the defense commission. These functions are rapidly acquiring form and body, but the most interesting judgments at the moment are that they're relying heavily on cooperation with civic and commercial organizations and that their outstanding objectives is to keep prices within hailing distance of costs even in the face of widening breaches between supply and demand. The third agency whose weight is being felt in this area is the price stabilization division, whose place in the total defense scheme has become distinctive and important.

There are three aspects of emergency price behavior that the division will worry about at the drop of a hat. One is with respect to basic commodities and the second with respect to the outlook for prices in case of an up-to-the-hilt prepardness effort. The third merely includes "prices" as such in its general scope, and has taken the form of assistance to other divisions of the advisory commission in the development of practical purchasing and financing procedures.

There is particularly deep interest in a group of from twenty to thirty basic raw materials, such as steel, copper, aluminum and paper. Such commodities start many of our major industrial processes on their way, and pass through so many fabricating stages as to acquire considerable leverage power on the prices of ultimate products and on general price levels themselves.

The first defense against untoward developments in this area lies actually outside the price and consumer divisions and with Messrs. Knudson and Stettinius. It is their task to enlarge production facilities and to insure a flow of materials. The price division attitude is that if they are successful in doing these jobs, Mr. Henderson can practically anchor his fishing boat in the Chesapeake as far as this particular responsibility is concerned, instead of doing so merely on Sunday. Supply is generally believed to be sufficiently ample to accommodate demand without any provocation for price blow-ups save in the case of limited number of "bottlenecks." And it is a fact that prices in general have not done anything exciting so far, even though they are in some instances contending with increasing production costs. There have been signs of skittishness in some of the industrial products under early pressure, but no basis for run-away inflation.

But the future is another matter, and prices in the future occupy much of the division's thoughts. To some of its members the problem is the conceptually simple one of keeping supply ahead of demand, and of starting to do it *now*, whenever capacity shows signs of strain.

This division likewise collaborated with the raw materials division under Mr. Stettinius in making anticipation purchases of vital commodities and in financing stock piles. Not today's prices, beyond the dictates of ordinary business judgment, but tomorrow's, were the real stake in the game so far as its particular responsibility was concerned. And as already mentioned, it took a deep interest in the struggle to develop suitable methods of financing new plant construction. Its paper role in this struggle would have seemed to be one of opposing with drawn sword any bargain more generous than the stingiest that could be driven. Its actual role was to support the proposals that promised to get the best and quickest and fairest results. It wasn't putting on a show nor abdicating responsibility. Price pyrotechnics in the days ahead looked more deadly to it than reasonable financial costs at the moment, and the country's prime purpose of getting arms was pushing another notch forward.

Despite outcries over its supposed self-enrichment in the last emergency, its private feeling is that artificially stimulated price booms are more notable for their hangovers than for the fun they afforded. The reasons are many. That much of what went up came down is one of them. And at any point in the

Remember the day . . . . not so far distant . . . . when nobody seemed to want anything, and your equipment lay idle. All of us are relieved that the wheels are humming again. Industrial production will always fluctuate, however, and the use of R. B. H. Pigment Dispersions permits you to supplement your regular grinding without the capital investment which might burden you during lulls. At the same time, you may be able to enhance the quality of your line. Ask us how.

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process prices also became costs. Violent price spirals have firmly registered in many executives' minds as something to be dreaded, and by the same token there is little eagerness to be responsible for them. This may be industrial statesmanship, or it may be merely a long memory. There may in fact be little distinction between the two in politics or in business. But whatever the reasoning, the current crop of price guardians and legitimate profit seekers actually conducting the nation's business are so far not complaining very much about each other. Such cries as are heard are mostly from outsiders who have not had to struggle with the peculiar realities of the emergency. At any rate narrow attitudes are not to date, on either side, one of our bottlenecks.

Defense Cooperation

The cooperation of government, business and labor in national defense was the subject of an address by Frank Bane, director of the division of cooperation, advisory commission to the Council of National Defense, who spoke before the general session of the convention.

He detailed the federal set-up for the Council of National Defense, as created by the act of 1916 and told of the purposes and activities of the advisory council whose members represent industrial production, raw materials, labor supply and training, agriculture, transportation, price stabilization and consumer welfare and protection. He also outlined the duties of the division of state and local cooperation and emphasized the importance of this work. Mr. Bane declared that the purpose of all the work is to clear the tracks for emergency needs as well as for continuing peace time needs. After listing the huge appropriations up to date and specifying the military and naval equipment which has been contracted for, Mr. Bane dealt with the several policies of purchasing and labor employment and training in which industry and government are collaborating. This later includes local vocational courses already enrolling 100,000 young men.

Geographical distribution of plants was also discussed.

Speaking on the subject of bottlenecks, which Mr. Bane said existed principally in aviation, machine tools, specialized ordnance, and housing, the speaker also told of the effort to forestall the most serious and most unnecessary bottleneck—that of doubt and fear. He declared that business men and trade associations have made invaluable contributions to the federal defense set-up and urged a whole-hearted continuance of national unity of spirit and purpose which he said was "at once our greatest need and our greatest strength."

Tung Oil

"China and Tung Oil," an address by S. D. Ren, executive vice-president of Universal Trading Corporation, at the general session, prefaced a discussion of price-stabilization for Chinawood oil with a highly dramatic adventure story which revealed the almost inspferable obstacles now in the way of transporting this necessary industry product out of China.

Mr. Ren illustrated this phase of his talk with motion pictures of production and transportation which had arrived in Washington only a few hours before from Mr. Ren's associates in China.

Although the speaker showed that the five principal wood oil producing areas in China were still free from enemy occupation, the fall of Shanghai in 1937 and the fall of Canton and Hankow in 1938 disrupted the previously well organized railroad transportation and brought about shifts in routing which developed unbelievable complexities.

The Burma road is now the latest route for exportation of wood oil and the difficulties in getting the supplies overland to this road are enormous. Tank lighters and tank cars are not usable now, thus presenting packaging problems of the first order such as leakage, filterage and contamination. Hundreds of motor trucks are in demand and the problem of rehandling is a major one.

After discussing the physical handicaps of the traffic in Chinawood oil, Mr. Ren took up the commercial aspects, saying:

In the winter of 1938 a commercial loan of $25,000,000 was granted to China by the United States through the Export-Import Bank of Washington. Universal Trading Corporation was set up as the official agency of the Chinece Government to centralize China's purchases in the United States and to market Chinese products brought into this country for sale. The loan was made available to the Universal Trading Corporation solely for the purpose of buying American products for export to China. Of the materials shipped to the United States wood oil is the most important item.

In connection with the importation and marketing of wood oil in this country Universal has endeavored to serve the best interests of American paint, varnish and other wood oil consuming industries as a whole. It became apparent that the best interests of the industry lay in two conditions:—

1. A continuous supply of wood oil, without stoppage.
2. A stabilizing influence against violent fluctuations in market prices.

To contribute its services along the above lines, Universal, in close collaboration with its sister organization in China, the Foo Shing Trading Corporation, and with assistance of the Chinese government, has exerted its utmost efforts in collecting wood oil from all producing areas, in maintaining transportation via the various routes in spite of their frequent shifts and numerous difficulties created thereby, in installing new storage facilities along newly opened routes and in devising new types of oil containers in order to keep up a steady export flow.

Policy of Control

During the past two years since Universal came into the picture, there were several occasions when wood oil shortage was feared by the trade. Mr. Trigg, president of your association, and your consumers' committee, will bear me out that on each occasion I assured them that in my opinion there was no shortage. During the third and fourth quarters of 1939 there appeared to be an unwarranted scramble for wood oil beyond manufacturers' normal requirements. Universal instituted a rationing system, intended to give out oil only for immediate requirement, requesting each dealer to supply resale contracts and to have firm orders in hand before applying for oil from us. This was done to insure manufacturers getting their normal requirement, and at the same time avoid speculation by seeing to it that each lot of oil we sold went to some specific manufacturer and was not floating on the market for trading purposes. With this temporary restriction, market excitement was quieted down and demand restored to normal. At the same time, Universal was able to keep a fair stock of oil on hand to meet any real emergency.

In its effort to check violent fluctuations, which is detrimental to the trade as a whole, Universal has endeavored to maintain its price steady, making infrequent changes only when necessitated by its cost situation. It is common knowledge to all of you that Universal's price for a long period between June, 1939, and March, 1940, lagged behind the Hongkong market. During a brief period from September through October, an extraordinary demand, due to outbreak of European war, created a wide differential between Universal's price and the market price. Although Universal sold its oil at 23 cents, dealers were able to sell their own oil at prices as high as 28 cents. We held our price firm at 23 cents without increase for quite some time and the market finally readjusted to our level.

It is also well known to you that beginning with 1940, wood oil belonging to other importers released at Hankow began to arrive and shipping situation

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in China was somewhat improved to allow more oil to be exported. Importers were bringing in wood oil freely in the second quarter of this year in sufficient quantities to meet the current requirements. Market price also showed an easing off from 25 cents to around 20 cents. During the entire period Universal did not interfere with the operations of the market but continued its efforts to bring in as much oil as possible and was able to accumulate a sizeable stock in this country.

Beginning with June, 1940, the war situation in the Far East became worse. The Japanese instituted more rigid blockade of China's southeast coast. French Indo-China authorities suspended goods traffic on Indo-China railway on June 20 and traffic on Burma Road was restricted on July 17. The wood oil supply at Hongkong gradually dried up. The market in this country again felt the urgency of the situation. A scare was engendered among the trade. In fact, the president of your association called an urgent meeting of the consumers' committee in the latter part of June to consider the serious situation. I was able to declare at this meeting in New York that there was no cause for alarm, as Universal had already accumulated a fair sized stock in the United States to take care of the trade for at least another six months. The committee felt relieved and the trade was advised accordingly. We offered oil unrestrictedly to the trade at the then existing market price of 23½ cents. Since then we have been selling steadily up to the present time. We have readjusted our price several times only as required by our cost situation, and in spite of apparently increasing high replacement cost, our price today is still no higher than 25¼ cents.

To maintain a steady flow of wood oil to this country, to induce orderly buying for actual requirements, to discourage speculation and to help avoid violent fluctuation of market prices, Universal has exerted its best effort to serve your industry.

Regarding the Future

I believe you are expecting a forecast from me about the future. I have been asked so frequently—how long will this high price continue? Will the supply of wood oil be maintained or will it be cut off eventually? And recently —how much higher will the price go? To forecast the future about anything under present circumstances is difficult indeed. I can only give you some facts to guide your reasoning and for you to draw your own conclusions. There is plenty of wood oil in China; in fact, at present, too much oil. Latest reports from China indicate that wood oil is being used for fuel and the government is experimenting on a process for making gasoline out of it. Hence there is no question of there being an adequate supply.

The vexing question is, rather, one of transportation. Apparently, at the present time, the Burma Road is the only outlet for export shipments. If the road is kept open, Universal will continue its efforts to bring out as much oil as possible, but the actual quantity to be shipped will depend on physical limitations, as the same road will be also used to ship other export commodities of higher value such as:—Tin, tungsten, silk, etc. Moreover, frequent bombings from enemy planes may interrupt the traffic from time to time.

Again if the political situation should so develop that more outlets, like the French Indo-China railway, will be reopened; or if China should be able to take back some port such as Canton, more oil will be exported. Yet such things are very difficult to forecast.

One thing seems clear, however, from present indications, that the so-called China incident will not likely come to an end abruptly, and so long as the war exists transportation will be difficult and restricted. It is equally clear that China's interest lies in the continuous exportation of wood oil and it coincides with yours in requiring continuous importation. Universal's efforts will continue to serve you under all circumstances. If it is at all possible to bring out oil, the maximum amount of wood oil will be brought out.

As far as price is concerned, you well know the practice of Universal. You also know high prices encourage substitutes and that in the interest of China and its export industry, we do not wish to see substitutes unduly encouraged. With high cost of transportation removed, there is every reason for China to sell wood oil at lower prices. Universal will take advantage of every situation which will contribute to the lowering of the cost of wood oil and lower its selling price. I believe the market price will drop as soon as transportation facilities improve and costs are reduced.

I am quite sure that when normalcy returns to China, you will see wood oil prices come down to their normal level with only one difference—Universal will continue to be a stabilizing influence; the market should not fluctuate as violently as before. The success of Universal's efforts in this direction can best be testified by your president's speech made in Chicago on July 23, 1940, wherein he stated:—

"It has been and is their (Universal's) announced intention to function as a stabilizing influence in the tung oil situation in this country."

The relationship between the United States and China has been nothing but most friendly; and especially since the war, American sympathy has been wholeheartedly with China. Personally, I have experienced a growing warmth in this sympathetic feeling during my last two years sojourn here. The loans made by your government to China are excellent manifestations of this feeling. Universal has been playing the part of staunch supporter for the upbuilding of Chinese-American trade by helping to assist in the exchange of mutually desired commodities between the two countries. It is our aim to render a genuine service to American industry whose cooperation and support will be so much needed in the reconstruction of China after the war. With your great paint and varnish industry Universal has cooperated closely at all times with your national association and the consumers' committee. We have also served diligently all of you who use wood oil in a more or less degree. We will continue to cooperate with your organization and continue to serve you to the best of our ability. We shall welcome your advice and suggestions at all times and will work with you for a common objective —"more wood oil and cheaper prices."

Agriculture and Paint

The relationship of the paint and varnish industry and agriculture was the subject of an address by Wheeler McMillen, president of the National Farm Chemurgic Council, who pointed to the vast market for the sale of paint industry materials that exists on American farms. He estimated that 70% of the 45,000,000 farm buildings are in need of paint.

Then relating the volume of paint consumption on farms directly to the volume of farm income, Mr. McMillen declared that the paint industry was in an excellent position to make a substantial contribution to the expansion of farm income. He continued:

You need drying oils, which are a vegetable product and have to come from the soil. If the farmers of America can meet your needs for these oils, and profitably grow more drying oils to replace the products of surplus-producing acres, a national economic gain will follow. Farmers will be ahead by having a market in place of lack of market. Your industry will be ahead by having a reliable domestic supply. The cause of defense will be served by lessening the dependence on distant lands for a necessary commodity. The productive and consuming power of the nation will be advanced.

Over a period of years I have watched with continuous admiration the effort your industry has put forth to build up some basic knowledge of possibilities for American production, especially of the types of oils of which the supply has been irregular. Dr. H. A. Gardner's work has been exceedingly important. I hope you are supporting it with all the money and cooperation he needs.

I am moved to wonder, however, whether you have been fully alert to the advantage to yourselves of increasing to the largest practicable extent your consumption of domestic oils generally. Every pound of linseed or soybean oil

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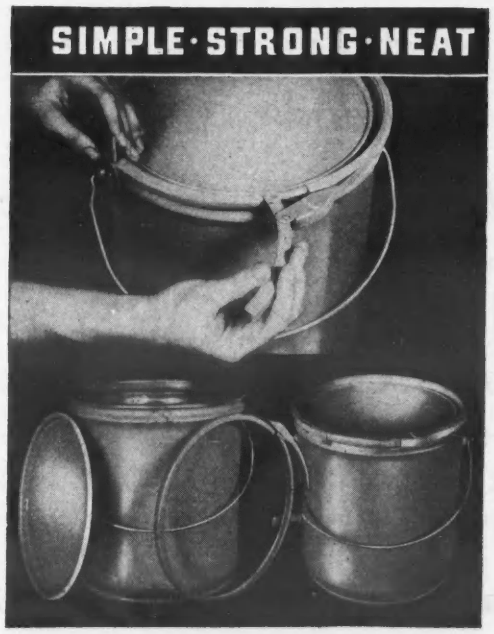

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you have purchased from an American farmer has improved his ability to buy your products and to buy the products of your urban customers. Whatever preference you have given to foreign oils has reduced your domestic market.

It is beyond understanding why, with farm surpluses on the one hand and domestic deficiencies such as this on the other, the government of the United States has not had the simple common sense to try to reduce both by a single policy. Obviously if our farmers are enabled to grow more acres of oil crops, they will grow fewer acres of something else. Perhaps I can dramatize this concept by telling you that if it were possible for southern farmers to grow all the vegetable oils this country imports, drying oils and others, more acres would be required than are now devoted to producing the cotton that is in excess of domestic consumption.

With the plant geneticist and the organic chemist now at our service, surely no one doubts that the problem of domestic drying oil supplies can be solved. These gentlemen have supplied agriculture with a completely new hope. After farming for countless centuries to grow food and fiber, the plant breeder and the organic chemist open up new avenues for exploration.

Incentives to Production

As another means of broadening and improving the agricultural economy, I some time ago suggested adoption of the principle of incentive payments to farmers. It seemed to me that it would make more sense to pay farmers for producing the crops needed in the United States than to pay farmers not to grow surpluses which are not needed.

The principle of the incentive payment concept is simple. To apply it to the field in which you are interested, let's assume that the necessary agricultural knowledge about perilla production has been developed experimentally. Your industry might hesitate to abandon established foreign sources of supply (assuming that such accustomed sources were reliable) in favor of an uncertain and still-to-be-proven domestic source. Farmers might hesitate to start perilla production because of their uncertainty that you would take the product off their hands at a satisfactory price. In the early stages, there might well be much uncertainty as to the actual cost of production. Under the incentive payment idea, manufacturers would pay the market price. Farmers would receive this price and in addition an incentive payment set at a figure designed to assure a profitable return. The result would be a reasonably rapid transition to a domestic supply. As technique of production became established, it should be possible to reduce the amount of subsidy required.

I am certain that the farmers of America will gladly produce the materials which industry requires if enabled to do so. A sound program can be developed, including cooperation between your industry and agriculture, a properly directed program of public research, and the application of incentive payments. I would like to say here that the National Farm Chemurgic Council is intensely interested in this situation. The Council is anxiously looking for opportunities to increase its service to your industry and to farmers.

The existing market in agriculture for your products represents probably the most important of your consumption groups. The potential for the future is perfectly tremendous and awaits only a sufficient expansion of buying power in rural America. The creation of that buying power awaits only an expansion of earning power. Whatever any of us can do to increase the earning power by taking more of the raw materials farmers can produce will be reflected in the wages, salaries and dividends paid by your industry.

Industrial Sales

Paul S. Kennedy, chairman, presided at the industrial sales conference and frankly declared in his opening and closing remarks that, although the division's programs in the past seven years had been satisfactory in a way this branch of the industry was certainly "not going places" in the manner it deserved. The industrial sales group, he said, had a marvelous record of technical accomplishment in the field of chemical coatings in the last score of years, but somehow had failed as a group to insist aggressively on its importance through courageous merchandising and therefore it was the least appreciated of any national enterprise in the chemical field. Correction of this situation, he asserted, is a matter for group action.

"Let's get acquainted" was the slogan of the session, with buttons and banners carrying the message. To enable members of the division to get acquainted, a personnel directory of the producers of industrial finishes

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has been compiled and was distributed at the meeting.

Unfair Competition

Unfair competition and the Cincinnati agreement was the topic of an address prepared for the session by H. F. Schaefer and read by E. A. Foy, jr. This paper follows:—

My subject is "Unfair Competition and the Cincinnati Agreement." It deals with one of the most important activi-

Paul S. Kennedy
Chairman on Industrial Sales

ties of the industry—commercial bribery and the means used to combat it. I am not alone in believing it of vital importance. The industry believes this, as signing the anti-bribery pledge is a prerequisite of association membership. The Federal Trade Commission holds the same opinion. The American Trade Association executives approve and encourage the work. We have worked out a comparatively new and improved campaign, and as all members of the association may not be familiar with it, this, in the opinion of several industrial sales committees, seems to be the time and the place to tell them.

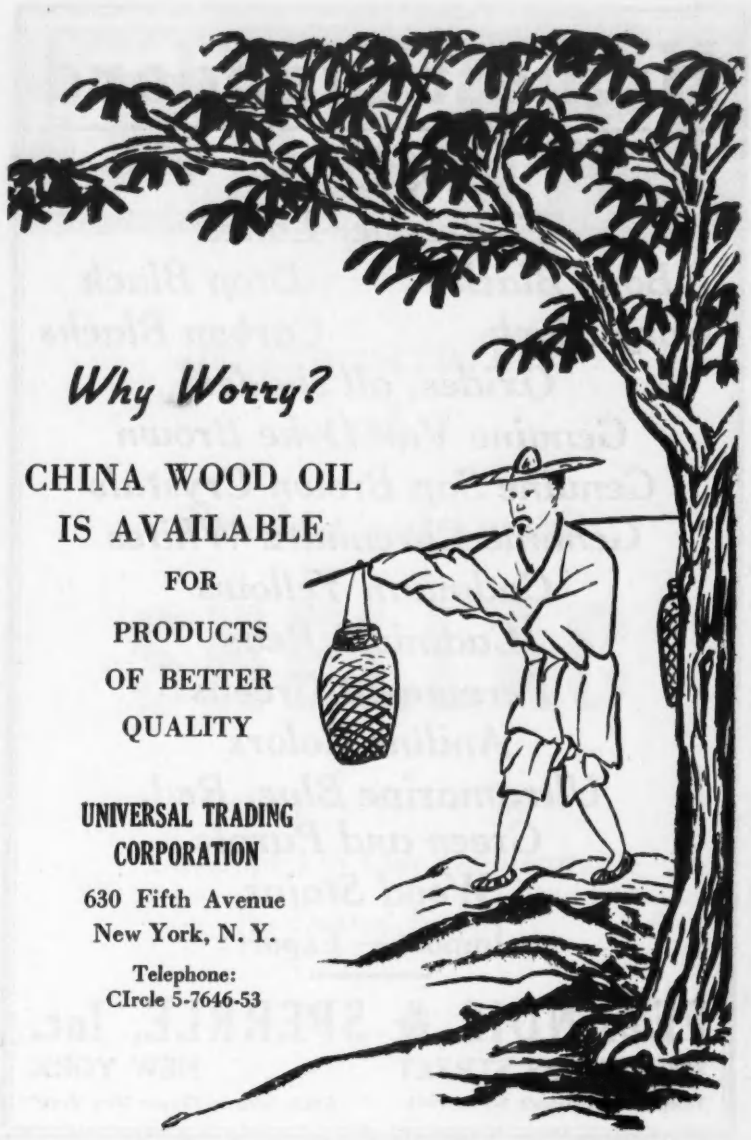
For many years there has existed, and still exists, in many lines of industry, unfair practices in selling. Quite some years ago the Federal Trade Commission cited a group of varnish manufacturers, and they were ordered to cease and desist certain practices of giving cash gratuities to key men in industrial plants.

The wood finish manufacturing group was given a lot of publicity at that time and nearly all made an honest effort to clean up the industry and wipe out this sore spot. At this time for a short period quite some progress was made, but soon there were backsliders.

Then in 1928 or 1929 a group of industrial finish manufacturers met at Louisville in an endeavor to clean up the situation, but the time did not appear to be ripe. While the idea did not then take hold the seed was planted and it finally resulted in the Cincinnati agreement.

In 1937 several industrial finish manufacturers made another attempt to clean up this unhealthy condition. One of this group conferred with Mr. Trigg and told him that these finish manufacturers would clean up the industry if the association would cooperate. This work to be done with the assistance of the association's unfair competition bureau. This group was in dead earnest because they were willing to put up real hard cash to see their idea through. After that a series of meetings of the wood finish group were called at different times in several cities and at last an organization perfected to place the matter before the group at the convention held in Cincinnati in 1937. At this meeting thirteen manufacturers signed what has been called the Cincinnati agreement, and since that time others have signed this agreement making a total of twenty-three manufacturers cooperating in this important activity. Any complaint, whether against a signer of the Cincinnati agreement or any nonsigner will be investigated. While it does not now and never will function 100 percent this activity is a source of great satisfaction and considerable pride to this group of forward looking manufacturers. From a financial side it certainly has lowered the cost of selling.

Also it is quite evident that the sponsors of this agreement and every party to it did not intend that it should be "just a scrap of paper." Clear evidence of that spirit is disclosed in the procedure followed by the advisory committee. They are men on the firing line —men best qualified to cooperate and advise with the unfair competition bureau concerning the work in progress and ahead. In order to encourage close



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cooperation of signers and the bureau, all are urged to communicate information clearly indicating at the outset whether it is or is not to be discussed with the advisory committee. If it is not, the information is of course considered inviolable. In short, the committee members are in no preferred position. They, themselves, may be the subject of investigation. Carrying further this thought that the committee, and the other signers of the agreement do not intend to have a "watchdog that doesn't growl at home folks," it is provided that during every quarterly meeting of the advisory committee, each member is excused for a definite period so that information, if any, concerning his firm may be discussed. There are no exceptions, and the practice is invariably followed. Again, to insure closer cooperation and a better understanding of the work some member of the unfair competition committee is invited to participate in these committee meetings. They always respond, and the procedure has been mutually beneficial.

Results Encouraging

After nearly three years of trial, the members of this group have every reason to believe that they are on the right path. They realize that the practice is an old one, but they insist that it is old enough to die. They are not satisfied and it is unlikely that they ever will be, but they have done and are doing a job of which they are proud, of which this association may be proud, and have blazed a trail which other industries may profitably follow.

Most of the organization work and legal aspects were handled by Mr. Trigg and Mr. Macdonald with the close cooperation of several of the wood finish group who have given a great deal of their time to development work.

In order that you may have some idea of the Cincinnati agreement we give you herewith an outline:—

Clause 1. The object—the suppression of a practice commonly known as commercial bribery.

Clause 2. The signers agree not to allow salesmen expense money except for legitimate purposes or to permit the giving by any person commissions, gratuities or other things of value to any employee of customers or prospective customers without the knowledge and consent of their employer.

Clause 3. The wood finish manufacturers select an advisory committee of six, and from this group is appointed a finance committee of three.

Clause 4. Each member agrees to fully cooperate with the advisory committee and assist representatives of unfair competition bureau in pending investigation, also to permit examination of books by certified public accountants.

Refusal to cooperate and permit examination of books shall cause for feiture of 25 percent of deposit, not to exceed $1,000.

Clause 5. Provides for an arbitration committee to hear matters growing out of an investigation and involving alleged violation of the agreement and consequent forfeiture of the deposit.

Clause 6. As a guarantee to assure faithful observance of this agreement each manufacturer deposits a sum of money based on wood finish material sales. This ranges from $500 to $7,500 on sales to $500,000, and $7,500 plus 2 percent, but not to exceed $20,000 on sales over $500,000. This deposit is to be forfeited if a manufacturer is found guilty by the board of arbitration.

Clauses 7 and 8. Have to do with the administration of the trust funds.

Clause 9. Has to do with the forfeiture of deposit.

This gives you an outline of the Cincinnati agreement. The funds which amount to over $100,000 are on deposit with the Hamilton National Bank, Washington, which administers this trust. Each member is fully posted as to the handling of these funds by the bank and the finance committee, but of course not as to the amount of individual deposits.

Now in order to police the industry, which policing, by the way, is done largely through the cooperation of this group, there is employed a full time investigator to follow up complaints and obtain evidence to submit to the courts and on which to obtain convictions. This evidence is put in the hands of the authorities for action. If the state laws cover commercial bribery the matter is placed before the state authorities or before the Federal Trade Commission or both, for action. All investigation work is done under strictest secrecy and very few people know who our full time investigator is. The investigator was formerly connected with the F.B.I. and knows his business—and as mentioned, devotes his full time to this investigating work. One case has been carried to a successful conclusion by the Federal Trade Commission, and the moral effect of constant investigation is very good in preventing the finisher from trying to hold up a salesman for graft. Cooperation is also being given to state and

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For plasticizing alkyds for urea and melamine type resins.

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For fast drying dark alkyds.

NEO-FAT No. 19
For fast drying light alkyds.

NEO-FAT No. 23
For medium drying light alkyds.

OILS

NEO-FAT No. 17 T. G.
For fast drying dark varnishes and enamels.

NEO-FAT No. 19 T. G.
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'Let Down Your Hair' One Man Took His Off

"Let your hair down. Be as brutally frank as you wish. We want discussion from the floor. Take your chairman for a ride if you feel like it." So said Paul Kennedy in opening the industrial sales conference.

And was the meeting taken for a ride!

Right after the paper on unfair competition, a distinguished, foreign-looking gentleman rose and gave the name "Carl Bendovici." The author of the paper didn't know what he was talking about, said he. Why didn't people who dared write a paper study their subject? He had some facts which were contrary to the findings and they'd explode in the face of the audience if he gave them. He wanted action, and then explanation. That's the way they worked things in the country he came from.

Hubbub followed. Half a dozen speakers took the floor to defend the unfair competition work. And again after other papers Mr. Bendovici let down his hair, with resultant debate.

Finally, when the session was at the flash point, Mr. Bendovici not only let down his hair but he took it off . . . and stood revealed as a perfectly swell "plant." It took the audience half an hour to stop laughing.

federal authorities in connection with other similar matters.

Some Contributory Factors

There are indications of commercial bribery in other lines where finishing materials are used, and we of the wood-finishing group feel that we have done the pioneering for other lines so that even if you do not produce wood finish materials you also have a similar problem confronting you that we have. Those other lines have not had the spotlight thrown on them but just the same the condition exists and action should be taken to widen out the effort and to clean up the entire industry.

Another point that has been brought out in our discussions and also in investigations is the reluctance of employers to believe that their men could be guilty of bribery.

Then there are plants who pay such low wages to the man directly responsible for the finish that they are on the level with spray operators or bench hands, and, of course this man is supposed to carry the entire responsibility of the finish, know materials and methods and handle men, yet his wage is so low at times that he is sorely tempted to graft and some one comes along and grafts him. That is one underlying difficulty. The cause is beyond our control, but we knew that when we inaugurated the program.

So we need the active cooperation of the manufacturers using industrial finishing materials, for without that cooperation it is of course more difficult to get the information to stamp out the practice or to convict the guilty.

There are also cases where the user of finishing materials makes the statement that, "He pays low wages because the material manufacturers will pay the difference anyway to our men." That is a serious indictment of our industry and makes it doubly hard on our field men and our industry to stamp out this vicious practice. The new program, I am sure, is changing this attitude where it exists. Now, what can the members of the association as a whole do to bring about a better condition? You can report to the unfair competition bureau, either with permission to use your name or withholding permission, as you choose, any case that comes to your notice where you are reasonably certain that commercial bribery is being practiced so that it might be investigated and if found true, then proper steps will be taken to eliminate that condition. The courts have the power to stop graft and will do it if the evidence produced is convincing, and it is the duty of every manufacturer of paint, varnish, lacquer, enamels, stains and fillers to uncover any evidence they may possess.

Finally, the industrial finishes producers are not the only ones that have been practicing commercial bribery, but many other lines of business outside of the paint and varnish industry have been similarly afflicted by this evil, and anything this Association can do to blaze the trail to better business conditions is worth all the effort we can put into it.

Other Industrial Problems

Further study of the question of small industrial orders—"nuisance orders"—was urged by Silvanus Smith, who declared that weak-kneed sales department policies are responsible largly for failure to put on sufficient "extra" charges for the small orders.

Charles H. Reed discussed fair prices and just profits, asserting that profits for industrial finishes generally are too low because prices are too low. The speaker declared that more goes into the industrial product than merely raw material, labor and overhead, and he felt that the experience and skill of the scientific formulators and professional compounders should rightfully be included in the costs. He called attention to the difference in pricing patented finishes and non-patented finishes, which latter do not have legal protection and therefore are subject to excessive price-cutting. In conclusion he declared that industrial finishes departments should be separate and distinct from any other department and that prices should be high enough, based on efficient operation, to return profits that stimulate technical progress, that produce better and greater values for the consumer; and from that point prices should be soundly reduced as a technological progress, resulting in greater values and lower costs justify.

Fred A. Brown, speaking for a group from the central west, took up the subject of the hidden dangers that lie in the present competitive bidding system, and he declared that if the trend continues the industry can look forward within a year or two to a cut of 25 percent in dollar volume in the face of a 25 percent increase in gallonage. At this time, said the speaker, there was no reason in his opinion why state, city and township purchasing boards should be enabled to buy at cost prices from the paint industry, or why government departments should enjoy the same privilege. Citing many instances of where competitive bidding was leading, he said the system was a menace to private selling and was placing a false value on volume selling where cost accounting was ignored.

The technical aspects of producing and selling industrial finishes were dealt with in a paper by Leo Roon, and the value of association work to members of the industrial division was presented by Norman W. Kelley.

Trade Sales

Styling with paint, time-payment selling, and the new dealer-clerk training courses were the features of the trade sales conference November 1 under the chairmanship of B. J. Cassady, who himself handled the matter of deferred payments. He reiterated the point which has been brought out frequently in OPD that time-payment selling is the greatest sales argument which the industry has available for inducing proeprty owners to keep their homes in a properly painted condition.

However, said Mr. Cassady, promotion of instalment selling is greatly needed, inasmuch as the public is not generally aware of the fact that it can buy painting and decorating jobs on the same budget basis that it can buy other modern necessities. If the plan were properly promoted, said the speaker, housewives would have the same incentive and the same means of having their homes done over as they would to install a new refrigerator or radio or other electrical equipment. Mr. Cassady touched on the subject of premium selling as a growing industrial evil which, although it may temporarily stimulate business proves ultimately to be a heavy burden.

On the subject of national defense Mr. Cassaday announced that the government has now decided to paint the exterior of all barracks in the new construction program and that the association is giving attention to the matter of interior painting of such buildings.

Styling with Paint

M. Rea Paul, chairman of the technical and fact-finding committee, and Ivor Kenway, chairman of the publicity committee of the Council for Paint Styling, presented the annual report of that body, Mr. Paul giving in brief outline with the aid of colored slides the high-lights of the printed report which is now being mailed to members of the association.

Speaking of exteriors, Mr. Paul said that a comparison of color treatments for styled exteriors developed by the 1940 survey by council cooperators, with those of 1939, shows

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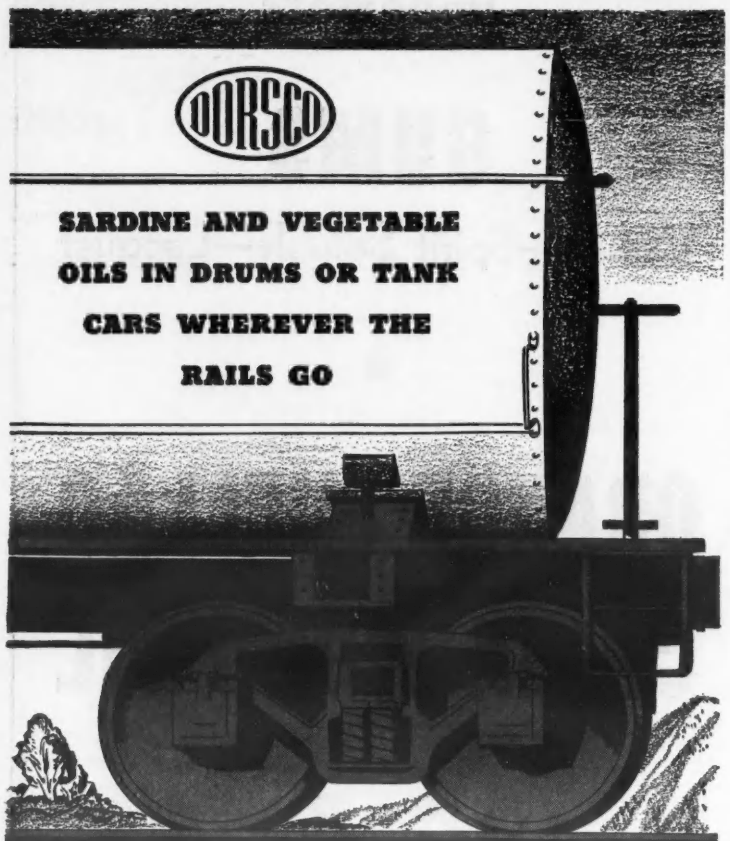

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that there has been practically no change in the vogue, but that on interior treatments there have been noticeable changes in decorating living and dining rooms, halls and kitchens. These changes and fundamental rules for styling are incorporated in the report, which Mr. Paul urged that manufacturers study carefully and adapt for use in connection with selling their own products.

Mr. Kenway called attention to the need for industry-wide use of the reports of the Council for Paint Styling as a basis for more aggressive selling of individual trade sales lines, and told of the feeling of the publicity committee that such use could be stimulated if manufacturers could be furnished with a color slide set of illustrations and a unified story of what styling was and what it could do. In this manner, he said, no vital points would be overlooked and all sales departments would be similarly

B. J. Cassaday
Chairman on Trade Sales

equipped to get the most out of the styling campaign. The council, he said, is ready to go ahead with the preparation of such a "sales package" if manufacturers want it, and he requested that interested companies send in their reactions to national headquarters.

W. M. Barr gave an address at this session on "The Conquest of Color," and Dr. Henry A. Gardner, director of the scientific section, talked on painting asbestos cement siding, concerning which the section recently issued an illustrated circular.

Dealer-Clerk Training

The dealer-clerk training courses which were outlined in detail in a recent issue of OPD were explained to the conference by Roy D. Anderson, chairman of the local association program committee who, in emphasizing the importance of this work as an industry trade sales builder, told of the growing increase in the number of cities sponsoring these courses, there now being twelve cities, as against four last year.

Mr. Anderson employed slides to bring home his points for the necessity of such training courses and the Washington paint club put on a series of skits designed to show how slovenly and inattentive clerks can drive cash customers out of their stores.

Routine

E. V. Peters, chairman, presented the report of the nominating committee at the opening and closing sessions.

The final report of the by-laws committee made a change in article II providing that class E members shall pay dues at the rate of $25 a year, payable quarterly, and that new members shall pay from the first of the quarter nearest acceptance of their application. A change in article III provided that individual class A members who render distinguished service to the association or industry may be elected advisory members of the executive committee for one year, no member so to be elected for three consecutive years. Such advisory members will have full privileges of discussion and may serve on subcommittees, but will not have a vote. Advisory members are limited to six.

Delegates from other paint and related associations, introduced at the opening session, were:—

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Robert J. Smith, retiring president; R. E. Prince, Kenneth J. Howe.

Painting and Decorating Contractors of America, Ben Wickberg, president; Frank C. Myer, jr., vice-president; R. F. Brueggemann, George S. Stuart, executive director.

National Paint Salesmen's Association, James D. McDonald, president; Harry H. Loewenstein, secretary.

National Retail Lumber Dealers Association, H. R. Northrup, secretary.

Committee Reports

The reports of the standing committees, with one exception, were distributed in pamphlet form at the convention. The exception was the report of the by-laws committee, which was presented before the meeting. The by-laws committee recommended one change in the association laws. It was suggested that paragraph (d), of section 7 in article II be changed to permit class E members to pay dues at the rate of $25 per year quarterly, in advance, on the first day of January, April, July and October. The provision that new members pay dues from the first of the quarter year nearest the date of their acceptance was also recommended.

A summation of the reports distributed in printed form follows:

Arbitration

The arbitration committee reported that no meetings had been held by the group during the year owing to the fact that no controversies were presented to it for adjudication. It invited members to call upon its services whenever an occasion arises where an outside and impartial viewpoint would aid in the settlement of a dispute.

Calcimine and Water Paint

New Federal specifications for cold water paints with a protein binder, the presentation of information to the State Department in connection with the import duty on casein, the matter of guarantees on paint performance, and formula labeling were among the subjects discussed by the calcimine and water paint division in the past year. Carl Iddings, of New York, was chairman of the committee.

In its consideration of guarantees on paint performance, the committee went on record as being unanimously opposed to the making of any such guarantees. On formula labeling, it was stated that some members of the group favored general use of formulas, while others were opposed to such general use and favored restriction of the use of formulas to those states requiring it.

The committee also recommended the avoidance of the use of toxic materials in the manufacture of any products for school use, such as art colors; and told of work done in cooperation with the Consolidated Classification Committee in its consideration of freight rates for calcimine and cold water paints.

Chamber of Commerce of U.S.

The effective work carried on by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States was praised in the report presented by Frank J. Sampson, national councilor for the association in the chamber. The committee was active in the deliberations of the Chamber of Commerce during its recent annual meeting, he declared, and participated in the election of directors, as was suggested by the paint association.

Clean Up and Paint Up

Further gains in strength and public acceptance of the National Clean Up and Paint Up Bureau of the association were reported by the chairman of the committee, in charge of this activity, Adam E. Daum. More than 50,000,000 people were reached by the campaign of the bureau, it was estimated. Sales of display material so far in 1940 were said to be running 7.3 percent greater than in 1939.

—*Continued on page 70A*

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Sales of Tallow at a Further Advance — Greases Also Higher —Refined Fish Oils Up Again—Cottonseed Oil Futures Rise—Crude Coconut Easier—Linseed Oil Up

Business in miscellaneous oils, fats and greases continued quiet last week so far as the general list was concerned. There were reports of an increase in the volume of inquiries for some imported and domestic products, but as a rule consumers were still disinclined at current prices to provide for future requirements. There were comparatively few changes in prices, but as in recent preceding weeks advances outnumbered reductions. The prevailing tone late in the period was steady as offerings throughout the list were light, this applying not only to spot material but also to future deliveries. Refined cottonseed oil futures continued to move within narrow limits but to some the undertone of the market seemed to some to have undergone improvement and views held in some quarters as to the lard situation also appeared to be rather more favorable than recently. An upward trend at times in the Chicago market for soybeans was attributed by some to a tendency to further reduce estimates of the production for the current year.

Price Changes

Advanced

Grease, ¼c. per lb.
Japan wax, ½c. per lb.
Linseed oil, 2/10c. per lb.
Menhaden oil, refined, 3-10c. per lb.
Olive oil, denatured, 5c. per gal.
Sardine oil, refined, 3-10c. per lb.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Coconut oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
96.0	**95.8**	**95.3**	**106.2**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—Steady movement on contracts and new orders. Quotations maintained.

Chinawood.—Tone continued firm. Offerings light, spot and shipment. Inquiry fair.

Coconut.—Crude inquiry somewhat better. Sales at 3¾c. per pound, tankcars. Refined steady. Demand fair.

Cottonseed.—Edible oil steady. Moderate demand.

Oiticica.—Inquiry fair. Offerings light, spot and arrival. Market steady.

Olive.—Firm on situation abroad. Iuquiry active. Offerings limited. Quotations nominal.

Palm.—Quiet and steady. Offerings light. Spot stocks apparently small.

Perilla.—Offerings limited. Some quarters bare of supplies. Fair inquiry.

Rapeseed.—Refined oil in light supply. Inquiry slow. Market steady.

Soybean.—Quotations generally held at former levels. Fair demand, crude and refined. Exports of soybeans, oil and meal during the 1939-1940 marketing season largest on record.

There was no trading in soybean oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from November 2 to November 8, inclusive. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
May	...	...	4.50@4.65
December	...	...	4.46@4.65

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Nov. 8.—The general vegetable oil market is quiet and a little easier.

COCONUT.—Crude, Pacific Coast, October-forward, 2⅜c. to 2½c. per pound. Refined, edible oil, 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound, drums, car lots and 8c. to 8¼c., drums, less than car lots.

CORN.—Crude, low acid, 5⅛c. to 5¼c. per pound. Refined, edible oil, 8c. to 8¼c., drums, car lots; and 8¼c. to 8¾c., drums, less than car lots.

SOYBEAN.—Crude, 3¾c. to 4c. per pound.

The market for soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade was more active. Offerings light. Following is a soybean price record, per bushel, for the week:—

			Closing	
	High.	Low.	Nov. 8.	Nov. 1.
Cash, No. 2	93½	87½	93½	...
December	94½	85¾	93	85⅝
May	95	85¾	93½	86¼

San Francisco, Nov. 6.—Purchasing of vegetable oils was unusually light.

COCONUT.—Quoted at from 2¼c. to 2⅜c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports and/or mills. Copra 1.35c.

CHINAWOOD.—Sale reported during the week at 25.55c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. San Francisco. Market quiet.

OITICICA.—Raw, liquid oiticica oil quoted at 19c. per pound in drums, f.o.b. San Francisco. Tankcars, quoted at 18c.; market steady.

COTTONSEED.—Domestic bleachable cottonseed oil quoted at 5½c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. northern California mills.

PERILLA.—Sales reported through San Francisco importers for delivery to Atlantic Coast on basis equivalent to 16½c. per pound in tankcars, duty paid, f.o.b. San Francisco.

RAPESEED.—New crop Argentine rapeseed oil, refined, denatured, quoted at 7c. per pound, January-February shipment from source, subject to steamer space being available. Japanese offerings on basis of 8c. per pound.

SESAME.—Crude sesame oil quoted on basis of 7¼c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. San Francisco.

Linseed Oil

Domestic flaxseed prices had an upward trend. Linseed oil higher. Cake and meal steady. Flaxseed importations at New York last week 89,580 bushels.

Flaxseed—DULUTH, Nov. 8.—Smaller country marketings and continued good demand in the cash market keeps flax prices firm, but with trading narrow. Supplies here decreased 38,000 bushels during the last week and now total 1,765,000 bushels compared to 1,188,000 bushels last year.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Dec.
Saturday	$1.53	$1.48½
Monday	1.52	1.47½
Tuesday	...	...
Wednesday	1.52½	1.49½
Thursday	1.57	1.53
Friday	1.57	1.55

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.
This week	82,260	41,231	171,155	321,596
Since Aug. 1.	5,328,277	3,690,863	2,783,100	2,482,128

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 8.—Demand for flaxseed is slackening a bit because of the filling out of some cargoes at the head of the lakes and the approaching close of navigation. A cargo moved out of Duluth Tuesday and more are being filled out for shipment before the close of navigation. At any rate, there is less active competition for diversion point offers and premiums show a tendency to relax a bit.

Local crushing demand for offers is very good and prices for local unloading are firm. Receipts have been light recently and are expected to fall off further unless prices pick up. Prices are about 40c. under the five-year average and therefore farmers are not very enthusiastic sellers of what is left of their recent crop. Most of the seed has been shipped in and disposed of. Some has been stored on account of low prices and is being held for better values that are expected to develop on account of the Argentine freight situation.

Local elevator stocks decreased 95,000 bushels in four days compared with a decrease of 150,000 bushels a year ago during the same period. Country shipping advices are light currently and most of the seed is moving from northern territory to diversion points. Southern seed is being offered very sparingly. Most of the arrivals show fair to good quality. Badly damaged seed is in slow demand.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Dec.	May.
Saturday	$1.53	$1.49	$1.52
Monday	1.52	1.48	1.52
Tuesday	...	...	...
Wednesday	1.52½	1.49½	1.52
Thursday	1.57	1.53	1.56
Friday	1.59½	1.55½	1.58½

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.
This week	127,400	102,200	35,000	40,600
Since Sept. 1.	7,292,300	3,170,600	634,800	1,058,600

WINNIPEG, Nov. 8.—The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Dec.	May.
Saturday	$1.19½	$1.19¾	$1.23¾
Monday	1.19¾	1.20¼	1.24
Wednesday	...	1.20¾	1.26
Thursday	1.30⅝	1.30⅝	1.34
Friday	1.31	1.31	1.34½

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 8.—Flaxseed, November, 68⅛c. per bushel. Exports, 358,000 bushels to the United States, and 28,000 to Spain. Total since January 1 as follows:—

To—	Bushels	
	This year.	Last year.
United States	11,115,000	12,362,000
United Kingdom	5,896,000	2,220,000
Continent	11,856,000	22,232,000
Orders	606,000	8,137,000
Others	1,182,000	2,579,000
Totals	30,653,000	47,530,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	4,528,000
Previous week	4,724,000
Last year	1,969,000

Linseed Oil.—An upturn in flaxseed in domestic markets was reflected in a firmer local linseed oil situation, prices being advanced two points by crushers with 7.9 to 8.1c. generally quoted for tankcars. A better inquiry was reported, buying interest being stimulated by inflationary talk and also by an advance in various outside markets. There was a steady movement here to consumers and dealers on contracts previously placed. Advices from other points also reported liberal withdrawals on contracts as well as some increase in

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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Single Pressed and Double Pressed

Available in either cake or flake form

Triple Pressed
IVORY BRAND

RED OIL
(OLEIC ACID)

RUBY OLEINE BRAND (*distilled*)
STAR BRAND
(*saponified*)
CANARY BRAND
(*very pale yellow, especially suitable for best types of dry cleaners' soaps.*)

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Single, Double and Triple Pressed
Cake, Flake and Powdered

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Light Color, Various Titres,
Barrels, Drums and Tankcars

WHITE OLEINE
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CRUDE GLYCERINE 88%
TALLOW FATTY ACIDS
WHITE PINE OIL FATTY ACIDS

A. GROSS & CO.
Sales Office: 122 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y.
FACTORY: NEWARK, N. J.

new business. Demand for cash flaxseed in Northwestern markets held up well and offerings were readily absorbed by crushers and cash houses. Receipts at terminal points were lighter and a further decrease in arrivals was predicted as the country movement was said to be on a diminishing scale, growers being disposed to curtail sales pending further developments. Changes in flaxseed in the Buenos Aires market were narrow last week. Exports from Argentina during the period were only 386,000 bushels, of which 358,000 were shipped to this country and 28,000 to Spain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 8.—Demand for linseed oil through the week was quiet as most of the buyers were marking time while waiting for the election to pass and now that it is over the results seem to have bad effect on forward trading. Orders originating in the defense program will help to make a fairly good market during the future but at the moment there is no inclination to book forward contracts to cover such business. Shipping instructions continue very good and crushers are hard put to keep their customers satisfied. Quotations on tankcar lots, 7.5c. per pound; cooperage car lots, 8.1c. per pound; warehouse lots, 8.5c. per pound, f.o.b. Minneapolis.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1940.	1939.
This week	3,000,000	2,760,000
Since Sept. 1	37,050,000	33,420,000

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—Linseed oil is exceptionally firm and some moderate activity has been noticed here during the last few days. Tankcars are being purchased for fill-in requirements, while some drum-lot trade has been seen with deliveries spread into the spring of next year. Sellers are not smiling on any fractional off-bidding. Quoted:—Tankcars, 7.5c. per pound; drum car lots, ex mill, 8.1c.; drum lots ex warehouse, 8.5c.

Cake and Meal.—A steady tone prevailed in the local market. The movement of meal to domestic buyers was reported as steady.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 8.—Demand for meal is as aggressive as ever and crushers are about all sold out for the balance of the current year. Some of them have a carload or so to spare from time to time but the bulk of their output is applied on maturing contracts. Some mills cannot make contracts for fresh shipment until some time in March. Demand for forward meal is strong, largely due to the small volume of soybean marketing and lack of soy meal make at present.

Quotations on carload lots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, is in 100 pound sacks nominally $27 per ton.

Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1940.	1939.
This week	7,040,000	5,040,000
Since Sept. 1	72,361,000	44,560,000

Cottonseed Oil

Refined cottonseed oil futures were more active and firmer. Southern markets for cottonseed products generally firm.

Cottonseed Oil.—The market for refined cottonseed oil futures was more active last week, speculative interest being stimulated by inflationary talk, upturns in the markets for securities and various other commodities, and reports that large purchases of shortening and lard by the government are impending. There was an expectation in some quarters, too, that the monthly cottonseed report from the Census Bureau would be likely to make a more favorable showing in the matter of consumption than in the previous month. Commission house business was more active, rather good buying of May being reported at times for outside account. Trade interests and shorts covered. Offerings of contracts were lighter though more or less hedge selling was reported. On a rise in May to around 5.95c. offerings increased, some recent buyers being disposed to liquidate in the fear of adverse developments over the week-end holidays.

Southern markets for crude oil were steadier. Offerings continued to be reported as light in all sections, this being regarded by some here as due to unsatisfactory prices. Talk was again heard to the effect that current prices for crude oil were below the cost of production based on existing seed prices. There were reports of a somewhat better demand for shortening and cash refined cottonseed oil. Advices from Washington announced that further purchases of shortening and lard are to be made by government agencies for relief distribution.

Receipts of hogs at some points in the West were smaller than recently. Stocks of lard in Chicago decreased 7,124,566 pounds during October against a decrease of 5,324,558 pounds in the same month last year. Lard supplies there at the close of October were 161,601,019 pounds against 36,992,195 pounds a year ago. Sales of tallow were reported at a further advance and offerings were light on the rise. Higher prices also prevailed for grease. Crude coconut oil was slightly easier. Weather conditions were generally favorable over the South for cotton picking.

Trading in bleachable prime Summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from November 2 to November 8, inclusive, consisted of 812 contracts, a total of 48,720,000 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
January	5.76	5.72	5.69@5.72
March	5.89	5.63	5.81@5.83
May	5.97	5.68	5.89@5.90
December	5.70	5.46	5.65 sale
Crude, Southeast, .04½c. nom.			

Chicago, Nov. 8.—Cottonseed oil is continuing to hold its own fairly well. Buyers have taken a little more material in some cases. Edible oil is 7½c. to 8c. per pound, drums, car lots; and 8¼c. to 8½c., drums, less than car lots.

Cake and Meal.—Spot meal was reported in light supply in all sections, with the inquiry fairly active and the prevailing tone firm.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Nov. 6.—Cottonseed meal scarce on spot. Sales for December delivery are reported at $27.50 to $28 per ton for 8 percent. Crude oil, 4½c. per pound.

Memphis, Nov. 8.—Cottonseed oil stronger with other commodities. Crude oil sold at 4½c., Valley basis, and 4¾c., Memphis proper. Meal up to new high for season at $28 per ton for 41 percent. Bulk slab cake $26 per ton, Mississippi basis. Bulk hulls $8.50 per ton. Seed advanced to $26 per ton at gin points. Seed receipts still backward. Closing cottonseed meal quotations on the Memphis exchange were as follows:—

	Nov. 1.	Nov. 7.
December	$25.75@——	$27.50@——
January	25.10@25.45	26.85@——
March	24.90@——	26.50@26.75
May	24.75@24.95	26.25@26.50

Fatty Acids

Capric Acid.—Steady at former price levels. Buying limited to moderate lots.

Caproic Acid.—Prices maintained. Market tone steady. Trade fairly active.

Castor Oil.—Fairly active demand from local and other consumers. Prices steady.

Coconut.—Purchasing generally of conservative character. Market steady.

Cottonseed.—Somewhat better request for moderate lots. Quotations maintained.

Lauric Acid.—Quotations generally stationary. Fair jobbing demand.

Myristic Acid.—Fair request for moderate quantities. Market remained steady.

Palm Oil.—Moderate movement to local and other consumers. Prices maintained.

Red Oil.—Increase reported in inquiries for moderate lots. Tone firmer.

Soybean Oil.—Market steady. Consumers manifested more interest.

Stearid Acid.—Developments in raw material reflected in better demand for stearic acid.

Chicago—Nov. 8

The market for fatty acids remained steady. Inquiries held well.

RED OIL.—Distilled or saponified, 6¼c. to 7¼c. per pound.

STEARIC ACID.—Distilled, single press, 8½c. to 9½c. per pound; double press, 9c. to 10c.; triple press, 11¾c. to 12¾c.

OTHER FATTY ACIDS.—Corn oil, double distilled, 8¼c. to 9¼c. per pound, tankcar; 8¾c. to 9c., drums, car lots; 9¼c. to 9½c., drums, less than car lots; coconut oil, acidulated, 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound, tankcar; 9¾c. to 10c., drums, car lots; 10¼c. to 10½c., drums, less than car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound, tankcar; 7¾c. to 8c., drums, car lots; 8¼c. to 8½c., drums, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 2⅝c. to 2¾c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 3⅝c. to 3¾c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 1⅜c. to 1½c.

Fish Oils

Menhaden.—Local refined oil prices advanced three points. Somewhat better jobbing demand.

Sardine.—Refined oil stronger with crude. Local prices up three points. Demand fair.

Sperm.—Steady movement to local and other consumers. Market firm.

Whale.—Purchasing generally limited to moderate lots. Movement fair. Market steady.

Markets at Other Centers

Baltimore, Nov. 6.—Crude menhaden oil sold here at 26c. per gallon, the only transaction reported for some time past. According to advices from the South, sellers have advanced their prices to 25c. to 26c. Fishing results have been inconsequential, all but a few factories having cut out for the season. Along the North Carolina coast the schools have made their appearance and in perhaps another week operations there will be in full blast.

San Francisco, Nov. 6.—Crude sardine oil sold at 39 cents per gallon, marking a 13-cent jump within a period of about two weeks and an 8-cent price raise within a week. Hundreds of tankcars were involved in the scramble that led to the spectacular trend of the market, with the big movement taking place at the 37-cent level at a time when buyers began to realize that most of the season's production had been sold.

Trade estimates placed the quantity moved during the week at between 400 and 500 tankcars, swelling the season total to some 1,700 units or more. Very little oil was left on the market, producers in the majority of cases declaring they were sold out for the season unless the State Fish & Game Commission acts to grant further reduction permits when present tonnage allowances run out. Not all the oil has been made of course. The contracts are largely based on future production as the season progresses.

Never before has California sardine oil experienced such a sharp market rise and seldom has it touched its present levels of price.

A feature of the markef background is the fact that very little oil this year is finding its way into the soap kettles. Rather, refiners are buying for specialty purposes.

Huge catches of California sardines were accounted for during the week. The seven-day period ending November 1 accounted for 41,528 tons of raw fish, which brought the seasonal tonnage to 108,522 tons. Southern California's season started on November 1 and reduction operations are said to be well under way in that area.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Firmer here with outside markets. Quotations ⅛c. to ¼c. higher. Fair demand.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Choice white grease, 4⅛c. to 4¼c. per pound; yellow, 3⅝c. to 3¾c.

Lard.—Moderate demand from domestic consumers. Export trade slow. Prices irregular with futures.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Following is a lard price record, per 100 pounds, for the week:—

			Closing	
	High.	Low.	Nov. 8.	Nov. 1.
Cash	$4.80	$4.65	$4.77	$4.70
December	4.87	4.70	4.82	4.75
May	6.25	6.07	6.22	6.12

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

YOUR INQUIRIES SOLICITED FOR THESE MATERIALS
FATTY ACIDS
(ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE ORIGIN)
STEARIC ACID
RED OIL
OLEIC ACID
WILSON & CO. INC
WILSON-MARTIN DIV.
SNYDER AND SWANSON ST.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CHINA WOOD OIL
WAH CHANG TRADING CORPORATION
Woolworth Building
SPOT New York, N. Y. FUTURE

For the Pharmacist as a Tablet Lubricant
STEROTEX
For the Ceramic Manufacturer as a Pressed Lubricant and Binder
Samples and prices on application
THE CAPITAL CITY PRODUCTS COMPANY, Columbus, Ohio

THE BRODÉ CORPORATION
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
Domestic and Export
PRODUCTS OF COTTONSEED, PEANUTS and SOY BEANS
Members—Memphis Merchants Exchange (Futures in Cottonseed Meal)
New York Produce Exchange (Futures in Cottonseed Oil)
District Representatives
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Codes: Yopps, Robinsons, Bentleys, A. B C., 5th Edition Peerless

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SPECIAL FATTY ACID DERIVATIVES
Since 1840
EMERY INDUSTRIES, INC.
Originators of Twitchell Process
New York CINCINNATI, OHIO Lowell, Mass.
Stocks in all Principal Cities

Stearin. — Offerings light. Market firm. Fair inquiry.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Prime oleo stearin, 5¾c. to 6c. per pound; lard, 6c. to 6¼c.

Tallow.—Sales reported at 4½c. per pound for extra, an advance of ¼c. Offerings light.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Prime tallow, 4¼c. to 4⅜c.; special, 3¾c. to 4c.

There was no trading in tallow futures (old contracts) on the New York Produce Exchange from November 2 to November 8, inclusive. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
January	...	...	4.50 nom.
November	...	...	4.50 nom.

Animal Oils

Degras.—Purchasing generally limited to moderate lots. Market tone firm.

Lard. — Consumers purchasing for current needs only. Market steady.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—No. 1 lard oil, 7½c. to 7¾c. per pound.

Neatsfoot.—Inquiries somewhat more numerous. Market steady.

Oleo.—Quotations maintained. Demand fair. Spot stocks light.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Extra oleo oil, 7c. to 7¼c. per pound.

Tallow.—Firm with crude material. Trade fair.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Acidless tallow oil, 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound.

Waxes

Bees.—Lack of normal offerings of crude wax keeps market strong. Prices continue upward in tendency. Demand for white bleached and yellow refined waxes very good.

Candelilla.—Active and very firm at recent advance.

Carnauba. — Strong market. Demand reached high volume. Anything available readily salable. Prices for spot goods show some signs of being nominal. Brazil maintaining comparatively high prices, alleging delay in arrival of new crop. Spot virtually a sellers' market.

Japan.—Higher at 18½c. to 19c. per pound. Replacement up. Substantial activity in all positions.

Spermaceti.—Higher at 24c. to 25c. per pound for blocks and 25c. to 26c. for cakes. Stocks conservative. Demand well maintained.

Central Soya Co. Adds Two to Research Staff

Dr. A. W. Kleinsmith, Clinton, Iowa, and Dr. W. E. Holland, Indianapolis, have recently been added to the research staff of the Central Soya Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Dr. Kleinsmith has recently completed his Ph.D. work at Purdue University, and Dr. Holland received his Ph.D. at the University of Illinois in 1937. Dr. Holland has been associated previously with the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, and the Northam Warren Corporation.

Both men will be under the supervision of Dr. E. B. Oberg, research director for Central Soya, at the laboratories at Decatur, Ind., where much work is being done in the application of soybean products to feeds, foods, and industrial uses.

Hausman With Hollingshead

Ario P. Hausman, formerly assistant salesmanager for West Disinfecting Company, Long Island city, has been named assistant director of sales for the R. M. Hollingshead Corporation, Camden, N. J. He will be in charge of all national accounts and will assist the metropolitan sales organization.

L. O. Crosby Starts Erection Of 30-Ton Tung Oil Crusher

L. O. Crosby & Sons has started erection of a 30-ton capacity tung oil crushing mill, one of the largest yet built at Picayune, Miss. This will be the second plant in Picayune, the other being operated by Lamont Rowlands. The Crosby interests have 38,000 acres planted to tung trees, of which 25,000 acres are being harvested this year.

Linseed Statistics Released

Linseed oil statistics as issued by the Flax Institute for the third quarter follows:—

	Gallons.
Stocks, June 30	17,717,497
Production, July/Aug./Sept.	18,051,928
Imports July/Aug./Sept.	109
Total	35,769,534
Less stocks Sept. 30	15,351,331
Consumption, July/Aug./Sept.	20,418,203
Increase 0.63% over 1939.	
Exports	149,147

Chemurgic Research Results Widen Use of Farm Products

Kalamazoo, Mich., Nov. 4, 1940

Chemurgic research results that promise to revolutionize agricultural marketing and industrial manufacture were described by Dr. H. E. Barnard, research director of the National Farm Chemurgic Council, before the forty-seventh annual meeting of the Michigan Association of Farmers Clubs held here.

He exhibited new fabrics made in part or in whole from casein extracted from skimmed milk. He said that new silks manufactured from agricultural products would replace $300,000,000 worth of raw silk that we now import annually. Dr. Barnard also stated that the automobile of tomorrow would be made largely of plastics produced from agricultural products.

N.Y. Trade Board Plans Discussion on Insurance

Compulsory automobile insurance will be discussed at the November 13 luncheon of the New York Board of Trade, to which members of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section have been invited. Luncheon will be served at 12:15 p.m. in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor.

Soap and Glycerin Output Reported for 1939

Manufacturers of soap and glycerin reported a slight increase in value of products and slight decreases in wages and wage-earners for 1939, as compared with 1937, according to preliminary figures compiled from returns of the Census of Manufactures for 1939 and released by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

This industry, as constituted for census purposes, includes establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of soap in any form, and the manufacture of crude and refined glycerin. The value of products of the industry for 1939 amounted to $302,634,747, an increase of 0.4 percent over the $301,291,547 reported for 1937.

The wage earners primarily engaged in manufacturing in this industry in 1939 numbered 13,624, a decrease of 2.7 percent, compared with 14,008 reported for 1937, and their wages, $18,800,527, were less than the 1937 figure, $19,074,574, by 1.4 percent. These decreases may be partially accounted for by the fact that the 1939 Census of Manufactures questionnaire, for the first time, called for personnel employed in distribution, construction, etc., separately from the manufacturing employees of the plants. It is not known how many of the wage earners reported for 1937 were engaged in distribution and construction and how many were engaged in manufacturing. Employees of the plants reported as engaged in distribution and construction activities in 1939, and are not included in this preliminary report, but will be included in the final report.

Summary statistics for the industry for 1939 and 1937 follows:—

	1939.	1937.
Soap and glycerin industry, all products, total value	$302,634,474	$301,291,547
Soap and glycerin	276,395,722	280,359,829
Other products (not classified in this industry)	26,238,752	20,931,718
Soap and glycerin made as secondary products in other industries, value	15,550,485	16,318,715
Bar soap:		
Toilet soap:		
Pounds	405,083,669	360,610,753
Value	$64,919,683	$62,805,065
Laundry soap:		
White:		
Pounds	660,766,458	488,979,981
Value	$29,887,998	$28,192,491
*Yellow:		
Pounds	580,215,263	633,441,319
Value	$27,752,768	$33,195,616
Granulated, powdered and sprayed soap:		
Pounds	894,727,289	743,194,783
Value	$75,631,820	$68,408,836
Soap chips and flakes:		
Packaged:		
Pounds	284,143,533	274,275,994
Value	$24,984,799	$28,207,372
Bulk:		
Pounds	135,071,434	116,179,494
Value	$9,582,030	$9,797,688
Washing powders:		
Packaged:		
Pounds	133,638,514	146,924,947
Value	$5,506,608	$6,582,021
Bulk:		
Pounds	114,703,458	85,486,294
Value	$3,331,965	$2,521,640
†Cleansers and scouring powders containing soap:		
Packaged:		
Pounds	167,441,482	157,039,241
Value	$6,948,037	$6,254,838
Bulk:		
Pounds	18,708,354	21,307,624
Value	$796,336	$917,323
Shaving soap, total value	$8,429,262	$9,729,538
Stick, powder and cake:		
Pounds	5,678,803	5,075,521
Value	$2,196,964	$1,954,272
‡Cream (soap base):		
Pounds	7,611,401	9,555,764
Value	$6,232,298	$7,775,266
Liquid soap, not including packaged shampoos:		
Pounds	39,163,707	29,869,959
Value	$3,339,735	$2,435,296
¶Soap stock or soap base, made for sale as such:		
Pounds	4,350,109	4,521,988
Value	$285,673	$346,947
¶Bar cleansers containing soap:		
Pounds	4,953,566	5,446,732
Value	$303,202	$410,544
Hand paste or mechanics' paste:		
Pounds	18,747,809	16,930,579
Value	$1,060,979	$1,062,295
Textile soap, including potash and foots soap for textile manufacture:		
Pounds	63,671,392	60,707,640
Value	$5,013,616	$5,357,793
Potash soap, other than textile and liquid:		
Pounds	30,928,845	25,071,652
Value	$2,129,457	$2,156,599
Soap not reported according to classification above, value	$3,559,607	$3,421,584
§Glycerin:		
Crude:		
Pounds (basis 80 percent)	29,461,738	24,180,767
Value	$2,375,243	$3,592,537
Dynamite grade:		
Pounds	64,293,972	43,586,391
Value	$6,595,283	$7,822,600
Chemically pure:		
Pounds	90,484,348	78,813,063
Value	$9,512,106	$13,459,921

* Rosin reported used in the manufacture of Soap and Glycerin amounted to 75,401,813 pounds in 1939 and 75,450,320 pounds in 1937.

† Produced by establishments classified in the Soap and Glycerin industry only. Cleansers and scouring powders containnig no soap classified in the Cleaning and Polishing Preparations, Blackings, and Dressings industry.

‡ Shaving cream containing no soap is classified in the Perfumes, Cosmetics, and Other Toilet Preparations industry.

¶ Produced by establishments classified in the Soap and Glycerin industry only.

§ The total production of crude glycerin, as reported to the Division of Cotton and Oils, Census Bureau, for 1939 was 184,476,395 pounds. Most of this was further refined and sold or used as glycerin, dynamite grade, or glycerin, chemically pure.

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Beehive Brand BEESWAX
• Finest Quality
• Guaranteed Pure
WILL & BAUMER CANDLE CO., INC.
Dept. E-11 Syracuse, N. Y.
Established 1855
Spermaceti Ceresine Red Oil Glycerine Stearic Acid
WARRANTED PURE BEES WAX

Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 27

Zinc Carb.—Zirconium

Zinc carbonate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.14 - 16
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.32½ - —
25 lb. dms.	lb.	.37½ - —
kgs.	lb.	.34½ - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.60 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
USP, 200-lb. dms.	lb.	.26 - —
25-lb. jars	lb.	.31 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0290- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04 - .04½
tanks, works	lb.	.0225- —
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.33 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼- —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾- —
Iodide, N. F., bots.	lb.	4.35 - —
jars	lb.	4.20 - —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.20 - .25
Metal (see daily quotations in Market report).		
Oxide, pigment, dom., Amer., process, coml., lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 - —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 - —
Zinc, oxide, pigment, dom., Amer. process, leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- —
35% bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0610- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pct. cst.	lb.	.0641- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.0641- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0641- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.0666- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.0666- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.0618- —
Pac. cst.	lb.	.0624- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.0643- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.0649- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0643- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.0668- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.0668- —
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 - —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 - —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¼- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.08 - —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.08 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.08¼- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.08¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.09 - —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.09 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.09¼- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.09¼- —
imported, gold seal, cks., ex whse.	lb.	No prices
green seal, bbls., ex whse.	lb.	No prices
white, seal, cks., ex whse.	lb.	No prices
USP, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.09¾- —
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.24½- .27½
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.10 - —
precip., dms., *dlvd.	lb.	.15 - —
Stearate, tech., precip., bbls., ctns., c.l.	lb.	.22 - —
l.c.l., 1 ton	lb.	.23 - —
1,000-2,000 lbs.	lb.	.24 - —
less than 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.25 - —
USP, bbls.	lb.	.23 - .26
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.90 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.65 - —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.05 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.80 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.25 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.00 - —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.40 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.55 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.30 - —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.70 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.45 - —
Sulphide, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd.	lb.	.07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. or ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07¾- —
bbls., c.l., 20 bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd.	lb.	.07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. or ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.08 - —
barium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. or ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.05½- —
calcium pigments, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05 - —
c.l., dlvd. E. or ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.05¼- —
magnesium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. or ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.05½- —
Sulphocarbolate, NF., bbls., dms.	lb.	.24 - .29
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.15 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.50 - —
Zinc-iron oxide, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.05¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.05¾- —
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works.	lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works	ton	75.00 -100.00
white, 98% grd. kgs., works,	lb	1.80 - 2.00

Synthetic Resins

and other

Branded Paint Materials

(Manufacturers' List Prices)

Note:—The list of prices previously printed weekly under the above heading is now printed once a month. The latest printing was in the Nov. 4 issue; the next printing will be in the Dec. 2 issue. Changes in prices—if any—made during the past week are noted in the report on the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Materials market which begins on page 39.

A Guaranty of MERCK *Purity & Reliability*

PIONEERS *in the synthesis and production of pure crystalline vitamins*

MERCK WILL EXPAND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
Structure of Vitamin E Established by Merck Research Chemist
SCIENTISTS SYNTHESIZE VITAMIN B ESSENTIAL TO HEALTH OF THE NERVES
Dr. R. R. Williams, Bell Labs,
Merck Chemists Find Vitamin B6 Synthesis
RAHWAY, N. J.—Complete synthesis of vitamin B6
Merck Announces Synthesis of Pantothenic Acid
AS REPORTED in the March 8, 19
Chemical Nature Of Vitamin E Is Established Here
VITAL 'ACID OF LIFE' NOW SYNTHESIZED
STUDIES ADVANCE VITAMIN E WORK
Merck Chemist at Rahway
SHOW WHY VITAMIN B1 FORMULA WAS CHANGED
Merck Chemists Report Absorption Tests Confirmed Theory Of A Bridge Between Nuclei
Vitamin B6 Synthesis Reported By Merck
BALTIMORE—Proceedings of the symposium on vitamins held here recently in connection with the annual meeting of the American Chemical Society were interrupted by receipt of a telegram from Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, N. J., to report that the total

HEADLINES announcing fundamental discoveries in the vitamin field by Merck chemists and their collaborators have provided frequent and striking illustrations of the outstanding role played by Merck & Co. Inc. in the development of this important line.

In August, 1936, headlines announced the successful synthesis of vitamin B_1 in the Merck Research Laboratories, and subsequently they told of the chemical identification and synthesis of vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol) by Merck chemists and their collaborators. More recently in 1939, the isolation, chemical identification and synthesis of vitamin B_6 were accomplished in the Merck Research Laboratories, and early in 1940, Merck investigators and their associates succeeded in identifying and synthesizing another member of the vitamin B complex, pantothenic acid—achievements which again made headlines in scientific journals and other publications. In addition to these noteworthy contributions, Merck has developed methods which have made possible the commercial production of other important vitamins, including riboflavin, ascorbic acid, and nicotinic acid.

With vitamins commercially available as pure substances, it is now possible for the pharmaceutical manufacturer to formulate desirable vitamin combinations with consummate ease. By using these pure chemicals of known and uniform potency, the manufacturer can readily adjust the proportions of the individual vitamins to the particular requirements of his own products.

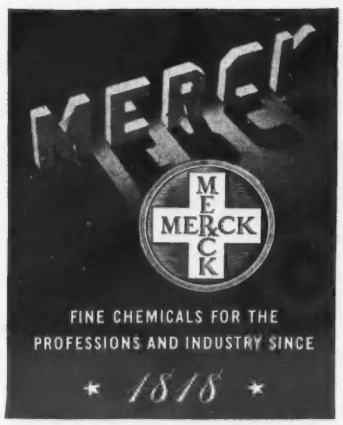
* * *

Through institutional advertising in leading medical journals, exhibits at important medical meetings, and by the distribution of factual and up-to-date descriptive literature, Merck & Co. Inc. is constantly bringing the uses and advantages of vitamins to the attention of the medical profession for the benefit of pharmaceutical manufacturers who make dependable vitamin preparations.

* * *

Literature on Request

VITAMIN B_1 CRYSTALS MERCK



MERCK & CO. Inc. *Manufacturing Chemists* **RAHWAY, N. J.**

New York • Philadelphia • St. Louis • In Canada: Merck & Co. Ltd., Montreal and Toronto

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Boric Acid and Borax Prices Extended Through First Half 1941 —All Tartar Products Advanced — Formaldehyde Offered at Current Schedule for Jan.-Mar.

Developments in the market for drugs and fine chemicals last week included an advance in prices on tartaric acid, cream of tartar, Rochelle salt, and seidlitz mixture; an offering to book January-June, 1941 contracts on boric acid and borax at currently prevailing prices; and a willingness to contract 1941 business in formaldehyde, current prices to prevail through the first quarter and contracts to contain the usual quarterly price adjustment clause. In addition to this activity, the market as a whole was subjected to an excellent demand for seasonal materials and a satisfactory movement of all others.

Considerable progress was made with January-June, 1941, contracts on boric acid and borax. The contracts carry a clause to the effect that any changes in freight rates will be for the account of buyers. This was not a new provision but was a continuation of a sales policy in force for a long time.

The further advance in tartar product prices came as no surprise. The cost of manufacture mounts more or less steadily in keeping with what the manufacturers have to pay for raw material. The latter comes almost solely from South America, European tartar being unobtainable.

Alcohol was in good request. Quicksilver prices held steady with important activity in abeyance. Bismuth and strychnine salts sold in normal volume at steady prices. Minor alkaloids were increasingly harder to get and on several quotations were virtually nominal.

Acetanilide.—Excellent but routine activity. Prices stabilized.

Acid, Boric.—Current price schedule extended to cover contracts during first six months, 1941. Any change in freight rates is for buyers' account.

Acid, Citric.—Quiet under complete price stabilization.

Acid, Fumaric.—Plentiful stocks available at low prices.

Acid, Nicotinic.—Trade and prices favorable. Outlook good.

Acid, Tartaric.—Up 2c. due to rising production costs. Price, 10,000 pounds one delivery, 43¼c. per pound; lesser lots, 43¾c.

Agar.—Higher, stronger, and more active at $1.50 to $1.55 per pound.

Alcohol.—Excellent activity. Industrial formulas showing sales gains along sound lines. Naturally heavy movement of anti-freeze material. Prices very firm and show signs of stabilization.

Aloe.—Strong position maintained. Primary market stocks below normal. Good demand.

Aloin.—Some gain in sales in generally firm market.

Atropine.—Sulphate firm at recent advance. Stocks shrinking.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—Good call along normal lines. Prices firm.

Borax.—Current prices extended to cover contracts over first six months, 1941. Any change in freight rates is for buyers' account.

Brucine.—Firm. Normally active. No signs of probable easing.

Cadmium.—Exceptionally firm market. Demand maintained and expected to gain with expansion of several consuming industries.

Caffeine Alkaloid.—Strong. Supply less than demand. Producers seek only to keep regular domestic buyers reasonably well supplied. Some talk of higher prices next year.

Caffeine, Citrated.—Seasonal activity noted. Prices very firm.

Camphor.—Domestic synthetic production engaged far ahead. Firm market. Japanese item shows little change but still tends easier.

Castor Oil.—Business steady. Consumption expected to rise parallel with general expansion of industry. Prices hold.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Castor oil prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., barrels, car lots, 10⅝c. per pound; barrels, less than car lots, 11⅜c.; returnable drums, car lots, 10⅜c.; drums, less than car lots, 11⅛c.; tanks, 9⅞c.; extracted, No. 3, barrels, car lots, 10⅛c.; barrels less than car lots, 10⅞c.; returnable drums, car lots, 9⅞c.; drums, less than car lots, 10⅝c.; tanks, 9⅜c.

Chloroform. — Current prices extended for first quarter 1941 business.

Cinchophen.—Normal consumption noted. Market firm.

Cocoa Butter.—Market up again, reaching 11½c. per pound, car lot, November delivery; December position, 11.60c.

Codeine.—Sulphate and phosphate experience seasonal stimulation of demand. Firm, stable market.

Codliver Oil.—Firm to strong market. No unusual demand. Most legitimate needs cared for. No surplus of stocks. Use of other liver oils likely to grow has time cuts stocks coldiver oil. Iceland practically sole source of new supplies.

Cream of Tartar. — Consumption normal. Prices 2c. up. Market:—5,000 pounds, one delivery, 36¼c. per pound; smaller lots, 36¾c.

Creosote.—Demand gains as season advances. Firm market.

Creosote Carbonate. — Outlook favors good consumption. Firm prices.

Ephedrine.—Fair activity. Volume not up to normal of past years.

Ether.—Entire group in normal request. Stabilized prices rule.

Formaldehyde. — Producers writing contracts, 1941, at current quotations. Contracts contain usual quarterly price adjustment clause.

Gelatin.—Producers report moderate stocks of silver gelatin. Normal production expected around November 15. Price, 60c. to 67c. per pound as to quantity. Statistics on production and stocks of edible gelatin for first and second quarter of 1940 and 1939, compared with previous quarters in both years together with figures on imports and exports are as follows

Price Changes

Advanced

Acid, tartaric, 2c. per lb.
Agar, 5c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, ½c. per lb.
Cream of tartar, 2c. per lb.
Rochelle salt, 1½c. per lb.
Seidlitz mixture, 1½c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
203.3	202.5	202.5	195.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Association meetings:—
Pharmaceutical Mfrs. Ass'n, Dec. 9-10, Washington, D. C.

PROCTER & GAMBLE
Largest Producers and Refiners of
CHEMICALLY PURE GLYCERINE
U.S.P.
Packed in drums and cans
Also other grades—Stocks in principal cities
Gwynne Building, Cincinnati, Ohio
205 East 42nd Street, New York City

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE U. S. P.
AMMONIUM SULPHATE PURIFIED
POTASSIUM CHLORIDE N. F.
POTASSIUM SULPHATE N. F.
SODIUM CHLORIDE C. P.
SCHUYLKILL CHEMICAL COMPANY
2346-2354 Sedgley Avenue - - Philadelphia, Pa.

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PRODUCTS CORPORATION
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Original Producers of
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MAGNESIUM CARBONATES
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U.S.P. and Special Grades
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NEW YORK OFFICE: Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc. 260 West Broadway
CHICAGO OFFICE: Harry Holland & Son, Inc. 400 W. Madison St.
ST. LOUIS OFFICE: G. S. Robins & Co. 126 Chouteau Ave.

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ATLANTIC COAST FISHERIES CORP. OF N. Y.
111 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

EAST BAY FISHERIES, Inc.
311 CALIFORNIA STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
Manufacturers of
HIGHEST QUALITY VITAMIN OILS
TUNA LIVER OILS — VARIOUS POTENCIES — 20,000 to 60,000 U. S. P. "D" units per gram —VITAMIN A in proportion.
VITAMIN A OILS — RANGING IN POTENCIES FROM 80,000 to 150,000 U. S. P. units per gram.
Samples and quotations upon request

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DRUGS, CHEMICALS
155 VARICK ST., NEW YORK, N.Y.
CHAS.L.HUISKING & CO., INC.
CHICAGO BRANCH: 561 E. Illinois St.
CABLE ADDRESS: "CELAITCH"
OILS, RAW MATERIALS, etc.
CAMPHOR, U. S. P., Domestic, Japanese
MENTHOL CRYSTALS, U. S. P.
FINE CHEMICALS
GUMS
Arabic, Olibanum, Shellac, Tragacanth
Alkaloids Santonine Spermaceti
Naphthalene Cocoa Butter, U. S. P.
IMPORTERS and EXPORTERS

according to the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce:—

Edible Gelatin

	Pounds	
	1940	1939
Production		
1st Quarter	7,515,099	6,340,019
2nd Quarter	6,970,685	6,322,897
3rd Quarter	4,699,707	4,113,709
Stocks*		
1st Quarter	10,286,701	8,909,144
2nd Quarter	10,361,529	9,477,587
3rd Quarter	8,599,974	7,973,978
Imports		
1st Quarter	548,162	599,121
2nd Quarter	444,037	688,095
3rd Quarter	96,699	741,221
Exports		
1st Quarter	701,895	75,439
2nd Quarter	300,381	78,802
3rd Quarter	395,321	88,232

* Stocks at end of quarter.

Glycerin.—Demand broader. Industrial users show growing needs. Requirements met promptly. Prices continue well stabilized. No sign of pending unsettlement of values.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Glycerin prices are:—Chemically pure, 12¼c. per pound, tanks; 12½c. drums, car lots; 13c., drums, less than car lots; high gravity, 11¾c. per pound, tanks; 12c., drums, car lots; 12½c., drums, less than car lots.

Hexamethylenetetramine. — Apparently firm. Demand entirely normal.

Homatropine. — Stocks decreasing. Not being replaced substantially.

Hydrastine.—In moderate reserve. Undertones get firmer.

Hydrastinine.—Only small lots offered. Sellers greatly reserved.

Hyoscine.—Hydrobromide and hydrochloride in low supply. Stocks not readily increased. Strong prices.

Hyoscyamine.—Alkaloid, hydrobromide, and sulphate in nominal supply.

Iodine and Iodides.—Business very steady. Prices firm.

Magnesia.—Good activity in calcined and carbonate. Consumers taking normal needs. Firm prices.

Menthol.—Producers of synthetic have market for all produceable. Natural quiet. Reasonably easy under competition.

Mercurials. — Exceptionally steady. Reflects sturdy prices on raw material. Demand entirely normal.

Methanol.—Monthly statistics production of crude and synthetic methanol, almost the entire output of commodities in the United States, released by Director William L. Austin, Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, follow:—

Production

	Gallons			
	1940		1939	
	*Synthetic.	Crude.	*Synthetic.	Crude.
Jan..	3,452,677	457,271	2,462,884	351,814
Feb..	3,782,402	446,815	2,267,339	336,157
Mar..	3,462,946	506,937	2,406,564	364,500
Apr..	3,486,253	441,888	2,276,385	389,423
May..	3,408,517	436,883	1,778,581	354,415
June.	3,426,100	425,578	2,295,288	343,992
July..	3,851,669	390,004	2,495,394	377,755
Aug..	3,787,794	407,764	2,678,983	359,594
Sept.	3,548,808	365,786	2,639,934	404,876
T't'ls.	32,207,146	3,878,926	21,301,352	3,282,526

* The refined equivalent would be approximately 82 percent of the crude production.

Wood Carbonized

	Cords	
	1940.	1939.
January	44,323	68,353
February	44,927	31,715
March	47,781	35,301
April	44,617	36,176
May	45,667	33,857
June	42,961	35,592
July	41,634	33,353
August	43,433	34,296
September	40,504	40,557
Totals	395,847	316,896

Methyl Acetone.—Steady. Demand up to recent volume. Prices hold.

Methylethyl Ketone.—Sales up moderately. Market undertones firm.

Podophyllin.—Steady. Ample raw material supply at fair prices.

Potash Bromide.—Normally active trade. Prices low and favorable.

Potash Glycerophosphate. — Trade along fairly broad lines. Price firm.

Potash Guaiacol Sulphonate.—Movement good. Undertone steady.

Potash Hypophosphite.—Well stabilized market. Demand good.

Potash Sulphate. N. F., very firm. Demand covers prompt needs.

Quicksilver.—Steady. Not much activity. Prices hold. Resumption of demand expected. No weakness locally.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—Quicksilver prices range from a high of $168 per flask, spot, to a low of $156 per flask for futures. Business done recently as low as $150 for delivery through 1941. More than 1,000 flasks were involved. Purchase of 5,000 flasks by Treasury Department for about $750,000 confirmed. See story on page 64, this issue.

Quinine.—Demand normally active. All genuine needs met promptly. No sales to speculative accounts. Stocks being conserved.

Rochelle Salt.—Prices up 1½c. per pound. Market: Crystals, 5,000 pound lots, one delivery, 27¼c. per pound; smaller lots, 27¾c.; powder, 5,000 pound lots, one delivery, 26¼c. smaller lots, 26¾c. Due to rising production cost.

Saccharin.—Moving well along normal lines. Firm market.

Salol.—Sales up conservatively. Very steady market.

Santonin.—Spring needs will find fair spot stocks. Prices firm.

Seidlitz Mixture.—Rising production costs forced 1⅛c. advance in prices. Market: 5,000 pound lots, one delivery, 21½c. per pound; smaller lots, 21¾c. to 24¾c.

Silver Nitrate. — The schedule of prices since the last report prevailed as follows, covering quantities of 100 ounces; small lots from 1c. to 2c. more per ounce and quantities of 500 ounces are quoted at about 1c. less. Comparison of prices of bullion in New York and London is also provided.

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	26⅞	34¾	23 7/16
Monday	26⅞	34¾	23 7/16
Tuesday	26⅞	34¾	23 7/16
Wednesday	26⅞	34¾	23⅜
Thursday	26⅞	34¾	23 7/16
Friday	26⅞	34¾	23 7/16

Mercury Sold to U.S. For About $150 Per Flask

San Francisco, Nov. 6, 1940

Purchase of 5,000 flasks of quicksilver, valued at around $750,000, by the procurement division of the Treasury Department was confirmed today by H. W. Gould, vice-president and general manager of the New Idria Quicksilver Mining Company of this city. The purchase was made as a part of the Federal government program of buying reserve stocks of strategic new materials. The purchase price was about $150 per flask, according to Mr. Gould, and the terms were f.o.b. railhead, adjacent to the mine near Hollister, and delivery will be spread over next year. Although the contract was signed last week, the entire quantity had been held for the government on a firm offer basis since last September.

The contract calls for triple-distilled metal, same to be packaged in specially made new flasks that are lined with baked enamel. The quicksilver shall not contain more than 0.005 percent of foreign matter. Delivery of the first lot of metal is expected to take place this month.

Food Research Laboratories Names Melnick Chief Chemist

Dr. Daniel Melnick, has resigned as chief chemist of the vitamin research program at the University of Michigan to become chief chemist of the Food Research Laboratories, Inc. Dr. Melnick is a graduate of Yale University and for some years was with the department of physiological chemistry at that school.

Bristol-Myers Names Three Vice-Presidents

Robert B. Brown, Walter B. Johnson and William M. Springer were elected vice-presidents of the Bristol-Myers Company, this city, at a board of directors meeting held November 6.

THREE ELEPHANT
BORAX
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BORIC ACID
Purity Guaranteed Over 99.5%
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POTASH & CHEMICAL
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MURIATE OF
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A Special Grade for Manufacturers of Industrial Chemicals

Miss. Fertilizer Grades Changed for 1941

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 6, 1940

Fertilizer grades for 1941 adopted recently at a Biloxi meeting of eighty-eight representatives of agriculture agencies and the fertilizer industry make but one change in those which have been in effect this year, according to Commissioner of Agriculture Corley. The mixed goods grade of four parts nitrogen materials, eight parts phosphate, and six parts potash was discontinued and a grade of six parts each of nitrogen, phosphate and potash was added.

The new grades will be fixed by law for the first time next year. Compliance with the grades was voluntary prior to passage of house bill No. 651 at the 1940 session of the legislature. The law requires that the grades be certified to various fertilizer manufacturers and guarantors on or before November 1, for registration on January 1.

McK.&R. Trustee Files Plan of Reorganization

—Continued from page 5

amendments or other plans submitted. The Securities and Exchange Commission will then make a thorough study of all plans which the court finds worthy of consideration and will render an advisory report on them. After this, another hearing will be held before the court on the fairness and feasibility of the plans before they will be submitted to creditors and stockholders for acceptance.

In accordance with the provisions of chapter X of the Chandler act under which the proceedings are being conducted, the plan of reorganization may be confirmed when accepted by creditors holding two-thirds of the amount of claims filed and allowed of each class, and by stockholders holding the majority of stock of which proofs have been filed of each class.

Future Earning Power

The trustee submitted, along with many exhibits disclosing the financial position of the company, a Pro Forma Statement of prospective income and profit and loss based on estimated 1940 figures and actual operations for 1939. His estimate of the company's 1940 earning power is $5,025,317 before interest charges and Federal income and excess profits taxes. Of this amount he estimated that $3,164,817 would be available for the new common stock.

Preference holders would get 1,194,628 shares of the new common stock representing $2,495,458 of the estimated earnings. Holders of common stock would get 320,521 shares, representing $669,357.

Assets and Liabilities

Mr. Wardall included a schedule showing the valuation of assets for reorganization purposes to be $76,796,351, including $15,945,215 of excess working capital which it is estimated will be distributed to creditors. He emphasized, however, that this valuation "is only for the purpose of determining the treatment which the various classes of creditors and stockholders are entitled to receive in the plan" and "it is not proposed that this higher figure be substituted for present book figures or that the difference be shown as good will on the balance sheet." For reorganization purposes, the prospective earnings of all drug departments were capitalized at 8½ percent.

Discussing provision for claims of creditors and interests of stockholders, the trustee said:—

The plan makes provision for all debt, the principal amount of which is estimated at $29,911,756, and for the outstanding stock which now consists of 605,964 shares of preference stock and 1,282,983 shares of common stock.

The total of the $28,161,756 of deferred liabilities shown on the consolidated balance sheet as at June 30, 1940, and $1,750,000 of estimated additional liability from claims not reflected on the consolidated balance sheet represents the estimated $29,911,756 in principal amount of debt, referred to above, for which the plan makes provision.

The estimated $29,911,756 in principal amount of debt may, according to the trustee, be allocated as follows:—

Priority debt	$182,656
Merchandise and expense debt	9,720,030
Bank debt	3,261,925
Blumauer-Frank notes	670,752
Debentures	15,725,000
Other debts	351,393

Potash Salts Deliveries Reported for Nine Months

The American Potash Institute announces that deliveries of agricultural potash by its member companies within the continental United States, Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii during the third quarter of the calendar year, 1940, amounted to 118,369 tons of actual K_2O, equivalent to 199,917 tons of potash salts. Constituting this total were 182,983 tons of muriate, 3,411 tons of manure salts, and 13,523 tons of sulphate. In addition, deliveries for chemical uses amounted to 16,216 tons of salts equivalent to 10,054 tons of K_2O. These figures include salts of domestic origin only. Based on import records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce potash imports in the form of chloride and sulphate salts during the third quarter amounted to approximately 11,550 short tons K_2O.

In terms of regional consignments, the total of 99,765 tons K_2O delivered within the continental United States was shipped as follows:—Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic States 25,554 tons; Southern States (including Virginia) $54,480 tons; Midwestern States 18,178 tons; and West Coast States 1,553 tons. The balance of 18,604 tons K_2O was delivered to Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii.

For the first nine months of 1940 deliveries of agricultural K_2O amounted to 220,415 tons, equivalent to 375,820 tons of potash salts, consisting of 345,006 tons muriate; 7,535 tons manure salts; and 23,279 tons sulphate. Regional distribution on a K_2O basis was as follows:—Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic States, 44,059 tons; Southern States (Virginia included) 97,145 tons; Midwestern States 40,947 tons; West Coast States 4,551 tons; the remainder, 33,713 tons K_2O was delivered to Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico and Hawaii. In addition, deliveries for chemical uses amounted to 45,229 tons of salts equivalent to 28,042 tons of K_2O. Imports of chloride and sulphate salts during the first nine months amounted to approximately 100,469 short tons of K_2O.

Tuteur & Co. to Deal In Fertilizers and Chemicals

Tuteur & Co., has opened offices at 60 Wall street, this city, to deal in fertilizers and chemicals. The firm has been organized by Roger Tuteur and Leo Osterweil, both formerly of Brussels. Louis S. Agre, recently with Industrial Sales Corporation, has joined the new company to specialize in pharmaceuticals, rare chemicals, hormones and rare sugars.

Sulphuric Unit for Uruguay

The Institute of Industrial Chemistry, Montevideo, an autonomous entity of the Uruguayan government, plans erection in 1941 of a contact sulphuric acid plant with a capacity of 20 metric tons daily. The institute has produced sulphuric acid on a modest scale for many years. It employs acid for manufacture of superphosphate, copper sulfate and other inorganic salts.

Brookline Chemical Works, Inc., Brooklynn, Md., has purchased nine acres adjoining its present plant, for expansion purposes.

Corporation Earnings Recently Reported

	Period.	1940 Net income.	1940 Per share.	1939 Net income.	1939 Per share.
Air Reduction Co.	9 Mos.	4,801,469	1.77	3,524,411	1.37
American Chicle Co.	9 Mos.	$2,750,059	$6.31	$2,961,332	$6.77
Anchor Hocking Glass Co.	Year.	1,298,737	1.50	1,319,083	1.47
Atlas Powder Co.	9 Mos.	1,127,261	3.48	831,842	2.31
Barber Asphalt Corp.	9 Mos.	*117,011	....	285,902	.73
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.	9 Mos.	1,369,575	2.84	1,133,899	2.31
Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc.	9 Mos.	537,816	1.55	412,108	1.14
Freeport Sulphur Co.	9 Mos.	2,314,436	2.91	1,038,211	1.30
Hercules Powder Co.	9 Mos.	3,744,236	2.54	3,646,561	2.47
Ferro Enamel Corp.	9 Mos.	319,042	1.37	308,850	1.32
Jefferson Lake Sulphur Co., Inc.	9 Mos.	662,071	.63	1,066,463	1.06
Johns-Manville Corp.	9 Mos.	3,530,544	3.72	2,675,999	2.69
Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.	9 Mos.	6,232,903	5.47	281,189	....
MacAndrews & Forbes Co.	9 Mos.	628,777	1.77	599,538	1.68
National Gypsum Co.	9 Mos.	1,055,084	.68	1,216,044	.80
Newport Industries	9 Mos.	271,236	.44	265,813	.43
Norwich Pharmacal Co.	9 Mos.	530,500	.66	554,823	.69
Paraffine Cos.	3 Mos.	391,448	.77	481,971	.96
Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc.	9 Mos.	606,394	1.64	911,347	2.47
Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Corp.	9 Mos.	*96,790	....	*162,535	....
Phillips Petroleum Co.	9 Mos.	3,778,533	1.97	5,479,057	1.23
Procter & Gamble Co.	3 Mos.	4,589,992	.69	6,951,841	1.06
Republic Steel Corp.	9 Mos.	12,633,333	1.86	3,898,650	.37
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.	9 Mos.	7,258,736	1.89	5,014,295	1.31
Union Carbide & Carbon	9 Mos.	30,976,728	3.33	19,151,730	2.11
Victor Chemical Works	9 Mos.	848,408	1.22	735,784	1.06
Wrigley (Wm.), Jr., Co.	9 Mos.	6,768,314	3.38	6,763,632	3.43
Zonite Products Corp.	9 Mos.	122,828	.15	*24,135	....

* Deficit.

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THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

Pharmaceutical Firms Give Supplies to Aid England

The Medical and Surgical Supply Committee, aiding Great Britain, reports the following contributions from druggists and pharmaceutical and supply houses; 300 gross of assorted hypodermic needles, valued at $7,000, from the Becton Dickinson Company; three gross of leur syringes from Barnett Palinsky of the Standard Surgical Instrument Company; 500 boxes of ampoules of "Coramine" from the Ciba Pharmaceutical Company.

Also, large quantities of "Mediplast," ready bandage strips, and a sizable cash donation from Duke Laboratories; one gross of "Gadoment" from E. L. Patch, Company; digitalis tablets from Lederle Laboratories; cresol antiseptic solution from John Wyeth & Brothers; a bale of lint from the Exeter Manufacturing Company; adjustable crutches from N. S. Low & Co.; 15 gross of bottles from Owens-Illinois Glass Company; a large donation of various supplies from Grossmans Pharmaceutical Supply Company; and 700 ampoules of cortate from the Schering Corporation.

Proprietary Medicine Exports Reported for September

Proprietary medicines exported from the United States during September have been tabulated by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The value of the various classes of products exported in September was as follows:—

Classification.	Value.
Mouth washes and gargles	$19,634
Corn and foot remedies	6,010
Plasters	28,404
Liniments	5,026
Salves for burns, cuts and skin diseases	32,301
Salves for coughs, colds and catarrh.	46,152
Cold, cough and bronchial preparations	49,247
Catarrh, asthma, and hay fever preparations	12,893
Malaria and chill preparations	8,322
Tonics and blood purifiers	147,304
Laxatives and purgatives	49,870
Milk of magnesia	9,128
Digestive preparations	5,509
Headache, neuralgia, and pain remedies	88,473
Other proprietary medicinals	159,413

Obituaries

Dr. Carl L. Alsberg

Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, director of the Gianini Foundation of Agricultural Economics at the University of California since 1937, and one of the nation's outstanding chemists, died November 1 at Berkeley, Calif. He was sixty-three years of age.

A native of New York City, Dr. Alsberg attended Columbia University, receiving a bachelor of arts degree in 1896 and doctor of medicine in 1900. He later studied at the universities of Strasbourg and Berlin.

His biochemical career began in 1902 when he became assistant in physiological chemistry at Harvard Medical School. Three years later he was named an instructor in biological chemistry. From 1908 to 1912 Dr. Alsberg was chemical biologist for the United States Bureau of Plant Industry. In charge of the United States Bureau of Chemistry from 1912 to 1921, he left to spend the next sixteen years as director of the Stanford University Food Research Institute. He was also dean of graduate studies at Stanford from 1927 to 1933.

He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences, American Medical Association, American Society of Biological Chemists, of which he was a former president; American Chemical Society, for which he was a councilor and associate editor of its journal; American Pharmaceutical Association, Association of Cereal Chemists, Oil Chemists Society, Association of Official Agricultural Chemists and Washington Academy of Sciences, of which he was a former president.

Dr. William G. Crockett

Dr. William Goggin Crockett, professor of pharmacy at the Medical College of Virginia since 1920, died last week at Richmond, Va. He was fifty-two years of age.

Dr. Crockett was educated at Hampden-Sydney College; later he studied at New York University where he earned his master of science degree. The degree of doctor of pharmacy was awarded him by Columbia University.

Prior to entering teaching, Dr. Crockett had experience as an industrial chemist with the Department of Health of New York, with E. R. Squibb & Sons and with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. During the World War he served in the analytical research division of the Chemical Warfare Service. He had been prominent in the activities of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, the American Chemical Society and other scientific societies.

James S. Alcorn, technical advisor to the board of the Petroleum Conversion Corporation and inventor of several petroleum fuel processes, died November 5 at Wynnewood, Pa.

Charles W. Bowring, of Bowring & Co., importer of seal oil, this city, died November 1, aged 69 years. He was a member of the New York Produce Exchange.

Walter Butler, who retired five years ago from the Widnes Alkali Company, Widnes, England, died recently. He was seventy-five years of age.

Richard H. Lackey, who conducted a retail drug store in Philadelphia for fifty-two years and long was prominent in the activities of local, state, and national associations, died November 4. He was seventy-six years old.

Charles H. Markham, of the Socony Vacuum Oil Company's Olean, N. Y., refinery, died recently at that place. He was forty-six years of age.

Charles C. McLendon, former Eastern sales manager for the National Fruit Flavor Company, New Orleans, died November 1 in this city from injuries received in a fall three days before. He was seventy-two years of age.

Mrs. Janet J. Somers, widow of Fred L. Somers, former vice-president and general manager of the Fred L. Lavanburg Dry Color Company, Brooklyn, died November 5 in her Brooklyn home. Mr. Somers died four years ago.

Frederick S. Slater, architectural representative for the M. J. Merkin Paint Company, this city, died in his home in Westfield, N. J., November 3. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Caretta Woodruff Slater; a sister, Mrs. James Cook; and a brother, Mr. Harry C. Slater.

Sharp & Dohme Establishes Sales District in Detroit

Sharp & Dohme, pharmaceutical manufacturers, Philadelphia, has announced the formation of a new sales district with Detroit as headquarters. R. K. Fiddes, who has represented the company in Detroit in a sales capacity, has been appointed to direct the newly-created sales district.

Ink Process Described

Paints that make warplanes "invisible," the largest rubber mill ever made in America, a new rapid drying ink process which utilizes jets of flame are among the subjects featured in the latest issue of "Whitcombings," publication of Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc., manufacturer of chemicals, pigments, carbon black, oils and asphalt products.

Other interesting articles include a discussion of tung, perilla and other drying oils, in the light of the current situation ... an editorial on how America stands on its rubber reserves and another on the value of reclaim and synthetics ... and descriptions of more than 15 new developments in equipment and materials for processing industries. Copies of "Whitcombings" will be sent without charge by addressing Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc., 295 Madison Ave., New York, by mentining the Reporter.

Bulgaria tobacco section of the Ministry of Agriculture is now organizing the production of tobacco-seed oil, which will be used both as a food and an industrial product. It is estimated that more than 2,500 tons of such oil can be extracted from the 8,000 to 9,000 tons of tobacco seed produced annually.

Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Numerous Botanicals at New High Prices — Strength in Condimental Item Unchanged—Scarcities of This and That Grow Steadily — Many Quotations Without Offer

Growing scarcity of numerous botanical drugs kept prices to an upward trend throughout the past week. More frequently than not, quotations were made without offer and subject to confirmation. There were even instances in which prices were quoted without a pound of goods being available, although these occasions did not take place on the spot. The situation was acute and the time when dealers' unsold stocks will disappear from the marts of trade did not appear to be so very remote.

Of importance was the strong and continued rise in vanilla bean prices, the sure result of importers' inability to get goods from primary markets. The important French Islands were blockaded effectively by the British fleet, a blockade that seemed likely to last. Little has been obtainable from Mexico. Sellers were definitely reserved and, usually, failed to make any unsolicited offers.

Scarcities and higher prices were noted on althea root, belladonna leaves, Hungarian chamomile, caraway and celery seeds, French psyllium seed, Greek and Turkish laurel, French marjoram, Dutch and Turkish poppy seed, and valerian root.

Balsams

Fir.—Firm but quiet. Replacement costs show no weakness.

Peru.—Moderate interest. Call mainly jobbing. Prices steady.

Barks

Black Haw.—Firm. Normally active. Fair stocks in reserve.

Cascara Sagrada. — Prices holding firm in all markets. Leading manufacturing consumers hold fair reserves against future needs.

Elm.—Seasonal interest growing. Market firm as trade increases.

Sassafras.—Country reserves believed adequate. Local quotations steady to firm.

Wild Cherry.—Season of growing needs at hand. Fair stocks. Steady prices. No unusual competition.

Beans

St. Ignatius.—Little demand. Moderate stocks. Current needs met.

Vanilla.—Prices approach nominal position. Bourbons and Mexicans stand around $9 to $10 per pound, quoted without offer and subject to confirmation. Tahiti, $4 to $4.25. No guarantees that French beans from islands will reach here. Blockade by British holds tight.

Berries

Cubeb.—Firm. Limited spot demand. Stocks conservative. Needs met completely.

Juniper.—Around 55c. to 60c. per pound would have to be paid for anything available under normal buying conditions.

Imports and Detentions

Entries of botanicals at the port of New York since the week of January 1, 1940, and the detention of these items by the Food and Drug Administration because of the presence of matter rendering them unfit for human consumption were:—

	Bags Detained.	Bags Entered.
Anise	662	2,689
Belladonna	69	341
Caraway	1,853	13,337
Cardamom (cases)	...	2,202
Celery	...	5,114
Coriander	2,889	17,262
Cumin	821	3,962
Digitalis leaves (cases)	1	1
Dill	...	1,081
Fennel	829	1,247
Henbane leaves (bales)	277	285
Mustard	2,800	5,781
Poppy	550	3,028
Sage leaves (bales)	...	1,101
Sesame	5,454	10,059
Stramonium	121	8,049
Thyme	...	3,853

Price Changes

Advanced

Althea root, 10c. per lb.
Belladonna, 30c. per lb.
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, 20c. per lb.
Caraway seed, 1c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, 1c. per lb.
Cassia, Saigon, 4-10-4, 1½c. per lb.
10-6-2, 2½c. per lb.
all thin, 2c. per lb.
Dandelion root, 10c. per lb.
Fleaseed, French, 5c. per lb.
Horehound herb, 2c. per lb.
Henbane leaves, 10c. per lb.
Juniper berries, 10c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Greek, 13c. per lb.
Turkish, 13c. per lb.
Malva flowers, 10c. per lb.
Marjoram, French, 2c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, 1c. per lb.
Turkish, 1c. per lb.
Paprika, Hungarian, extra fancy, 2c. per lb.
medium, 3c. per lb.
Valerian root, 15c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Bourbons, 75c. per lb.
Mexican, whole, $1 per lb.
cuts, $1 per lb.
South American, $1 per lb.
Tahiti, 25c. per lb.

Reduced

Cassia, Batavia, thin quill, ¼c. per lb.
No. 1 regular, ¼c. per lb.
China, rolls, selected, 1c. per lb.
broken, ¼c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, ¼c. per lb.
No. 3, ¼c. per lb.
Cloves, ¼c. per lb.
Coriander seed, ½c. per lb.
Cumin seed, ½c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, 1½c. per lb.
Mace, Banda, 1c. per lb.
Batavia, 1½c. per lb.
Siauw, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, red, chillies, Japanese, ½c. per lb.
Mombassa, ½c. per lb.
Pimento, ¼c. per lb.
Thyme, Spanish, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
212.9	207.2	199.6	185.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Raspberries. — Firmer. Downward trend checked. Better than recent demand reported last week.

Flowers

Arnica. — Strong. Scarce. Prices nominal. Sellers' market.

Chamomile. — Hungarian nominal around $1.05 per pound, subject to confirmation. Roman flowers almost a museum piece.

Malva. — Quoted 85c. to 95c. per pound. Nothing firm but all quoted subject to confirmation. Stocks dwindling constantly.

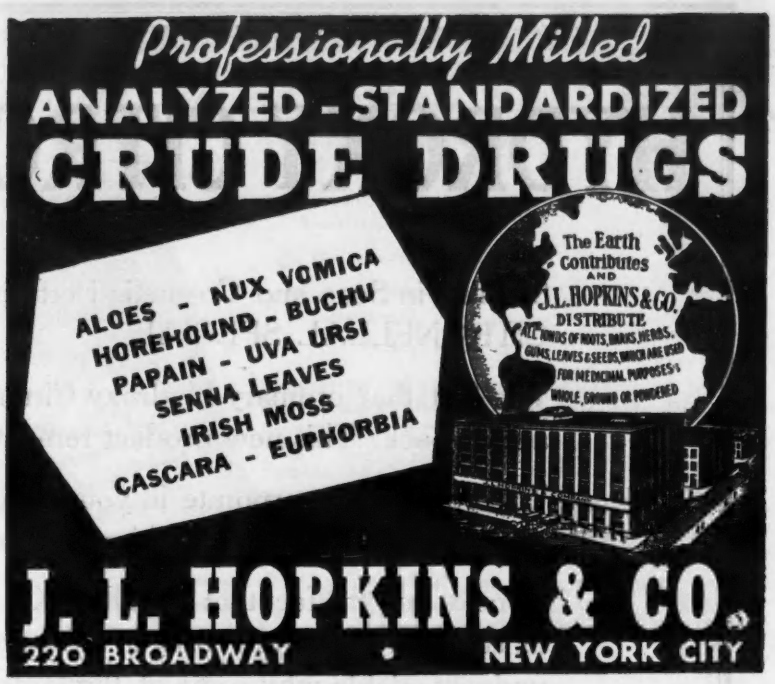
Rose.—Fairly quiet. Strong prices. Limited needs current.

Saffron.—Advance maintained. Undertones firm to stronger. Fair request.

Gums

Arabic.—Slight shading reported. Market basically firm. Danger of course being cut off a constant factor.

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7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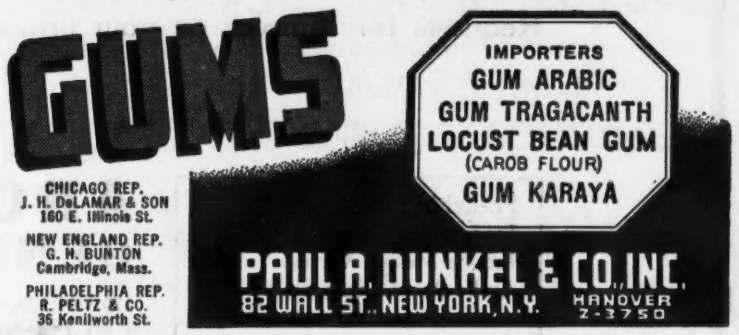

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- PARSLEY SEED
- SAGE LEAVES
- SESAME SEED HULLED
- THYME LEAVES, French
- AMINOPHYLLIN
- ASPIRIN, QUININE AND OTHER TABLETS
- BARBITOL
- CARBOLIC ACID CRYSTALS
- EPHEDRINE SALTS
- ICHTHAMMOL
- LANOLIN ANHYDROUS
- MENTHOL Japanese and Chinese
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- COD LIVER OIL Medicinal and Poultry
- VITAMIN PRODUCTS
- ORANGE OIL, Sweet
- PEPPERMINT OIL U.S.P.
- SAVIN OIL
- AGAR AGAR JAPANESE Shreds, Cut and Powder
- ALOES, Curacao and Cape
- BALSAM PERU
- BELLADONNA LEAVES
- BELLADONNA ROOT
- CORIANDER OIL, U.S.P.
- GENTIAN ROOT
- GRAINS OF PARADISE
- GUM ARABIC AMBER SORTS
- GUM CAMPHOR JAPANESE Powder, Slabs and Tablets
- HELLEBORE ROOT WHITE
- HERBE MENTHE
- HOREHOUND HERB
- IPECAC ROOT
- LAVENDER FLOWERS Hand Picked and Prime
- LINDEN FLOWERS
- MAHUANG, CHINESE
- MALEFERN ROOT
- ORRIS ROOT VERONA
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Benzoin.—Siam unable to ship here. Sumatra gains strength constantly. Very firm but quietly active spot market.

Sandarac.—All but unobtainable. World stocks rarely so low. Primary market contact cut off.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—Some available around $1.25 per pound but situation is virtually nominal. Domestic cultivation not expected to yield a great deal.

Henbane.—Quoted around $1.75 per pound but not firm and without consideration to who does the buying. No general stock distribution.

Horehound.—Higher at 15c. to 16c. per pound. Likely to go higher in view of inability to replace current stocks.

Laurel.—Sales at 28c. to 29c. per pound, a new top to a series of advances. Caused by scarcity.

Marjoram. — Browing scarcity of spot French goods higher prices. French, 48c. to 49c. per pound. Chilean, 13c. to 14c., lower under better offerings.

Thyme.—Fractional of shading on Spanish. Sales at 12½c. to 13c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Dragon's Blood.—More inquiry for small lots strengthens prices.

Ergot.—Firmer undertone persists. No large buying locally.

Lycopodium. — Normal primary markets cannot be reached. Other sources of supply found occasionally.

Roots

Althea.—Limited quantity cut root sold at 90c. to 95c. per pound to special customers.

Dandelion.—Next to nothing of true German origin available. Understood around 80c. to 85c. per pound has been done.

Orris.—Scarce to point of extinction. Prices nominal at 80c. for Florentine and 75c. for Verona, if available.

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Seeds

Caraway.—About to disappear on spot and priced nominally at 41c. to 42c. per poudn.

Coriander—Quoted shade slower at 8c. to 8½c. per pound.

Cumin.—Lack of trade shades prices to 21¼c. to 21¾c. per pound for either Morocco or Cyprus seed.

Flea.—French nominally 55c. to 60c. per pound. India seed available around 9c. to 10c. per pound.

Poppy.—Dutch up to 31c. to 32c. per pound, if available. Turkish, 27c. to 28c. per pound, same terms.

Spices

Cassia.—Batavia shaded to 17c. to 17½c. per pound, No. 1 thin-quill; No. 1 regular, 16½c. to 17c. Selected China rolls off to 11¾c. to 12¼c; broken extra select, 10½c. to 11c. Saigon higher, No. 1, 4-10-4, 18¾c. to 19¼c.; 10-6-2, 20¼c. to 20¾c. all thin, 21½c. to 22c.

Cinnamon. — Competition shades prices to 16½c. to 17c. per pound on Ceylon, No. 2; No. 3, 15¾c. to 16¼c.

Clove. — Prices ease. Madagascar, 16c. to 16½c. per pound. Zanzibar, 16¼c. to 16¾c. Amboyna, 23½c. to 24c.

Ginger.—African off to 6¾c. to 7¼c. per pound. No other changes.

Mace.—Banda down to 47c. to 48c. per pound. Batavia, 24½c. to 25c. Siauw, 32c. to 33½c. West Indian, 30c. to 31c.

Paprika.—Hungarian extra fancy nominal at 42c. per pound; medium, 40c. to 41c.

Pepper. — Chillies ease to 24c. to 24½c. per pound for Japanese, and 28½c. to 29c. for Mombassa. Black and white peppers hold in stomewhat narrow trade in spots.

Trading in black pepper futures on the New York Produce Exchange from November 2 to November 8, inclusive, comprised 49 contracts, a total of 1,646,400 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound		
	High.	Low.	Close.
May	4.07	3.98	4.01@4.03
July	4.16	4.08	4.12@4.13
September	4.18	4.13	4.18@4.22
October	4.22	4.22	4.23@4.24
November	3.90	3.84	3.86@3.90
December	3.89	3.80	3.86@6.89

Pimento.—Spot, West Indian, 17¼c. to 17¾c. per pound. Mexican quoted 11¼c. to 11¾c. Apparently new on this market.

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Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Price Trend Mainly Up in Essential Oils — Stocks of Imported Oils Decreasing Substantially—Many Cannot Be Replaced — Substitutes Gain in Importance Steadily

The price trend in essential oils continued to press strongly toward higher levels and absolutely nothing seemed to be developing whereby a check might develop. It was said that extremely high prices on many materials is turning manufacturing consumers to a search for substitute merchandise and hence such materials were gaining steadily in importance. Market undertones were exceptionally firm.

Sellers reported less selling pressure. There seemed to be a fair market for anything available at prices within reason. Manufacturing costs of many consumers have been forced up and hence they show a disposition to buy about as needed. Indeed, protection of future needs well into the future was increasingly difficult last week.

Foreign primary markets have been blocked off by war and wartime conditions. The British blockade has been extended to many points remote from the European centers immediately engaged in war operations and oils coming from such points were among some of the strongest materials during the period under review.

Essential Oils

Almond.—Natural higher at $3 to $3.25 per pound; free from prussiac acid, $3.15 to $3.50. Expressed oil very firm.

Amyris.—Small, routine demand at steady, well-maintained prices.

Angelica.—Very little available. Primary market cut off.

Anise.—Firm prices. Normal demand. Little competition.

Bay.—Steady. Trade about normal. Little difficulty in replacement buying. Fair stocks.

Bergamot.—Trade centers in artificial item. Prices firm. Virtually nominal position on natural oil.

Birchtar.—Rectified selling at 90c. to 95c. per pound. Reserves conservative. Little pressure to sell.

Bois De Rose.—Firm in all markets. Moving well. Little competition.

Calamus.—Some report exhaustion of stocks. Others hold little.

Camphor.—Steady around 22c. to 25c. per pound, according to seller and variety. Little competition.

Cananga.—Rectified moves at $2.60 to $2.65 per pound. Exceptionally firm undertones due to replacement situation.

Capsicum. — Strength pronounced. Due to production cost. Trade normal.

Caraway.—Sales at $5.50 to $5.60 per pound. Limited stocks held in strong hands. No replacement of present supplies.

Cardamom.—No weakness here. Raw material costs change within moderate limits. Normal demand noted.

Cassia.—Strength continued. Demand sustained. Prices still tend up.

Celery.—Some quarters offer nothing. Total stocks very small.

Citronella.—Firm. Movement sustained well. Little competition here.

Clove.—Values lack another decline. Considerable competition noted.

Coriander.—Limited quantities moving around $14 to $16 per pound as to quality and seller.

Croton.—Firmer and higher at $2.75 to $3 per pound. No important spot surplus.

Cubeb.—Reflects the firm maintenance of raw material and production costs. Call about normal.

Cumin.—Business done at $7.75 to $8 per pound. Some want as much as $10 per pound for a domestic-distilled oil.

Erigeron.—Small stocks poorly distributed. Price $2.25 to $2.50 per pound.

Eucalyptus.—Slightly lower at 63c. to 65c. per pound as to quality and seller. Still firm in undertone due to strength at source.

Geranium.—Scarce and growing scarcer as primary markets are blocked off. Algerian, $9.25 to $9.50 per pound; Bourbon, $9 to $9.25. Quotations subject to confirmation.

Price Changes

Advanced

Almond, natural, 25c. per lb.
Amber, refined, 2c. per lb.
Cananga, rectified, 5c. per lb.
Caraway, 50c. per lb.
Cumin, 25c. per lb.
Erigeron, 10c. per lb.
Geranium, Algerian, 25c. per lb.
Bourbon, 25c. per lb.
Savin, 10c. per lb.

Reduced

Eucalyptus, 1c. per lb.
Lemongrass, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
154.1	149.7	124.4	94.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Grapeseed.—Firm at 45c. to 50c. per pound. More inquiry noted.

Ginger.—Prices show stability. Demand moderate.

Juniper.—Some offer imitation item only. No dealer holds much. Virtually nominal market.

Juniper Tar.—Displays stability in quiet market.

Lemon.—Demand centers on home product. Normal activity noted. Price remains stable. Producers expect to prevent any undue advance.

Lemongrass.—Spot offerings at 75c. to 78c. per pound in narrow market. Slightly more competition.

Lime.—Trade routine. Prices show stability. Moderate stocks.

Mace.—Steady demand and prices. Fair reserves.

Mustard.—Artificial quoted $1.50 to $1.60 per pound and apparently stabilized thereat. Routine demand.

Orange.—Firm to steady. West Indian sold at $2.50 per pound. Most demand centers on California oil. Fair reserves available. Price holds stable.

Palmarosa. — Strengthening considerably. Replacements slow when possible at all.

Patchouli.—Firming of undertones accompany more activity.

Pennyroyal. — Imported goods sold at $2.25 to $2.50 per pound.

Peppermint. — Adance maintained. Stocks in strong hands. No pressure to sell. USP specifications may be changed. Being studied.

Petitgrain.—Firm prices in relatively dull market.

Pimento.—Firm prices. Demand up moderately. Moderate stocks.

Pineneedle. — Prices reaffirmed. Steady, jobbing request.

Sage.—One house offers a Spanish oil at $1 per pound. Dalmation sage oil commands as high as $2.75.

Savin.—Limited quantities quoted at $5.50 to $6 per pound. Slow call.

Spearmint.—Very firm at late advance. Stocks in strong hands.

Wormseed. — Steady. Needs met promptly. Fair reserves.

Wormwood.—Firming slowly. Competition decreases.

Ylang Ylang.—Nominal market due to lack of general stocks. Replacements hit by war.

Aromatic Chemicals

Diphenyl Methane.—Steady to firm. Call about normal.

Diphenyl Oxide.—Movement routine at normal volume.

Ethyl Aubepine.—More inquery and some gain in sales.

Ethyl Cinnamate.—Quiet but steady market. Offerings ample.

Ethyl Phenylacetate. — Demand mainly jobbing. Very steady prices.

Ethyl Vanillin. — Firm. Activity gaining some. Little competition.

Eucalyptol.—Steady prices reflects stable production cost.

Eugenol.—Easier but no lower in price. Raw material influential.

Geraniol.—All demand met promptly. Very steady, stable prices.

Geranyl Acetate. — Hand-to-mouth request builds fair volume.

Geranyl Formate.—Quiet, firm market. Sellers report conservative call.

Geranyl Propionate. — Business steady. Volume up to recent levels.

Heliotropine.—Very firm but showing evident stabilization.

Hyacinth Geraniol.—Demand jobbing. Undertones slightly unsettled.

Hydroxycitronellal. — Leading suppliers report good business.

Isobornyl Acetate. — Moderate reserves sufficient to meet call.

Isobutyl Acetate.—Firm but not very active.

Isobutyl Benzoate.—Steady to firm undertone. Fair interest shown.

Isoeugenol.—Steady. Demand light along jobbing lines.

Isosafrol.—Firm prices gain some strength. Better call.

Linalool.—Very good trade. Firming of undertones noted.

Linalyl Acetate.—Very active due to bergamot oil scarcity.

Menthyl Salicylate.—Dull demand. Steady prices. Ample stocks.

Methyl Acetophenone. — Sustained dealings in small lots. Price firm.

Methyl Anthranilate.—Steady. Request more active.

Methyl Benzoate.—Complete stabilization at firm prices.

Methyl Cinnamate.—More inquiry and a gain in sales. Firmer prices.

Methyl Heptenone. — Demand jobbing but of fair volume.

Methylhexyl Ketone.—Market of ordinary activity shows price firmness.

Methylnaphthyl Ketone.—Good, jobbing call at full quotations.

Methyl Phenylacetate.—Quiet but encouraging demand.

Methyl Salicylate.—Normal activity keeps prices stabilized.

Musk.—Very good trade. Domestic product supplying all needs.

Nerolin.—Very good activity. Prices strengthened.

Novoviol. — Entire group active. Undertones gain strength.

Paracresyl Acetate.—More inquiry turns market more active in sales.

Pelargol.—Normal demand at full prices. Firm undertones and prices.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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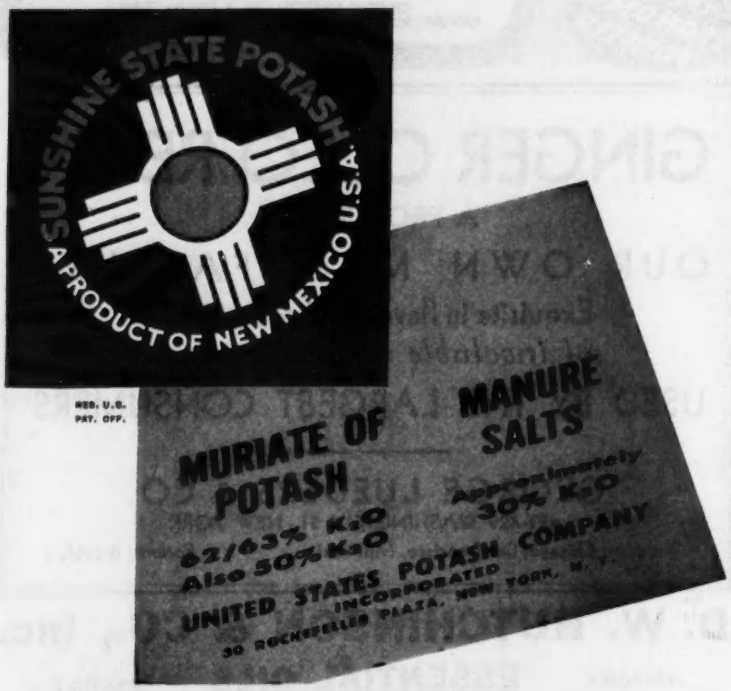

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SOUTHERN SALES OFFICE: MORTGAGE GUARANTEE BUILDING, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Fertilizer Materials

Raw Materials and Fertilizer Mixtures Less Active During Week —Domestic Blood Higher at New York—Imported Product Lower—Cottonseed Meal Advanced—Sulphate Tight

Markets for both fertilizer mixtures and raw materials were somewhat slower last week, but this was due mainly to the interlude of election rather than to any slackening of interest on the part of consumers. Price changes were in the market for dried blood and cottonseed meal. Continued good demand prompted another blood advance at New York. Imported material was lowered to a par with the domestic. Other organics were fairly normal. Chemicals were responding satisfactorily. Sulphate of ammonia remained very tight and in good demand. Potash supplies were also small. Nitrate of soda contracting was less brisk.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has granted relief from the long-and-short haul provision of the interstate commerce act to rail rates on fertilier and fertilizer materials moving in Central Freight Association Territory.

Nitrogenates

Dried Blood. — Advanced 5c. per unit to $2.45 f.o.b. New York. Imported, reduced 5c. per unit to same level.

Fish Scrap.—Market quiet. Chesapeake Bay manhaden supply fully contracted. Japanese sardine meal nominal, with no offerings.

Nitrate of Soda.—Contracting fair. Price firm.

Nitrogenous Material. — Demand routine. Price firm and unrevised.

Sulphate of Ammonia. — Domestic and export call heavy. Supplies tight.

Tankage. — Demand better. Price firm.

Potashes

Shipments into consumption continued to be held at good levels. Little of new interest developed along the lines of new business. Offerings remained fairly light in view of the tightness of the supply. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock.—Demand routine. Prices firm. September exports of high-grade hard rock were 19,858 tons, valued at $108,125. Exports of land pebble totaled 62,478 tons, valued at $327,281.

Superphosphate. — Normal business. Price firm. September exports 18,307 tons, valued at $195,174.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Sulphur movement continued satisfactory. New business was slower. Price was firm and unchanged. September exports totaled 100,662 tons, valued at $1,663,355.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—Nov. 6

The active market for fertilizer materials has not yet opened up in the South. More interest is being shown in organics. Fertilizer manufacturers are hoping for lower prices of cottonseed meal and are basing their hope on soybean meal being more abundant in the domestic market than last year.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—55c. per unit, interior producing points.

Price Changes

Advanced

Blood, dom., dried, 5c. per unit, f.o.b. N. Y.
Cottonseed meal, 8%, $1 per ton, Southeast mills.
Fish scrap, Calif. sardine meal, $2 per ton.

Reduced

Blood, dried, imp., 5c. per unit, c.i.f. ports.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
67.3	67.3	67.3	66.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

COTTONSEED MEAL.—$27.50 to $28 per ton, Southeast.

Baltimore—Nov. 6

The market for crude fertilizer materials has begun to display more life and the greater part of the list shows increasing firmness.

FISH SCRAP.—No reports of sales of scrap down the bay have come out. At the present no offers of Japanese sardine meal exist.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—A better feeling is evident, with quotation still at $8 per ton for 16 percent and $8.50 per ton for 16 percent flat material.

Chicago—Nov. 6

Fertilizer materials have been holding their own without serious difficulty, with business fair. Representative products show no important changes from the last few days. Material is moving in small lots. Blood is steady. There is a good movement of tankage products. Bone materials are holding their own.

BLOOD.—Principal grade, $2.65 per unit of ammonia.

TANKAGE.—High grade, feeding, $2.65 and 10c.; hoof meal, $2 to $2.25; liquid stick, $1.50 to $1.75.

San Francisco—Nov. 6

The market is steady and unchanged. California sardine meal advanced $2 per ton coincident with a good movement. Tankage and blood are holding firm.

NITRATE OF SODA.—100-pound bags, $29.40 per ton and 167-pound bags, $28.70, both ex-vessel or warehouse. Bulk, $27.

FISH MEAL.—Advancing. Spot and future, 67 percent protein, $46 per ton, f.o.b. San Francisco. The 65 percent, $45, f.o.b. Monterey.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—$38 per ton in 100-pound bags.

Fertilizer Tag Sales: October

	Equivalent tons							
	P.C. of	October			P.C. of	January-October		
	1939.	1940.	1939.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1939.	1938.
Virginia	128	28,841	22,457	25,870	94	381,228	406,347	396,142
North Carolina	78	22,267	28,637	19,606	88	1,018,712	1,162,031	1,042,585
South Carolina	111	13,169	11,890	6,150	100	656,653	656,984	640,120
Georgia	909	10,004	1,100	4,675	108	728,123	672,612	705,944
Florida	101	65,784	64,936	47,539	109	448,148	410,421	392,880
Alabama	293	4,250	1,450	750	104	570,550	550,600	525,700
Mississippi	47	10,398	22,125	250	102	304,688	299,971	300,086
Tennessee	130	16,347	12,545	6,087	112	146,238	130,344	127,338
Arkansas	78	5,000	6,400	1,500	137	98,950	72,022	65,000
Louisiana	44	7,544	17,100	6,790	97	149,975	154,288	139,292
Texas	481	5,145	1,070	2,263	129	114,984	89,407	80,061
Oklahoma	15	55	355	.....	95	6,663	7,022	7,855
Total South	90	188,799	190,065	121,480	100	4,624,912	4,611,999	4,423,003
Indiana	53	3,031	5,500	1,313	115	302,381	262,458	234,928
Illinois	82	3,313	4,032	2,863	120	51,073	42,669	41,655
Kentucky	113	7,706	6,813	3,288	104	122,590	118,042	109,644
Missouri	83	2,895	3,475	2,093	130	87,494	67,556	70,044
Kansas	359	825	230	162	122	17,496	14,296	18,079
Total Midwest	89	17,770	20,050	9,719	115	581,034	505,021	474,350
Grand total	98	206,569	210,115	131,199	102	5,205,946	5,117,020	4,897,353

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

N.P.V.L.A. Convention Proceedings

—*Continued from page* 58

The report also described the active cooperation of the bureau with various other organizations, such as chambers of commerce, local paint and electrical associations, the National Fire Protection Association, and civic organizations. The newspapers of the nation were regarded by the committee as the best "field men" of the campaign. The volume of cooperation by the newspapers was declared to be limited only by the financial ability of the Bureau to supply the mats which make the cooperation possible. The report concluded as follows:—

It should be a source of self-congratulation by the industry that in the promotion of this campaign there has been developed an agency for public welfare which is without parallel in its field, which has obtained national public acceptance and evaluation by the chief executive of the nation as being "Truly in the Public Service," and which has untouched potentials which we earnestly hope future conditions will enable us to fully utilize.

Credits and Collections

Progress in its program of encouraging the formation of local paint credit groups, meeting monthly or bimonthly for round table discussions and the exchange of ledger experience, was reported by H. E. Rhell, chairman of this committee.

He stated that much interest has been manifested in the trade questionnairies of the committees, regarding bad debt losses and the turnover of receivables. Far more firms were said to have participated during the year, thus enabling the ratios drawn to give a better gauge for industry. However, it was added that the committee's work was restricted by not having a unanimous response from all paint manufacturers, affording the opportunity to present figures which would accurately reflect the condition of the industry as a whole.

The efforts of the committee in seeking alteration of a portion of the Federal deficiency appropriation bill, to assure government credit grantors a continuance of the protection, also was described. Since congress has gone counter to the wishes and given the Secretary of War and Navy power to set the protection aside, at least on cost-plus-fixed-fee jobs, the committee hoped that the right will be used with discretion.

Legislative

E. A. Foy, chairman of the legislative committee reported that 1940 was an off year in state legislation, as only a small number of legislatures were in session. In 1941, however, forty-four state legislatures will convene, he said, and there is a possibility that the legislative field will be quite active.

The report emphasized the importance association members in the various states, of observing the activities of their state legislatures, as well as their local governing bodies, and communicating to headquarters whatever information they may be able to obtain as the legislation introduced or in prospect.

A summary of the committee's activities revealed that twice during the year legislation was under consideration which would have affected industrial alcohol. One bill in the House of Representatives, encouraging the use of corn and other products instead of molasses was vigorously objected to, and no further action on it has so far been taken. Another sought to tax industrial alcohol, but an exemption was secured.

The committee also closely followed the progress of a Federal bill designed to regulate the interstate commerce of convict-made goods. This bill is still in conference.

In the field of state Legislation, several bills seeking the licensing of contracting painters were followed, as were proposed regulations of spray painting and finishes by the Illinois Industrial Commission.

Local Association Program

Twelve letters describing unusual meeting announcements and program suggestions for local paint organizations were distributed by the association headquarters during the past year, it was declared by Roy B. Anderson, chairman of this committee. Among the features outlined were dealer clerk training programs, father and son nights, and a catalog of the lantern slides and motion pictures available to local groups.

Membership

The addition of two new local associations during the year was reported. Kenneth J. Howe, chairman of the committee, stated that the Knoxville Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association was reorganized with S. R. Palmer as president and came into affiliation with the national association on July 12, 1940; and the Washington Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association was reorganized in Washington, D. C., with John W. Hardell as president and came into the national organization on April 16, 1940.

Memorials

The committee on memorials, of which R. F. Adams was chairman, reported that forty-nine members had passed away since the last convention. Notable among these was Col. Patrick H. Callahan, a former president of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, and a nationally recognized civic and industrial leader. Deaths during the year were as follows:

Charles Burr Andrews, of the Brooklyn Varnish Manufacturing Company; E. Royce Armstrong, of the Armstrong Paint & Varnish Works.

Henry J. Birtch, of the Devoe & Raynolds Company, Inc.; Edward Bogk, of the Ricketson Mineral Color Works.

Col. Patrick Henry Callahan, of the Louisville Varnish Company; George O. Carpenter, of the National Lead Company; Robert S. Catlin, of the Eagle Paint Company; N. Thayer Chapin, of the Billings-Chapin Company; George A. Coleman, of the National-Boston Lead Company.

William A. Dail, of the National Lead Company; Andrew R. Dole, of the Hooker Glass & Paint Manufacturing Company; Louis L. Drake, of the *Paint and Varnish Production Manager*.

Carl J. Foerster, of the J. H. Day Company; James C. Fox, of the Louisville Paint Manufacturing Company.

John Henry Gay, of the Dozier & Gay Paint Company; W. S. Gerts, of the Gerts-Lumbard Company.

Henry Raymond Hamilton, of the Nubian Paint & Varnish Company; Virgil E. Harris, of the Devoe & Raynolds Company, Inc.; William A. Harshaw, of the Harshaw Chemical Company; Morris George Heins, Sr., of the True-Tagg Paint Company; Henry L. Hemmerdinger, of the Geo. D. Wetherill & Company; Elmer F. Hopper, of the Murphy Varnish Company; Otis McGaw Howard, of the *Paint, Oil & Chemical Review;* Samuel V. Huntington, of the Edward Smith & Co.

James M. Irvin, of the Irvin, Jewel & Vinson Company.

Charles W. Knapp, of the Napko Paint & Varnish Works; George S. Knapp, of the Paterson, Boardman & Knapp Company; Edward G. Kohnstamm, of H. Kohnstamm & Co.

Carl S. Lamb, of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; Harry C. Louderbough, of he C. A. Woolsey Paint & Color Company.

Grant T. McKibben, of the McMurty Manufacturing Company; Anne Dunn McQuade, of John McQuade & Co.; William B. Moore, of the Dexter Bros Company.

Fred W. Neesemann, of the Fred Neesemann & Company.

Ernest W. Osborne, of the Eagle-Picher Lead Company.

Abraham Peters, of the Holland Aniline Dye Company; Herbert S. Prescott, of Pratt & Lambert, Inc.

Edward H. Raynolds, of the Devoe & Raynolds Company; Rufus M. Reed, of the Western Dry Color Company; Harry Reynolds, of Berry Bros., Inc.

Stephen C. Schorndorfer, of the Ferbert-Schorndorfer Company; John G. Shilvock, of the Great Lakes Varnish Works; William A. Smiley, of the D. H. Litter Company; Frank B. Stevens, of the Patterson-Sargent Company; S. H. Stewart, of the S. H. Stewart Company; Lloyd L. Storey, of the Glidden Company.

Gustav Tilgner, of the Olsen & Tilgner Manufacturing Company.

J. B. Warren, of the Warren Paint & Color Company; William V. Webber, of the Evans Lead Company.

Public Service

An effective program during the past year which kept the paint and painting industry before the public in the most favorable light possible, and which will protect and increase the markets of the industry in the future, was reported by Ernest T. Trigg, chairman of this committee. In addition to advertising and publicity, this group during the year discussed such matters as the possibility of quickening the drying time of paints; paint failures, their causes and prevention; substitutes which are being used in the place of paint; unfair competition; and legislation which is mutually beneficial to the public and the paint industry.

It was also reported that certain basic subjects which require continuing work are a fundamental part of the committee's program. These subjects were stated as:—

1. Developing in the mind of the public through advertising, publicity and through the painting contractors who call on the home owner, an interest in finished results—beauty—style—sanitation—rather than in paint as a product in a can.

2. Promoting legislation both state and municipal which is definitely of value to the public and to the industry.

3. Stressing the sanitation value of paint in hospitals and like institutions.

4. Correcting the mistaken impression given to the public by manufacturers of certain building materials who claim their products do not require painting.

Roof Coatings

Advantages gained for manufacturers of roof coatings and plastic roof cements during the past year were reviewed in this report. R. A. Gaines, chairman of the committee in part said:—

This division wishes to pay tribute to the very excellent service rendered for its members by the traffic division of the association. The traffic division has performed a service for every member of the roof coating division, which, alone, more than pays their yearly dues and will continue to pay their yearly dues each year. Through its efforts, the thickness of the metal in five-gallon pails of the roof coating classification was decreased from 24-gauge to 26-gauge, which allows a saving of between 4c. and 5c. per container, or approximately 1c. per gallon. Considering the great popularity of the five-gallon container, its ease of carrying up the ladder onto the roof, and the saving in labor of transferring coatings from drum to pail on the job, etc., means that somewhere approaching 50 percent of all roof coatings are now put out in this container.

We want to emphasize that this gauge metal cannot be used on "paints" and is only allowable on products which are shipped under the roof coating and plastic roof cement classification.

Mr. Gaines also reported that the committee is gradually bringing about the elimination of "guarantee" promises on the products in its field. During 1940, he said, it had become increasingly difficult to find ten-year or eight-year, or even the more modest five-year guarantees or any guarantees at all.

Simplification

During the year only one suggestion had been advanced by the industry for any change in containers, it was reported by O. J. Biddle, chairman of the simplification committee. The request was that containers for putty be modified. However, upon presentation of this suggested change to all makers of putty, it was rejected by the great majority as being inadvisable from both an economic and a sales viewpoint.

Tariff

R. H. Everett, chairman of the tariff committee in his report said that in 1940 no amendments to the tariff act and no excise tax proposals affecting the paint industry had required the consideration of the group. Of minor importance, he said, was the conclusion of a trade agreement with Venezuela, under which Venezuelan duties on varnish, lacquer, and enamels were reduced, and the current duties on mixed paints bound.

It was suggested that paint manufacturers keep informed on the regulations being issued in connection with the defense program, such as the requirement of licenses for the export of certain articles and materials.

Trade Marks

Plans are being made to publish a new directory of paint trade marks early next year, it was reported by Charles J. Caspar, chairman of the committee. Before this is done, he stated, all manufacturers will be given another opportunity to send in listings of their trade names. The new directory, Mr. Caspar said, will contain approximately 2,000 new trade marks on which the trade mark bureau has secured information since the directory was last issued in 1938. The total number of marks listed will exceed 28.000, it was declared.

Mr. Caspar also pointed out that all new marks added to the bureau's files from to time during the year are immediately published in the *Open Door* in order that members may be informed about them so that appropriate action may be taken if necessary. Similarly, it was mentioned that each issue of the weekly association letter contains trade marks passed for registration in the United States Patent Office. Notice of any opposition may thus be filed quickly, if it is felt that rights are being infringed upon.

Traffic

E. A. Leveille, chairman of the traffic committee, reported that his group had successfully concluded several shipping adjustments which have and will benefit the industry financially. Important changes listed by Mr. Leveille included a reduction in the gauge of metal required for the fabrication of five-gallon drums for the shipment of roofing cements and caulking and glazing compounds, a proposal of the Bureau of Explosives to exempt the inflammable lines of the paint industry from their regulations, and the expected approval of less expensive fiber containers for use in the transportation case goods.

In addition favorable adjustments were secured in classification ratings in the southern and western classification zones, southern zone rates on shipments originating in the North, and on the volume ratings of paint freight shipments, it was reported.

Unfair Competition

During the past year the Federal Trade Commission instituted one proceeding involving commercial bribery and brought it to a successful conclusion, reported Carl J. Schumann, chairman of this committee. It was also declared that the Unfair Competition Bureau of the association, during the year in several instances disposed of practices legally defined as unfair competition.

Scientific Section

The extensive character of the activities of the scientific section of the association was described in the report presented by Dr. H. A. Gardner, director of the section. He stated that at the present time the section is especially occupied with keeping in close contact with the War Department, the Navy Department, the Maritime Commission, and other governmental departments which may require the development of special protective coatings.

Dr. Gardner also revealed that during the year information circulars on the following subjects were published by the section:

"Mildew Proofing of Red and Other Dark Colors," "Douglas Fir Plywood Decoration," "Railway Locomotive Finishes," "Resistance Offered by Various Coatings to Penetration of Water Through Concrete Under Certain Conditions," "Preparation of Films of Uniform Thickness," "Necessity of Painting Cement-Asbestoes Siding," "Some Oils for Oleoresinous Varnish," "Perilla and 'Chia Plantings in 1939,' "Studies On the Permeability of House Paints," "A New Type of Washability Apparatus," "Progress Report on Brushability," "Culture of Paint Oils."

It was also reported that the section published circulars dealing with the technical forum day held during the last annual meeting of the association, a report of the proceedings of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, the annual report of the scientific section, United States Government paint specifications, a patent review of cellulose derivative compositions, and Abstract Reviews No. 60, 61, and 62.

Concerning the current activities of the section, Dr. Gardner said the following work was in progress in the laboratory of the association:

Color of Dry Varnish Films.—This study was mentioned in the last report. It is readily apparent that the color of the dry film is much more permanent than the color of the liquid coating. Some progress has been made but enough material for publication has not yet been obtained.

Aging of Paint Films.—A systematic method of studying the aging of paint films on wood is needed to correspond with bending tests of films on metal.

Railroad Finishes.—Circular 591 gives the status as of January, 1940. Further reports will be issued as occasion demands.

Maritime Finishes.—Cooperating with the United States Maritime Commission, tentative specifications have

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been prepared. As information is developed, these specifications will be revised.

Wettability of Pigments and Liquids.—Development of a satisfactory test to determine quickly the relative wettability of pigments and liquids is needed. One line of attack is to form the dry pigment into cakes on which the liquids will be placed. The rapidity with which the liquid spreads or is absorbed by the cake, may indicate wettability.

Asphalt.—At the request of the roof coating division, some exposure tests are being made on various types of asphalt, in an attempt to prevent browning by pigmentation or other means. Also under way is an exposure test on some selected asphalt roofing paints, the merits of some of them being allegedly grossly exaggerated.

Compatibility of Paints.—A study of the compatibility of socalled soft and hard paints has been proceeding. Much data on painting jobs have been gathered, together with photographs. We have made an endeavor to collect histories of as many cases as possible, so that we will ultimately have several volumes of data. These may ultimately be valuable to our industry when theories are proposed, which are contrary to practice. Ill-advised recommendations should be resisted.

Exterior House Paints.—Wide differences of opinion regarding quantity and type of thinner for exterior house paints are shown in directions that appear on the labels of paint containers. It is hoped that a study of representative paints will show if such differences are justified. Two series of tests are in progress. In the first, over 50 paints have been applied to red cedar built-up panels and exposed in Florida. In the second test four woods, cypress, ponderosa pine, western red cedar, and yellow pine will be painted with 11 paints. These panels will be exposed in nearby Maryland and in North Dakota. The paints in both series include two coat and three coat systems. The paints are thinned according to the manufacturer's individual recommendations, and also according to a simple uniform scheme using only a relatively small amount of thinner.

By measuring the thickness of the films, it is hoped to obtain some definite information regarding the relation of film thickness and durability.

Steel Sash Putty.—This will be a general investigation, using commercially available samples. A study of physical properties that might be used for preparing specifications may be included.

Water in Paint.—A study of the Fischer titration method of determining the amount of water in paints, pigments, etc., will be made. This method, if suitable, will save much laboratory time in the industry.

Color.—As one more step toward successful control of color problems a review of methods will be made. It is hoped that definite practical recommendations can be made to guide our industry.

Testing Industrial Finishes.—A handbook of simple practical tests for industrial finishes is in preparation.

Entertainment

The entertainment program for the convention was high-lighted by "Hallowe'en Nite on the Farm," with everybody wearing overalls, colorful shirts, and hayseed costumes of varied design. A hill-billy stage show preceded the general square dancing.

The annual banquet was held October 31 night, members of the Fifty-Year Club being specially honored. Those on the dias with the year of their entrance into the paint industry were:—George H. Phillips, 1874; George M. Shipper, 1875; James W. Kent, 1877; Milton B. Flynt, 1878; Fred A. Beer, 1884; Z. E. Martin, 1884; Charles J. Caspar, 1885; George B. Heckel, 1885; K. L. Wakfield, 1885; Edward R. Drake, 1886; Charles S. Burk, 1887; W. H. Gerke, 1887; Maximilian Toch, 1887; R. O. Walker, 1887; C. H. A. Bungart, 1888; J. F. Kurfees, 1889; and Harry H. Loewenstein, 1889.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Glee Club sang under the direction of Ivan Servais, with Elsa Baklor as soloist and Charlotte Rodda Reed as accompanist. George H. O'Connor led the community singing.

The ladies of the convention were taken to Annapolis October 31 for a luncheon at Carvel Hall and a special tour of the United States Naval Academy. October 30 they were guests at a luncheon at the new headquarters of the association.

Arthur V. Crary, New York, was chairman of the entertainment committee. He was assisted by W. B. Elwang, Richmond; Leon S. Hanline, Baltimore; John W. Hardell, Washington; and H. W. Hock, Phoenixville, Pa.

The ladies reception committee consisted of Mrs. N. W. Kelley, Roanoke, Va., chairman; Mrs. Arthur V. Crary, New York; Mrs. C. Homer Flynn, Long Island City, N. Y.; Mrs. H. W. Hook, Phoenixville, Pa.; Mrs. Hugh Reilly, jr., Washington; and Mrs. Ernest T. Trigg.

Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, Fuels

Most Petroleum Products Moving in Routine Seasonal Groove —Solvents and Diluents Less Active—Paraffin Tight—Fuel Oils Firmer—Texas Reduces November Oil Allowable

Seasonal considerations continue to represent important influences in the general petroleum market situation. Paint makers and rubber tire manufacturers were showing less interest in offerings of solvents and thinners. Paraffin was in fair demand but offerings were light. White oils and petrolatums were routine. Domestic and industrial fuel oils were attracting more interest, with prices firmer. Gasoline demand was diminishing. Lubricants were quiet.

The Texas Railroad Commission has sliced about 122,000 barrels daily from the allowable for the rest of November. The action rescinded a former order fixing nine shutdown days but allowing many exemptions, and reset seven shutdown days with fewer exemptions. Net daily allowable had been 1,415,000 barrels, but last week's order reduced this to 1,278,500. Kansas set November daily allowable at 190,000 barrels, an increase of 1,550 over October.

Price Changes

Advanced

Kerosene, w.w., 2/10c. per gal., Western, N. Y.
Oil, furnace, 2/10c. per gal, Western N. Y.
40 points, Metropolitan N. Y. C.

Reduced

None

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Naphthas. — Broad demand. Prices steady.

Cleaners' Naphtha. — Satisfactory movement. Tone stable.

Lacquer Diluent.—Good call from lacquer manufacturers. No change in price.

Petroleum Thinners.—Buying interest active. Prices firm.

Rubber Solvent.—Good movement to tire makers. Price steady.

Stoddard Solvent.—Cleaning trade orders fairly heavy. No change in price.

V.M.P. Naphtha.—Movement fairly good. Price firm.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Nov. 7

Better feeling is reported. Movement on contract is good.

AROMATIC NAPHTHAS.—Trade quiet. Prices holding.

CLEANERS' NAPHTHA.—Good demand. Unchanged price.

LACQUER DILUENT.—Fairly active call. Steady quotations.

PETROLEUM THINNERS. — Steady buying at unchanged price levels.

RUBBER SOLVENT.—Call active, with steady market.

STODDARD SOLVENT.—Demand fair. Prices unchanged.

V.M.&P. NAPHTHA.—Inquiry good. No change in price.

Tulsa—Nov. 7

Paint manufacturers were not as active as they have been during the past few weeks. Tire manufacturers were buying less. As a whole, there was very little change in the market structure.

CLEANERS' NAPHTHA.—Greater volume. Prices firm.

STODDARD SOLVENT.—Fair activity. Prices steady.

LACQUER DILUENT.—Good movement. Prices unchanged.

V.M.&P. NAPHTHA.—Higher volume. Quotations firm.

RUBBER SOLVENTS. — Less active. Quotations steady.

New Orleans—Nov. 7

A firm tone continued to be evidenced in the domestic market on cleaning solvent and V.M.&P. naphtha, with quotations remaining unaltered.

CLEANING SOLVENT.—Demand routine; price unchanged.

V.M.&P. NAPHTHA.—Movement slow; no change in price.

Lighter Fractions

Butane. — Heavy demand. Price steady.

Heptane.—Demand fair. Price holding.

Hexane.—Satisfactory movement to consumers. Price firm.

Octanes. — Business good. Prices slightly stronger.

Pentanes. — Moderate call. No changes in price.

Propane.—Shipments heavy. Offerings lighter. Price firm.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Nov. 7

Interest is well maintained, and seems to be broadening. Products have been meeting with active demand for some time.

BUTANE.—Interest good. Prices steady.

HEPTANE.—Fair call. Prices stable.

HEXANE.—Demand moderate. Market unchanged.

OCTANES.—Activity brisk. No change in price.

PENTANES.—Buying steady, with quotations holding.

PROPANE.—Modest buying. Price unchanged.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Paraffin.—Crude scale in good demand. Offerings light. Price firm and unchanged.

Petrolatums.—Market routine. Prices steady.

White Mineral Oils. — Shipments regular but in small lots. No changes in prices.

Petroleum Production—Motor Fuel Stocks

	Barrels	
	1940 Jan. 1-Nov. 2	1939 Jan. 1-Nov. 2
Commercial crude oil production	1,088,516,466	1,030,784,760
	Week ended Nov. 2, 1940	Week ended Nov. 4, 1939
Daily average production	3,479,950	3,400,625
Bureau of Mines estimate	3,570,000	3,620,000
	Week ended Nov. 2, 1940	Week ended Oct. 26, 1940
Estimated motor fuel stocks	80,774,000	80,891,000
Estimated finished motor fuel stocks	74,877,000	74,935,000

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

The State of the Petroleum Market

Crude oil and gasoline prices were unchanged last week.

	Nov. 8	Nov. 1	Last Year
Crude petroleum prices at well (average for ten fields) per barrel	$1.128	$1.128	$1.1745
Gasoline prices at refineries (at four refining centers) per gallon	.0517020	.0517020	.0535775

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Nov. 7

Good demand persists. Waxes are meeting with active interest. Petrolatum businesss has been routine. White mineral oils are holding their own.

PARAFFIN. — Buying good. Prices firm.

PETROLATUMS.—Fair trade interest. Steady market.

WHITE MINERAL OILS.—Inquiry fair. unchanged prices.

Tulsa—Nov. 7

Pariffin inquiries broadened and a fair volume of material was taken. Quotations are unchanged at 2.85c. to 3c. for the 124-26 crude.

Fuels and Lubricants

Gasoline. — Consumption holding well. Prices firm.

Kerosene.—Socony Vacuum Oil Company advanced kerosene 2/10c. per gallon throughout most of Western New York. Demand good.

Fuel and Gas Oils.—Heating oils advanced 2/10c. per gallon throughout most of Western New York. Advanced 40 points locally. Bunker C fuel oil firm.

Lubricating Oils. — Pennsylvania grades in fair call and firm.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Nov. 7

All grades of fuel oils are stiffening. Some materials are scarce. Gasoline is tapering in demand. Lubricants remain quiet.

GASOLINE.—Demand good for season. Prices holding.

FUEL AND GAS OIL.—Call increasing. Market firmer.

FURNACE OIL.—Buying brisk. Prices strong.

LUBRICANTS.—Tone steady. Market quiet.

New Orleans—Nov. 7

Domestic gasoline moved along routine lines during the week, while interest in kerosene continued normal. Moderate interest was evidenced in Bunker C fuel oil, with quotations remaining unaltered.

GASOLINE.—Demand routine; no price change.

KEROSENE.—Market slow; unchanged price.

BUNKER C FUEL OIL.—Market normal; prices stable.

Tulsa—Nov. 7

Contra-seasonal declining of motor fuel inventories is one of the bright spots. Trading in fuel oils is limited.

GASOLINE.—Trading active. Prices strong.

NATURAL GASOLINE.—Broader movement. Quotations strong.

KEROSENE.—Less activity. Prices steady.

DISTILLATES.—Fair volume. Inquiries numerous.

FUEL AND GAS OILS.—Demand larger. Prices strong.

Brown, Hamon Get Awards For Service to Oil Industry

Fort Worth Tex., Nov. 4, 1940

E. R. Brown, chairman of the board of the Magnolia Petroleum Company, and Jake L. Hamon, Dallas oil man, received the distinguished service awards of the Texas Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, given each year to members who have rendered the most constructive services to the industry during the year.

Phelps Dodge Representation On Pacific Coast Increased

Phelps Dodge Refining Company, this city, has added to the number of distributors of their products on the Pacific Coast. New distributors are Braun-Knecht-Heiman Company, San Francisco; Braun Corporation, Los Angeles, and Van Water & Rogers, Seattle, Portland, and Spokane.

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19 bgs, Joosten & Janssen, Batavia

ANTIMONY ORE—284 bgs, New York & Cuba Mail S S Co, Vera Cruz

ARSENIC, WHITE—139 bbls, American Smelting & Refg Co, Tampico

ASBESTOS—2,494 bgs, J P Morgan & Co, Beira
800 bgs, W D Crumpton & Co, Beira
7,507 bgs, J P Morgan & Co, Beira
2,193 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Capetown

ASPHALT—340 bgs, Zophar Mills, Inc, Havana
715 bgs, Allied Asphalt & Mineral Co, Havana

BABASSU KERNELS—1,166 bgs, General Food Sales Corp, Tutoya
500 bgs, General Food Sales Corp, Tutoya

BALSAM—32 cs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Barranquilla

BERYL—417 bgs, Philipp Bros, Inc, Cabedello

BIXAD TREE BARK—10 bls, W R Grace & Co, Arica

BONE MEAL—2,226 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Rosario

BRISTLES—55 cs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Tientsin
55 cs, F H Cone & Co, Tientsin
10 cs, F H Cone & Co, Tientsin
15 cs, M R Ziegler, Tientsin
20 cs, Chase National Bank, Tientsin
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20 cs, F W Von Stade, Tientsin
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30 cs, S Hirshenhorn & Co, Tientsin
50 cs, N Wagman & Co, Sahgnahi
50 cs, S Hirshenhorn & Son, Sahgnahi
55 cs, F H Cone & Co, Dairen
40 cs, M Broverman & Son, Dairen
55 cs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Tsingtao
55 cs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Tientsin
55 cs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Dairen
28 cs, S K Adams, Tsingtao
9 cs, F H Cone & Co, Tientsin
28 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Dairen
28 cs, F H Cone & Co, Tientsin
5 cs, F H Cone & Co, Tientsin
1 cs, M Broverman & Son, Calcutta
8 cs, F H Cone & Co, Kobe
13 cs, F H Cone & Co, Kobe
20 cs, Robert Schwavy, Tientsin
3 cs, C Itoh & Co, Osaka

BUCHU LEAVES—10 bls, American Express Co, Capetown

CARDAMOM—3 cs, Colombo
40 cs, Colombo

CASSIA—100 bls, B H Old & Co, Hongkong
50 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Hongkong
300 bls, B H Old & Co, Hongkong
84 cs, A G Dunn, Hongkong
50 bls, Jewett & Sherman, Hongkong

BROKEN—20 bls, Wood & Selick, Hongkong

ROLLS—25 bls, Wood & Selick, Hongkong

VERA—33 bls, Catz American Co, Batavia
559 bls, Catz American Co, Batavia
1,789 bls, Catz American Co, Batavia

CASTOR BEANS—1,700 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia
1,707 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia
677 bgs, Bunge North American Grain Co, Cabedello
1,700 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Pernambuco
677 bgs, Bunge North American Grain Co, Pernambuco
10,160 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Santos

CELERY SEED—172 bgs, O Gerdau Co, Karachi
255 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co, Karachi

CHALK—532 bgs, Pomeroy & Fischer, Vera Cruz
48 bgs, Bennett Co, Vera Cruz

CHILLIES—125 bgs, A G Dunn, Kobe
190 bgs, A G Dunn, Kobe
60 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Kobe
125 bgs, A G Dunn, Kobe
200 bgs, A G Dunn, Kobe
65 bgs, Dur Es Salaam
77 bgs, Mombasa

CHROME ORE—5,009 tons, 2 cwt, 3 qrs, 12 lbs, E J Lavino & Co, Lourenco Marques
3,001 tons, 10 cwt, 1 qr, 7 lbs, E J Lavino & Co, Lourenco Marques
2,006 tons, 3 cwt, 2 qrs, 6 lbs, Leonard J Buck, Lourenco Marques
2,500 tons, 16 cwt, 2 qrs, 7 lbs, F Samuels & Co, Lourenco Marques
1,503 tons, 11 cwt, 2 qrs, 22 lbs, F Samuels & Co, Lourenco Marques
636 tons, 19 cwt, 17 lbs, F Samuels & Co, Lourenco Marques
2,500 tons, 13 cwt, 3 qrs, 15 lbs, F Samuels & Co, Lourenco Marques

CINCHONA BARK—1 bl, W R Grace & Co, Arica
796 bls, New York Quinine & Chem Works, Batavia

CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, C T Wilson & Co, Colombo
150 bls, C T Wilson & Co, Colombo
100 bls, C T Wilson & Co, Colombo

CLOVES—64 bls, Belawan Deli
190 bls, Belawan Deli
320 bls, Tamatave
110 bls, Tamatave

COBALT BEARING RESIDUE—12 dms, Central Trading Corp, Beira

COCOA BEANS—2,500 bgs, Nieschlag & Co, Bahia
2,000 bgs, Bank of London South America, Bahia
2,000 bgs, W Bartholomew & Co, Bahia
500 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Bahia
500 bgs, Bahia
2,500 bgs, Nieschlag & Co, Bahia
600 bgs, South American Product Co, La Guaira
200 bgs, Machado & Co, La Guaira
600 bgs, Meyer & Co, La Guaira
2 bgs, Tropic Food, Cristobal
66 bgs, Nortz & Co, Cristobal
500 bgs, Nieschlag & Co, Victoria
148 bgs, Kennedy, Butcher & Co, Trinidad

COCONUT, DESIC—2,630 bgs, General Food Sales Corp, Manila
3,400 bgs, General Food Sales Corp, Manila
300 cs, Wood & Selick, Colombo
1,700 cs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
1,621 cs, Dodwell & Co, Manila
1,000 bgs, General Food Sales Corp, Manila
1,975 pkgs, Philippine Desic Coconut Corp, Manila
302 cs, Durkee Famous Food, Manila
481 bgs, Durkee Famous Food, Manila
269 bgs, Durkee Famous Food, Manila
114 bgs, Philippine Desic Coconut Corp, Manila
832 bgs, Durkee Famous Food, Manila
1,339 bgs, Durkee Famous Food, Manila
1,960 bgs, General Food Sales Corp, Manila
431 cs, General Foods Sales Corp, Manila
783 pkgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Manila
3,267 pkgs, Durkee Famous Food, Manila
260 pkgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Manila
481 pkgs, P Levy, Manila

COCONUTS—1,607 bgs, General Food Sales Corp, Kingston
564 bgs, I L Toledano Corp, Cristobal

COCONUT SHELL CHARCOAL—7,497 bgs, American Overocean Corp, Manila

CONCENTRATES—2,803 pockets, Lourenco Marques

CORK—31 bgs, Corn Product Co, Lisbon

DISCS—14 bls, Universal Transcontinental Corp, Lisbon
100 bls, Universal Transcontinental Corp, Lisbon
100 bls, Universal Transcontinental Corp, Lisbon

WOOD—89 bls, American Export Line, Seville

CORUNDUM CRYSTALS—790 bgs, E J Lavino & Co, Lourenco Marques
1,634 bgs, E J Lavino & Co, Lourenco Marques
220 bgs, Watson, Geach & Co, Beira
1,606 bgs, E J Lavino & Co, Lourenco Marques
573 bgs, E J Lavino & Co, Lourenco Marques

COTTON LINTERS—763 bls, Williamson Product Co, Pernambuco
499 bls, Williamson Product Co, Pernambuco
374 bls, Williamson Product Co, Cabedello
357 bls, Williamson Product Co, Cabedello
441 bls, Williamson Product Co, Cabedello
1,500 bls, Buenos Aires
502 bls, Hercules Powder Co, Santos
50 bls, E I Du Pont de Nemours Co, Santos

COTTONSEED MEAL—3,920 bgs, Santos

CUBE ROOT—480 bls, Astoria Importing & Mfg Co, Iquitos
284 bls, L W Dumont, Iquitos

DANDELION ROOT—83 bgs, F Keller, Karachi

DILLSEED—710 bgs, Colombo

EGG, YOLK HEN—100 cs, Joe Lowe Corp, Shanghai

EPHEDRA—41 bls, C Itoh & Co, Tientsin
324 bls, S B Penick & Co, Calcutta

FLAVORING POWDER—20 cs, A Swertengberg, Sahgnahi

FLAXSEED—934 bgs, 2,054 bus, Leval & Co, Buenos Aires
1,451 tons, 58,040 bus, Leval & Co, Buenos Aires
776,000 kilos, 31,041 bus, Buenos Aires
1,530 bgs, 3,366 bus, Buenos Aires
145,000 kilos, 5,800 bus, Buenos Aires
508,000 kilos, 20,320 bus, Buenos Aires

FLIES, DRIED—26 bgs, Vera Cruz

GINGER ROOT—9 pkgs, T Loeb, Manila

GLYCERIN—56 dms, Buenos Aires

GRAPHITE—1,500 bgs, Belawan Deli
1,000 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Belawan Deli
500 bgs, Belawan Deli
450 bgs, Belawan Deli
1,500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
286 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo

FLAKE—313 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Belawan Deli

GUM, BENZOIN—50 cs, Belawan Deli

CHICLE—1,080 bls, Mexican Exploitation Co, Vera Cruz

COPAL—34 bgs, Stroock & Wittenberg, Manila
134 bgs, W H Scheel, Manila
17 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Manila
57 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Manila
212 bgs, Stroock & Wittenberg, Manila
58 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Manila

DAMMAR—100 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Batavia
200 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Batavia
100 cs, Stein, Hall & Co, Batavia
300 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Batavia

ELEMI—27 cs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Manila

GUAIAC—18 cs, Schutte & Focke, Trujillo

PERILLA—20 bls, Chicle Development Co, Cristobal

TRAGACANTH — 896 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Iran

ILMENITE SAND—2 bgs, Rare Mineral & Metal Co, Victoria

INDIGO—4 pkgs, L E Ranson Co, Puerto Barrios

JABORANDI LEAVES—69 bls, Inland Alkaloid Co, Parnahyba

JALAP ROOT—5 bls, P H Petry & Co, Vera Cruz

KAMALA, POWD—31 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Karachi

KOLA NUTS—34 bgs, Kingston
66 bgs, Kingston
75 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston

LOOFAHS—20 bls, Schroeder & Tremayne, Kobe

MACE—32 cs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Tandjong Priok

MAGNESITE GRAIN—120 bgs, Madras

MANGANESE ORE—2,640 tons, Base Metal Corp, Manila
10 tons, Base Metal Corp, Manila

MANGROVE BARK — 1,750 bgs, Dar Es Salaam
EXTRACT—737 bgs, A Baumann & Co, Zanzibar

MARJORAM LEAVES—25 bls, Briones & Co, Arica
42 bls, Tampico

MATCHES—487 cartons, Biddle Purchasing Co, Petsamo

MEDICINAL PREPS—18 cs, New York & Cuba Mail S S Co, Vera Cruz
1 cs, United Fruit Co, Kingston

MICA—58 cs, Chase National Bank, Callao
156 cs, American Mica Works, Victoria
12 cs, Heymann & Co, Calcutta

BLOCK—25 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co, Calcutta
65 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co, Calcutta
10 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co, Calcutta
30 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co, Calcutta

FILM—12 cs, W Brand & Co, Calcutta
36 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co, Calcutta
11 cs, W Brand & Co, Calcutta
20 cs, Heymann & Co, Calcutta
14 cs, Heyman & Co, Calcutta

SPLITTING—150 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co, Calcutta
150 cs, General Electric Co, Calcutta
38 cs, E J Cornelis, Calcutta
110 cs, General Electric Co, Calcutta
125 cs, General Electric Co, Calcutta
61 cs, Mercantile Import & Export Co, Calcutta
255 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co, Calcutta
18 cs, Mercantile Export Co, Calcutta
150 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co, Calcutta
150 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co, Calcutta

MONAZITE SAND—1,000 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Cochin

NIGER SEED—334 bgs, Colombo
400 bgs, Colombo

NUTMEGS—62 bgs, National City Bank, Tandjong Priok
212 bgs, Catz American Co, Tandjong Priok
30 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Tandjong Prior
229 bgs, National City Bank, Tandjong Priok

NUX VOMICA—1,104 bgs, Merck & Co, Cochin

OIL, CAMPHOR—25 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Yokohama
5 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chem Co, Yokohama
5 dms, Uugerer & Co, Yokohama
5 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chem Co, Yokohama
2 dms, Ungerer & Co, Yokohama

CANAGA—1 dm, Stein, Hall & Co, Batavia
2 dms, Catz American Co, Batavia

CINNAMON BARK—4 cs, Volkart Bros, Colombo

CITRONELLA—5 dms, Bank New York & Trust Co, Sourabaya
27 dms, Catz American Co, Batavia
5 dms, Catz American Co, Batavia

CLOVES—12 cks, Belawan Deli
8 cks, L A Champon, Belawan Deli
15 cks, Belawan Deli
4 cks, Belawan Deli

COCONUT—378 tons, Banjoewanji
318 tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Manila
314 tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Manila
318 tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Manila
314 tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Manila
378 tons, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Manila
425 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Manila
515 tons, Philippine Refg Corp, Manila
Quantity, Philippine Refg Corp, Manila
Quantity, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Manila
Quantity, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Manila
Quantity, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Manila
Quantity, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Manila
Quantity, Manila

COD—61 cks, Canada
241 dms, Canada
64 cs, Canada

CODLIVER—40 dms, Vitamerican Oil Co, Yokohama
60 dms, Vitamerican Co, Yokohama
2,014 dms, Iceland
200 dms, Canada

COTTONSEED, SEMI-REFD—218,000 kilos, Gillespie & Co, Cabadello

LEMONGRASS—3 dms, H P Winter & Co, Cochin
5 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chem Co, Cochin
2 dms, Cochin
11 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
1 bx, United Fruit Co, Puerto Cortes

LIME, DIST—18 cks, Polaks Frutal Works, Trinidad

PALM—376 tons, Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger, Belawan Deli
1,023 tons, Belawan Deli
377 tons, Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger, Belawan Deli
305 tons, Belawan Deli

PATCHOULI—1 dm, Stein, Hall & Co, Batavia
2 dms, Stein, Hall & Co, Batavia
2 dms, Geo Uhe Co, Batavia

PIMENTO LEAF—3 dms, Gillespie & Co, Kingston

ROSEWOOD—15 dms, Para
46 dms, Manaos

TEASEED—89 tons, Leghorn Trading Co, Shanghai

VETIVER — 2 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Batavia
2 dms, Bank of Manhattan, Batavia

PEPPER—80 bls, C T Wilson & Co, Vera Cruz
200 bgs, Tampico
100 bgs, Tampico
207 bgs, C T Wilson & Co, Tampico
200 bgs, Catz American Co, Tampico
200 bgs, Tampico
600 bgs, Tampico

WHITE—228 bgs, Catz American Co, Batavia

PIMENTO—50 bgs, Kingston
50 bgs, I Harrison & Whitney, Kingston
150 bgs, A G Dunn, Kingston
50 bgs, Barclay Bank, Kingston
50 bgs, Kingston
50 bgs, A G Dunn, Kingston
230 bgs, Barclay Bank, Kingston
150 bgs, Barclay Bank, Kingston
50 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Kingston
100 bgs, E F Leveen Co, Kingston

POTASH CHLORATE—40 kgs, Republic Chem Corp, Vera Cruz
200 cs, H H Rosenthal Co, Kobe

QUASSIA CHIPS—400 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
50 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co, Kingston
120 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co, Kingston

QUICKSILVER—20 flasks, Chase Natl Bank, Tampico

RAPESEED—199 bgs, Colombo

ROSIN, CURIPAM—30 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Arica

SANDALWOOD BILLETS—2,090 bgs, Madras

SEAWEEDS—2,040 bgs, Liverpool

SENNA LEAVES—465 bls, S B Penick & Co, Colombo
50 bls, Colombo
121 bls, S B Penick & Co, Colombo
65 bls, Colombo
50 bls, Colombo
79 bls, S B Penick & Co, Colombo

SESAME SEED—1,200 bgs, Taka & Co, Shanghai
336 bgs, Kanebo, Inc, Tientsin
85 bgs, National City Bank, Havana
140 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Hongkong
56 bgs, Jewett & Sherman, Hongkong
56 bgs, Jewett & Sherman, Hongkong
85 bgs, National City Bank, Cristobal

SHELLAC—500 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Lindmayer & Co, Calcutta
55 cs, E E Androvette, Calcutta
500 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
250 bgs, E E Androvette, Calcutta

SEEDLAC—500 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
200 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
250 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
350 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
200 bgs, Grace National Bank, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
200 bgs, E E Androvette, Calcutta

SODA SILICOFLUORIDE—100 cks, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Lisbon

TALC — 2,688 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Dairen

TANKAGE—300 bgs, Buenos Aires
1,112 bgs, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Buenos Aires
2,022 cakes, Buenos Aires
22 bgs, Buenos Aires

LIVER—220 bgs, Buenos Aires
700 bgs, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Buenos Aires

TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, Chase Natl Bank, Batavia
500 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Batavia
500 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Batavia
250 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Batavia
250 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Cheribon
250 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Cheribon
750 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Tjilatjap
500 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Semarang
250 bgs, Batavia
250 bgs, Batavia
260 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cheribon
500 bgs, Cheribon
259 bgs, Cheribon
500 bgs, Cheribon
500 bgs, Cheribon
200 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Semarang
300 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Semarang
250 bgs, Cheribon
500 bgs, Cheribon
286 bgs, Corn Product Refg Co, Puerto Plata
1,020 bgs, A D Welds, Passeroean
300 bgs, Catz American Co, Batavia
3 pkgs, Sino Java Hvg, Batavia
6,378 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Tjilatjap
2,500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Tjilatjap
151 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Tjilatjap
250 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Sourabaya
250 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Cheribon
250 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Cheribon
250 bgs, Chase National Bank, Cheribon
250 bgs, Chase National Bank, Batavia
1,600 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Batavia
520 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Batavia
500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Batavia
500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Tjilatjap
1,087 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Tjilatjap
500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Tjilatjap

SEED—275 bgs, Batavia

TEAWASTE—2,000 bgs, Citre Chem Co, Calcutta
2,000 bgs, Citro Chem Co, Calcutta
1,035 bgs, Maywood Chem Works, Calcutta

TIN BARRILLO—300 bgs, A C Diboa, Arica

TOLU BALSAM—25 cs, S Grazzi & Co, Barranquilla
25 cs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Barranquilla
25 cs, Pan American Export & Import Agency, Barranquilla

TONKA BEANS—20 bbls, Para
22 cks, Kennedy, Butcher & Co, Trinidad

TUNGSTEN—20 bgs, Philipp Bros, Capetown
127 bgs, Philipp Bros, Capetown

VALERIAN ROOT—155 bgs, F Keller, Karachi

VANILLA BEANS—7 cs, Marine Midland Bank Trust Co, Batavia
18 cs, Belawan Deli
8 cs, M S Kattenhorn, Semarang

WATTLE BARK—2,075 bls, Mombasa

EXTRACT—1,005 bgs, Tannin Corp, Durban

WAX, BEES—90 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Valparaiso
35 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Trujillo
15 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Trujillo
21 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Trujillo

CANDELILLA—19 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Tampico
191 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Tampico
635 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Tampico

CARNAUBA—67 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Bahia
126 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Tutoya
63 bgs, F B Ross & Co, Tutoya
63 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Tutoya
63 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Paranahyba
250 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Paranahyba
69 bgs, Bank of New York Trust Co, Paranahyba

QURICURY—138 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Bahia
14 bgs, Bahia

REFINED—2,541 bgs, Standard Oil Co of N J, Palembang

VEGETABLE—50 cs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Kanmon
100 cs, H H Rosenthal Co, Kanmon

WOLFRAM ORE—338 bgs, Watson, Geach & Co, Arica
20 bgs, Watson, Geach & Co, Capetown

New York Transit Imports

CELERY SEED—70 bgs, Calcutta, Montreal

COBALT COPPER RESIDUE—2,301 bgs, Deloro Smelting & Refg Co, Beira, Marmora, Ontario

COCONUT, DESIC—300 cs, Calcutta, Toronto
200 cs, Volkart Bros, Colombo, Montreal
150 cs, Calcutta, Montreal

COTTONSEED MEAL—4,471 bgs, Ashcraft, Wilkinson & Co, Santos, Atlanta
COTTON LINTERS—883 bls, West Texas Oil Co, Santos, Houston
OIL, CASTOR—508 dms, Royal Bank of Canada, Calcutta, Montreal
30 cs, Royal Bank of Canada, Calcutta, Montreal
CITRONEELA—2 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo, Montreal
COCONUT—30 cyls, Calcutta, Montreal
PAPAIN—37 cs, American Ferment Co. Tanga, Buffalo
104 cs, American Ferment Co, Tanga, Buffalo
PEANUT KERNELS—116 bgs, Gordon, Eckert & Co, Beira, Montreal
SHELLAC—25 bgs, A Lewis, Calcutta, Montreal
25 pkgs, A Lewis, Calcutta, Montreal
GARNET LAC—130 bgs, Samuels & Co, Calcutta, Montreal
40 bgs, Samuels & Co, Calcutta, Montreal
TURMERIC—40 bgs, Calcutta, Montreal

Baltimore Imports

ANTIMONY ORE—1,647 bgs, Antofagasta
BONES—3,979 bgs, Rio Grande
CHROME ORE—1,500 tons, Beira
COCONUT, DESIC—150 cs, Manila
COPRA—2,000 tons, Manila
COTTONSEED MEAL—6,600 bgs, Santos
FERTILIZER—52,871 bgs, Santos
IRON ORE—22,300 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Cruz Grande
7,650 tons, Rio Janeiro.
MANGANESE ORE—5,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Rio Janeiro
1,048 tons, Coquimbo
MOLASSES—1,439,545 gals, Commercial Molasses Corp, Matanzas
OIL, COCONUT—389 tons, Manila
FUEL—94,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Aruba
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—115,095 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Guiria
141,555 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Las Piedras
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—400 bgs, Buenos Aires
TANKAGE—874 bgs, Buenos Aires
VANADIUM—210 tons, Callao
ZINC CONC—3,144 tons, Callao

Boston Imports

CASTOR MEAL—5,000 kilos, Santos
5,000 kilos, Santos
5,000 kilos, Santos
COCOA BEANS—4,000 bgs, Scarbugh & Co, Bahia
2,000 bgs, Scarbugh & Co, Bahia
4,500 bgs, Bahia
4,000 bgs, Scarbugh & Co, Bahia
1,500 bgs, Bahia
500 bgs, Bahia
COTTON LINTERS—42 bls, First National Bank, Santos
COTTONSEED MEAL—95,000 kilos, Santos
95,000 kilos, Santos
95,000 kilos, Santos
GLUESTOCK—806 bls, Buenos Aires
9 bls, Buenos Aires
GLYCERIN—100 dms, Buenos Aires
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,101 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
RAPESEED—180 bgs, I R Boody & Co, Shanghai
SHELLAC—55 cs, E E Androvette, Calcutta
55 cs, E E Androvette, Calcutta
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,118 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Sourabaya
300 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Semarang
200 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Batavia
254 bgs, Bank of New York Trust Co, Cheribon
400 bgs, Bank of New York Trust Co, Cheribon
435 bgs, Bank of New York Trust Co, Cheribon

Charleston Imports

TANKAGE—1,667 bgs, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Sourabaya
200 bgs, Cheribon
253 bgs, Bank of New York Trust Co, Cheribon
WAX, VEGETABLE—50 cs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Kanmon

Jacksonville Imports

BONE MEAL—1,134 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Buenos Aires
TANKAGE—565 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Buenos Aires
917 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Buenos Aires

Los Angeles Imports

ANTIMONY ORE—85,000 lbs, Iguala
BONE DUST—112,000 lbs, Tientsin
MEAL—50,000 lbs, Tientsin
50,000 lbs, Tsingtao
112,000 lbs, Tientsin
COCONUT, DESIC—233,080 lbs, Manila
61,050 lbs, Manila
COCONUTS—63,850 lbs, Colon
18,200 lbs, Colon
COPRA—1,120,000 lbs, Philippine Islands
3,640,000 lbs, Philippine Islands
MEAL—18,000 bgs, 1,800,000 lbs, Manila
10,000 bgs, 1,000,00 lbs, Manila
9,000 bgs, 900,000 lbs, Manila
5,740 bgs, 574,000 lbs, Manila
6,900 bgs, 690,000 lbs, Cebu
4,480 sks, 448,000 lbs, Manila
CUMIN SEED—10,000 lbs, Amritsar
28,600 lbs, Karachi
DYE, HAIR—40 lbs, Japan
FISH LIVERS—489 tins, 19,560 lbs, Japan
488 tins, 19,520 lbs, Japan
689 tins, 27,560 lbs, Yokohama
GINGER ROOT—200 lbs, Hongkong
GUM, COPAL—11,150 lbs, Dutch East Indies
INK—240 lbs, Japan
INDIA—20 lbs, Kobe
OIL, CODLIVER—149,490 lbs, Japan
PEANUT—2,160 lbs, Hongkong
PALM NUTS—1,138,080 lbs, Medan
PARAFFIN—678 bgs, 89,670 lbs, Soengi Gerong
PIMENTO—2,760 lbs, Tampico
RESIN, SYNTH—1,000 lbs, Montreal
RICE FLOUR—320 lbs, Japan
SEAWEED, DRD—190 lbs, Japan
SESAME SEED—150 lbs, Japan
100 lbs, Yokohama
100 lbs, Yokohama
SHELLAC—15,000 lbs, Calcutta
SEEDLAC—60,000 lbs, Calcutta
8,200 lbs, Calcutta
8,200 lbs, Calcutta
SOYBEANS—500 lbs, Japan
200 lbs, Yokohama
STARCH—480 lbs, Kobe
240 lbs, Yokohama
2,500 lbs, Yokohama
TAPIOCA FLOUR—44,760 lbs, Dutch East Indies
10,800 lbs, Batavia
3,950 lbs, Hongkong

New Orleans Imports

COCONUTS—61 tons, Puerto Cortez
GUM, CHICLE—19 tons, Puerto Barrios

Norfolk Imports

TAPIOCA FLOUR—757 bgs, Bank of New York Trust Co, Cheribon
250 bgs, Cheribon
250 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cheribon
1,432 bgs, Bank of New York Trust Co, Cheribon

Philadelphia Imports

COCOA BEANS—2,000 bgs, National City Bank of New York, Bahia
1,000 bls, Semarang
500 bgs, Bank of London and South American, Victoria
COCONUTS—100 bgs, Starr Produce Co, San Juan
225 bgs, Simon & French, San Juan
30 bgs, Edward Freeman, Inc, Mayaguez
COTTONSEED MEAL—2,000 bgs, West Texas Cottonseed Oil Co, Santo
4,400 bgs, Santos
FLAXSEED—1,437 tons, Leval & Co, Inc, Buenos Aires
7,670 tons, Mar Del Plata
GLYCERIN—188 dms, Montevideo
155 dms, National City Bank of New York, Buenos Aires
JABORONDI LEAVES—69 bls, National City Bank of New York, Parnahyba.
MANIOC MEAL—1,500 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Semarang
MOLASSES—1,354,205 gls, Publicker Alcohol Co, Sagua & Havana
1,344,540 gls, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co, Inc, Bufadero
NUTMEGS—66 bgs, Banda
PAINT—1 cn, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co, Inc, Batavia
PETROLEUM CRUDE—117,469 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto la Cruz
102,861 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Purto la Cruz
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co., Cheribon
500 bgs, Phila National Bank, Cheribon
500 bgs, Phila National Bank, Batavia
721 bgs, Batavia
3,727 bgs, National City Bank of New York, Sourabaya
2,753 bgs, Batavia
300 bgs, Phila National Bank, Cheribon
PEARL—120 bgs, Phila National Bank, Cheribon
SEEDS—60 bgs, Phila National Bank, Cheribon
VANILLA BEANS—5 cs, David Michael & Co, San Juan

Imports Detained

Detentions recently effected at various ports by United States authorities on determination by the Food and Drug Administration that products offered for import were adulterated or misbranded under the Federal food and drug and cosmetic act, or did not comply with other customs regulations, included the following articles for the reason stated:—

New York

Week Ended November 6

Chlorophyl, 1 parcel; restricted use.
Eucalyptus oil, 20 drums; restricted use.
Henbane, 15 bales; not U.S.P.
Mace, 40 cases; insect-infestation.
Medicinal preparations, 5 cases; not properly labeled.
Medicinal preparations, 1 parcel; false therapeutic claims.
Nutmegs, 1,609 bags; restricted use.
Nutmegs, 94 bags; moldy and wormy.
Sandalwood chips, 16 bags; not N.F.
Sesame seed, 1,285 bags; filthy.

Boston

Week Ended November 6

Codliver oil, 60 drums; not U.S.P.
Cod oil, 1 tankcar; restricted use.
Cod oil, 125 drums; restricted use.
Medicinal preparations, 5 parcels; not properly labeled.

Baltimore

Week Ended November 6

Fertilizer mixture, 59,471 bags; restricted use.

Denver

Week Ended October 31

Medicinals, 10 pieces; false therapeutic claims or no English labeling.

Los Angeles

Week Ended October 31

Medicinals, 120 pieces; false therapeutic claims.

San Francisco

Week Ended October 31

Medicinals, 130 pieces; false therapeutic claims.

Seattle

Week Ended October 31

Medicinals, 20 pieces; false therapeutic claims.

Exports from U.S. Ports

Los Angeles Exports

ACID, BORIC—40 bgs, 4,410 lbs, Rio Janeiro; 90 bgs, 10,180 lbs, Sao Paulo; 40 bgs, 4,410 lbs, Santos; 80 bgs, 8,960 lbs, Wellington; 70 pkgs, 7,000 lbs, Barranquilla
CITRIC—1,680 lbs, Port of Spain
ASPHALT—3 cs, Valparaiso
ROOF—85 bbls, 40,120 lbs, Vancouver
SOLID—81 dms, 41,350 lbs, Cristobal/Balboa
BORATE—4,588 bgs, 867,590 lbs, Osaka
BORAX—180 bgs, 19,850 lbs, Santos; 715 bgs, 101,170 lbs, Sao Paulo; 353 bgs, 39,540 lbs, Wellington
BRONZE POWDER—1,130 lbs, Singapore
BUTYLENE ALKYLATE—16,053 bbls, London
CARBON—100 lbs, Calcutta
CHEMICAL SPECIALTY—190 lbs, Bombay
CLAY, GRD—128 sx, 7,840 lbs, Wellington; 100 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Rangoon
PROCESSED—20 bgs, 2,000 lbs, Vancouver
COCOA BUTTER—11,000 lbs, Kobe
COTTON LINTERS—30 bls, 19,050 lbs, Victoria
DIATOMACEOUS EARTH—369 bgs, 26,000 lbs, Wellington; 5,912 bgs, 591,180 lbs, Buenos Aires
FILM SCRAP—2,140 lbs, Santos
GASOLINE—12,890 bbls, Valparaiso: 97,494 bbls, Vladivostok; 2,500 dms, Yokahama; 1,350 dms, Yokahama
KEROSENE—120 dms, Wellington
LACQUER—400 lbs, Lima: 4,620 lbs, Rio Janeiro: 740 lbs, Madras: 510 lbs, Karachi; 360 lbs, Bombay
THINNER—3,970 lbs, Rio Janeiro: 1,500 lbs, Madras: 1,760 lbs, Karachi; 16,960 lbs, Singapore
LUBRICANTS—1 bx, 10 lbs, Wellington
NAPHTHA—20,198 bbls, Curacao
OCTANE—24,092 bbls, London
OIL, COTTONSEED—314 dms, 130,250 lbs, Tokyo
DIESEL—98 bbls, Chanaral: 34,526 bbls, Osaka: 5,239 bbls, Wellington: 25,328 bbls, Antofagasta: 7,046 bbls, Vancouver
ENGINE—138 pkgs, Wellington
FUEL—53,505 bbls, Tocopilla: 36,022 bbls, Chanaral: 16,643 bbls, Osaka: 4,648 bbls, Wellington: 21,902 bbls, Antofagasta: 8,091 bbls, Iquique: 17,505 bbls, Vancouver: 6,499 bbls, Manila: 11 dms, Osaka
LEMON—30 lbs, Port of Spain
LUBRICATING—79 dms, Wellington: 4 pls, Wellington
ORANGE—30 lbs, Port of Spain
PAINT—4,500 lbs, Tandjong Oeban; 240 lbs, Bombay; 30 lbs, Karachi
PASTE—800 lbs, Rio Janeiro
PREPARED—3,340 lbs, Singapore
TIRE—68,570 lbs, Manila
PETROLEUM COKE—10,178,360 lbs, Yokohama
CRUDE—7,273 bbls, Valparaiso: 60,543 bbls, Ioco: 65,306 bbls, Vancouver
GAS LIQ—63 cyls, 5,630 lbs, Wellington; 245 cyls, 51,450 lbs, Yokohama
PUTTY—2,990 lbs, Singapore
SILICATE—600 bgs, 66,000 lbs, Buenos Aires; 500 lbs, Vancouver
SOAP, LIQ—900 lbs, Vancouver: 600 lbs, Victoria
SODA ASH—200,100 lbs, Vancouver
PHOSPHATE TRI—18,200 lbs, Wellington
SULPHATE, ANHYD—45,000 lbs, Rio Janeiro
SULPHUR DIOXIDE—3 cyls, 450 lbs, Wellington
TALC—1,800 bgs, 90,000 lbs, Buenos Aires
TOILET PREPS—2,050 lbs, Manila; 90 lbs, Panama City

New Orleans Exports

ACID, STEARIC—17 tons, Havana
CINNAMON QUILLS—6 tons, Vera Cruz
CLAY—25 tons, Havana
GASOLINE—18 tons, Bluefields
LARD—28 tons, Vera Cruz; 27 tons, Cartagena; 18 tons, Barranquilla; 11 tons, Cristobal; 44 tons, Puerto Limon; 33 tons, Havana
OIL, DIESEL—85 tons, Ceiba; 71 tons, Puerto Cabezas
FUEL—361 tons, Ceiba
LUBRICATING—16 tons, Belize
PARAFFIN—26 tons, Cristobal
PINETAR—22 tons, Vera Cruz
ROSIN—16 tons, West Coast South America; 13 tons, Cartagena; 12 tons, Cristobal
SALT—44 tons, Belize; 14 tons, Havana
SODA, NITRATE—31 tons, Ceiba
SULPHUR—21 tons, Vera Cruz
SYRUP—20 tons, Vera Cruz
ZINC DUST—24 tons, Vera Cruz

Philadelphia Exports

OIL, LUBRIC—2,085 dms, Yokohama; 65 dms, Kobe

Foreign Trade Rules

Information recently published by the Department of Commerce on foreign tariff and related trade regulations include the following:—

Boric Acid:—The German Minister of Finance is authorized to grant exemption from import duty for crude boric acid, crude borax, and synthetic alumina imported for the synthesis of corundum, up to March 31, 1941.

Canadian Imports:—The United Kingdom purchasing tax is to be disregarded in determining the value for regular and dumping duty purposes on imports into Canada under the British preferential tariff.

Combustible Oil:—Brazil has established an additional import tax of 10 milreis per metric ton on imported combustible oil, except gasoline and kerosene.

Copra:—Colombia permits the four vegetable lard manufacturers in Colombia who enjoy contractual relations with the national government to import a combined total of 10,000,000 gross kilograms of copra at the reduced duty rate of 0.03 pesos per gross kilo as provided in their contracts during the twelve-months' period May 1, 1940, to April 30, 1941.

Glucose:—Greece has increased the consumption tax on glucose produced in Greece, as well as on their sugar-containing residues, from 3.50 drachmas to 7 drachmas per kilogram of absolute sugar content.

Herbs:—Bulgarian exports of medicinal herbs have increased greatly the last six years and to protect this trade legislation was recently enacted. The regulation provides for the control of the quality and packing of such products and for the supervision of exporting firms, in the same manner as is now applicable to table grapes, fruits and certain other commodities. The purpose of this measure is to ensure a regular demand for these products on foreign markets.

Import Licenses:—Venezuela has established a system of import licenses, in connection with a new allocation of exchange. Licenses will be required on all imports, except on goods previously ordered, in transit, or pending shipment. It is reported that the license requirement is designed to meet the conditions arising from a decreasing supply of foreign exchange.

Sales Tax:—Norway has increased the general sales tax from 3 percent to 10 percent ad valorem.

Samples:—Burma has granted an open general import license for samples and advertising matter supplied free of charge and goods supplied free of charge in replacement of products previously imported and found to be defective.

Coastwise Shipments

Los Angeles Coast Trade

GASOLINE—9,500 bbls, Richmond; 14,848 bbls, Richmond; 75,062 bbls, Oleum; 1,900 bbls, San Diego; 2,360 bbls, San Diego; 1,558 bbls, San Diego; 69,815 bbls, Settle; 81,234 bbls, San Francisco; 13,919 bbls, San Diego; 4,121 bbls, San Diego; 1,858 bbls, San Diego; 6,689 bbls, Oleum
KEROSENE—1,989 bbls, Seattle; 50,000 bbls, Avon
OIL, DIESEL—9,003 bbls, San Diego; 29,630 bbls, Port San Luis; 5,450 bbls, Richmond; 5,700 bbls, Oleum; 1,444 bbls, San Diego; 4,392 bbls, San Diego; 1,458 bbls, San Diego; 12,688 bbls, Oleum
FUEL—27,136 bbls, Portland; 101,500 bbls, Richmond; 2,397 bbls, Portland; 67,136 bbls, Avon; 96,952 bbls, San Diego; 2,345 bbls, San Francisco; 8,885 bbls, San Diego: 47,825 bbls, San Diego: 67,473 bbls, Seattle; 34,863 bbls, Oleum
FURNACE—1,950 bbls, Seattle
ROAD—19,714 bbls, Portland

French Indochina Plans To Negotiate for Imports

A large degree of customs autonomy is to be granted to French Indochina effective January 1, 1941, by a French law published in the Journal Officiel of October 25, 1940, according to a cablegram of October 26 from the American Embassy, Vichy, France. Under the new regime, the Indochinese Government is given authority to negtiate with foreign countries for reciprocal moderation of trade barriers, and the existing preferential treatment of French and French colonial products may be considerably reduced in French Indochina, and vice versa.

Heretofore, Indochina had been classed as an assimilated colony, with free trade between it and France and most other French possessions, and the import duties, quotas and trade relations of Indochina with other areas had, for the most part, been determined from Paris, and primarily in the interest of French producers.

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IF YOU can offer chemical specialties, pigments, oils or other raw materials for Ohio representations, address BOX 229, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WE OFFER facilities of New York office and five story warehouse located downtown New York, plus twenty years experience buying and selling chemicals, imported and domestic products and raw materials. BOX 230, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Capital Offered

CAPABLE BUSINESS executive is interested in actively affiliating as partner with a manufacturing, wholesale or importing business requiring capital for expansion. Will invest up to $25,000. BOX 199, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Capital Wanted

FLOOR WAX manufacturer, doing local business, wants working partner to cooperate in expansion plan. BOX 224, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

COMPLETE STOCK rebuilt equipment: Pebble and ball mills, laboratory to 1,000 gal.; roller mills; stone mills, powder mixers; pony mixers; jacketed mixers, 5 to 700 gals.; filter presses, 12 in. to 36 in. sq.; copper varnish pans, 60 to 300 gals.; colloid mills; evaporators; dryers; etc. Send for complete bulletin. We will trade or buy your surplus equipment. Brill Equipment Corporation, 183 Varick street, New York City.

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE—Two 6x8 ft. pebble mills, 16x40 roller mills, 12x30 roller mills, 9x24 roller mills, 15 to 40-gallon pony mixers, lead mixers. Sell us your surplus equipment. Irving Barcan Company, 30 Church street, New York City.

PEBBLE MILLS—25 gal. porcelain lined, 50 and 100 gal. silex lined; jar mills, 1 and 4 gallons; No. 3 Rotex screen; 150 gal. jacketed agitated kettle; Day mixers. Edw. W. Lawler, Metuchen, N. J.

FOR SALE in good condition—one 4-row Stedman cage mill 36 inches; one No. 1 Williams hammer mill; one 40 h.p. Westinghouse motor. BOX 227, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE.—Colton worm filler; Colton and Stokes closers and sealers; bottle and can labelers; W. & P. and Day mixers 9 to 100 gallons; Hammer mills and grinders; coating and polishing pans; 3 roll mills; laboratory jar and pebble mills; atmospheric drying closets; explosion proof portable agitators one-half and one h.p.; steam boilers; sifters and mixers; jacketed kettles; powder fillers, etc. We buy your surplus equipment. Machinery & Equipment Corporation, 59 E. Fourth street, New York City. GRamercy 3-6466.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—For chemical plant, filter press, jacketed kettle, vacuum dryer, powder mixer, pulverizer. No dealers. BOX 217, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED—A used 100 gallon glass lined kettle for 100 pound steam pressure. Must be of acid resisting glass; supported by legs; with bottom outlet. Must be in perfect condition. BOX 219, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANT TO BUY a 40 gal. pony mixer. State make, condition, number of cans, price. BOX 228, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Factories Offered

CONCRETE FACTORY, modern three story, 82,000 sq. ft., main floor, brick level, high with loading platforms, elevators, steam plant, railroad siding, yard. Unrestricted district in Brooklyn. The R. L. Kraft Company, Woolworth Building, COrtlandt 7-9377.

Formulas Wanted

WANT to contact pharmaceutical manufacturers who can supply private formula or own regular run medicinal preparations. Give full details including description of manufacturing and control facilities, business history, etc. List and quote those products now regularly made. Describe general class of products you can make, listing in detail as many as possible. Friendly Laboratories, Shawnee, Oklahoma.

Materials Wanted

WILL PURCHASE for cash, quantities of oxalic acid, tartaric acid, potassium chlorate montan wax, carnauba wax, carbonate of potash, and also other industrial chemicals and dyestuffs. BOX 218, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

WANTED by eastern manufacturer—chemist and production superintendent thoroughly familiar with formulation and manufacture of paints, enamels and varnish. State age, experience, past connections and salary expected. BOX 203, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

CHEMIST, thirty years experience in formulation of varnishes and oils. Knowledge of chinawood oil, synthetic gums, paints, enamels, and shelf varnishes. Wishes position in vicinity of New York City. BOX 232, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

BACTERIOLOGIST and chemist, thoroughly experienced plant management, production, research, control, and distribution of biologicals and pharmaceuticals. Young, energetic, capable. Good record and personality. Seeks position as bacteriologist, executive, or executive assistant. BOX 225, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST, M.I.T. 1937, lacquer experience, seeks position chemical or allied field. Age 26. Single. Locate anywhere in U. S. BOX 226, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING graduate (1940) seeks opportunity in industrial chemistry. Inexperienced. Scholastic record, which includes outstanding work in organic and physical chemistries indicates ability to learn. BOX 233, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PRODUCTION MAN, forty years of age; twenty years experience in all phases of paint and varnish formulation and production desires position. New York vicinity preferred but will go anywhere in United States or Canada. BOX 234, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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AUTOCLAVE—Devine 500 gallon with agitator, 1000 lb. pressure.

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Soybean production has been sponsored by the Palestine government, for the cultivation of which the government has appropriated £7,000.

Bids Wanted

Acetic Acid:—Supplies of; Quartermaster Supply Officer, San Antonio General Depot, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; invitation 503-132, opening November 15.

Benzol:—540,000 pounds; Commanding Officer, Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.; procurement 1071, opening November 20.

1,500 gallons; Chemical Warfare Service, Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland; invitation 581, opening November 14.

Bleaching Material:—Supplies of; Quartermaster Supply Officer, San Antonio General Depot, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; invitation 503,132, opening November 15.

Calcium Carbide:—37,000 pounds; Contracting Officer, Materiel Division, Wright Field, Dayton; circular 955 opening November 14.

Carbon Tetrachloride:—9,800 pounds; Chemical Warfare Service, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; invitation 581, opening November 14.

Supplies of; Quartermaster Supply Officer, San Antonio General Depot, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; invitation 503-132, opening November 15.

Chemicals:—95 items; Chemical Warfare Service, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; invitation 572, opening November 15.

Chlorosulphonic Acid-Sulfur Trioxide:—280,000 pounds; Chemical Warfare Service, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; invitation 582, opening November 14.

Cobalt Drier:—4,000 pounds; Purchasing Agent, Bureau of Engraving & Printing, Washington; invitation BEP 553, opening November 14.

Dimethylaniline:—15,000 pounds; Commanding Officer, Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.; procurement 1053, opening November 19.

Diphenylamine:—15,000 pounds; Commanding Officer, Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.; procurement 1055, opening November 15.

Drycleaning Solvent:—15,000 gallons; Commanding Officer, Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.; procurement 1014, opening November 15.

Supplies of; Quartermaster Supply Officer, San Antonio General Depot, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; invitation 503-132, opening November 15.

Fuel Oil:—300,000 gallons; Contracting Officer, Materiel Division, Wright Field, Dayton; circular 934, opening November 12.

40,000 gallons; Contracting Officer, Materiel Division, Wright Field, Dayton; circular 947, opening November 13.

500,000 gallons; Contracting Officer, Materiel Division, Wright Field, Dayton; circular 967, opening November 14.

3,500,000 gallons; Contracting Officer, Materiel Division, Wright Field, Dayton; circular 929 opening November 14.

400,000 gallons; Contracting Officer, Materiel Division, Wright Field, Dayton; circular 934, opening November 12.

Glue:—8,000 pounds; Purchasing Agent, Bureau of Engraving & Printing, Washington; BEP 543, opening November 12.

Laundry Soap:—Supplies of; Quartermaster Supply Officer, San Antonio General Depot, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; invitation 503-132, opening November 15.

Soda:—Supplies of; Quartermaster Supply Officer, San Antonio General Depot, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; invitation 503-132, opening November 15.

Linseed Oil:—1,240,000 pounds for Norfolk; Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 4045, opening November 22.

Naphthalene, Flake:—1,000 pounds; Quartermaster Supply Officer, San Antonio General Depot, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; invitation 503-137, opening November 18.

Oxalic Acid:—Supplies of; Quartermaster Supply Officer, San Antonio General Depot, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; invitation 503-132, opening November 15.

Paraffin Oil:—10,000 gallons; Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; circular 152, opening November 12.

Rhodamine Toner:—1,500 pounds; Purchasing Agent, Bureau of Engraving & Printing, Washington; invitation BEP 550, opening November 14.

Rust Preventive:—6,100 pounds; Quartermaster Supply Officer, Army Base, Brooklyn; invitation 626-183, opening November 13.

Solvent Clarifier:—Supplies of; Quartermaster Supply Officer, San Antonio General Depot, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; invitation 503-132, opening November 15.

Starch:—Supplies of Quartermaster Supply Officer, San Antonio General Depot, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; invitation 503-132, opening November 15.

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12—Vacuum Shelf Dryers, all sizes.
1—Zaremba Triple effect Evaporater, 2,100 sq. ft. per effect.
1—9 ft. Copper Vacuum Coil Pan.
1—W. & P. Vacuum Mixer, 100 gal.; other W. & P.'s, 2 gal. to 2,000 gal.
7—3-roll Roller Mills, up to 16 by 40.
1—6' underdriven Putty Chaser, double rollers.
1—5' by 22" Hardinge Conical Ball Mill.
12—Ball Mills, 10 gal. to 500 gal.
2—Shriver 32 in. x 32 in. castiron Filter Presses, recessed, center feed, 30 plates; other sizes from 7" x 7" to 42" x 42".
1—Oliver 8 ft. x 12 ft. Rotary Continuous acid proof Filter.
2—Dopp Jacketed Kettles—500, 650 gals.
1—700 gal. Duriron jacketed Kettle.
1—Day 80 gal. Brighton Change Can Mixer.
1—No. 10 Sweetland Filter, 2" c.c.; others all sizes.
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